

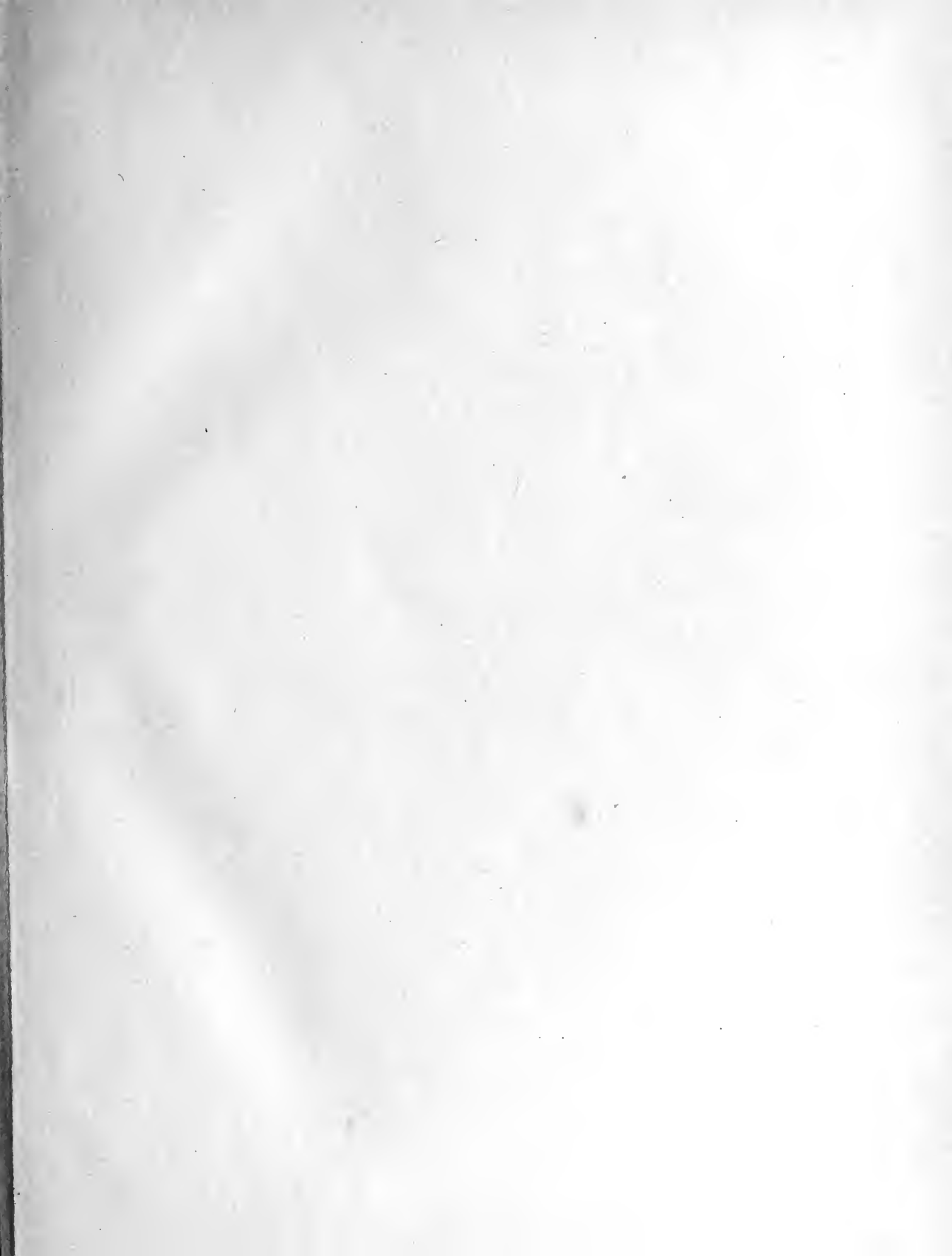


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## FRONTISPICES:

Jan. Arthur E. Bostwick
Feb. New education building, Albany, N. Y.
May. Juniata College Library, Huntingdon, Pa.
June. John Edwards
July. American Library Association, Lake Minnetonka, Minn.
Aug. Bellingham Bay Public Library, Bellingham, Wash.
Sept. Ainsworth Rand Spofford
Nov. Radcliffe College Library
Dec. Sarah C. Hagar



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 1

THE year 1907 represented steadfast library development but no notable library features. The Atlanta conference brought together a good attendance and was of definite value in stimulating the promising library movement throughout the South, and Mr. Carnegie's recent generosity to the library school at Atlanta assures to that section a supply of trained librarians "to the manner born." Many librarians from the West who failed to reach Atlanta will doubtless make special endeavors to be present at the Minnetonka conference next summer, and this is likely to bring together more librarians from the mid-West and far West than any previous conference. It is to be hoped that the internal dissensions which showed themselves at Asheville may give way to a harmony meeting at Minnetonka. The most important action within the Association was the discontinuance of the position of executive officer and the decision to remove the Headquarters from Boston. It is to be regretted that these changes were found necessary, in view of the lack of pecuniary aid which it was expected the appointment of such an officer would bring to the Association. The Minnetonka conference, in the Council or general meeting, will have before it the solution of the Headquarters' location and of other problems, and perhaps no one of the annual meetings has had so important a bearing on the future of the Association as that at Minnetonka may have. With the beginning of 1907 the Association began the publication of the long-discussed Bulletin, which has taken over the publication of the Proceedings, previously issued from the office of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, which up to the present year had continued from the beginning to be the official organ of the Association.

THROUGHOUT the country there has been more or less library progress, commissions having been organized for Missouri and North Dakota and state associations in Kentucky and Oklahoma. New York State has taken a hint from other states in providing

for two library organizers, who will supplement the most useful work of Mr. Eastman and Mr. Wynkoop as library inspectors. In Kansas, where the legislature has so far been unwilling to provide for a state library organizer, the state library association, with the co-operation of the women's clubs, has provided temporarily for that work, and this furnishes additional illustration of the great value of women's clubs in relation with library progress and of the importance of state library associations. Unfortunately, the personal differences in the Virginia State Library, which culminated in the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Kenedy as state librarian, halted for the time being library progress in that state, but it is hoped that the new librarian may pursue to success some, at least, of the many promising plans which Mr. Kenedy had outlined or started.

A most happy feature of the year's development was the official visit of President Bostwick, of the American Library Association, to the meetings of several of the mid-West state associations, where he delivered the address which is printed in full in this issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. This is a happy new departure which should form a precedent to future presidents. It would be well, indeed, if the president of the American Library Association could each year make the round of most of the states, and so give to library progress throughout the country the inspiring touch of the official head of the library movement.

THE provision for new buildings has been, perhaps, the most distinctive feature of the year. Brooklyn has made plans for a \$4,500,000 central library building; St. Louis shaped its plans for the new building; and at Albany, N. Y., the final decision was made as to the education building, in which the greater part of the space will be occupied by the state library. The magnificent reconstruction of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg was completed as part of the great Carnegie Institute.

The New York Public Library central building neared completion, and the new year should include its opening and the initiation of actual work on the great buildings above referred to. San Francisco has been rising from its misfortunes with characteristic pluck, and is making progress in library as well as other directions, a temporary home for its central library being in progress, pending the development of adequate plans for a great new building.

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ON the personal side there is little to record, as the library profession has been singularly and happily free from losses by death. The profession will, however, miss from active work within its ranks Mr. David Hutchinson, who retired from his long service as superintendent of the Reading Room in the Library of Congress, to be succeeded by Mr. W. W. Bishop; Miss Katherine L. Sharp from the Library Training School of the University of Illinois; and Mr. Charles Wesley Smith from the public library at Seattle.

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A NOTABLE enterprise in the field of bibliography showed its first results within the year in the publication of the initial volumes of Miss Hasse's important "Index to Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States," issued through the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The most notable printed catalog from an American library for some years past is that from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, finished within the year, and now issued in three important volumes up to 1902, with a second supplementary series covering accessions through 1906, issued in part. The library literature of the year was considerable, though chiefly from English rather than American sources. The A. L. A. Publishing Board issued the first and second numbers of foreign book-lists, covering books in German and in Hungarian, an enterprise of great value in this land of many tongues. With the new year preparations will begin for the issuance by the Bureau of Education of the new library list, for which schedules are expected to go out next month, and it is to be hoped that the suggestions made by the A. L. A. may be included in the new scheme. The transfer of Mr. W. Daw-

son Johnston from the Library of Congress to the librarianship of the Bureau of Education will, it is to be hoped, result in more prompt issue of the valuable library schedules which are embodied in the commissioner's annual report. The library list for 1903 was not issued until 1905 and the minor lists embodied in succeeding volumes were equally behind time. Volume second of the report for 1906 is yet to come from the press, but it is understood that the report for 1907 will be sent to the printer March 1st, with fair promise of its issue within the current year.

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ELSEWHERE is printed the official roster of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gifts for library purposes during 1907, by courtesy of Mr. John Bertram, his library secretary. This annual list may suggest to those who suppose that Mr. Carnegie has "retired from business," the fact that the handling of his beneficences in this single field is practically a business in itself. The total of 1907, which is \$1,631,630, is not up to the totals of recent years—but that is perhaps because there are less worlds left to conquer. The aggregate of Mr. Carnegie's gifts for library purposes now outreaches \$49,000,000, including his \$100,000 endowment of the American Library Association, and this does not include or recognize his indirect contributions to library progress above indicated. It has been queried whether Mr. Carnegie would not be willing to provide and endow headquarters for the library work, as he has provided a Temple of Peace at the Hague, the hearthstone for American Republics at Washington and the great Engineering Building in New York, all with notable libraries. Possibly his further beneficence may one day shape itself in a modern secular cathedral, which would furnish a common center for the institutions of light and leading, such as the American Library Association, the National Educational Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. If, through Mr. Carnegie or otherwise, such a consummation should come to pass, New York or Washington would naturally be its seat, and in the latter city it would be comparable, in its relations to education, with the Carnegie Institution in its relation to scientific progress.

## THE VALUE OF ASSOCIATIONS\*

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chief Circulation Dept., N. Y. Public Library and President American Library Association*

MAN is a gregarious animal; he cannot think, act, or even exist except in certain relations to others of his kind. For a complete description of those relations we must go to a treatise on sociology; our present subject is a very brief consideration of certain groups of individuals, natural or voluntary, and the application of the laws that govern such groups to the voluntary associations with which we are all familiar in library work. Men have joined together to effect certain things that they could not accomplish singly, ever since two savages found that they could lift a heavy log or stone together, when neither one could manage it alone. Until recently the psychology of human groups has received little study. Le Bon, in his book on "The Crowd," gives the modern treatment of it. A group of persons does not think and act precisely as each of its component individuals would think or act. The very act of association, loose as it may be, introduces a new factor. Even the two savages lifting the log do not work together precisely as either would have worked singly. Their co-operation affects their activity; and both thought and action may likewise be affected in larger groupings even by the mere proximity of the individuals of the group, where there is no stronger bond.

But although the spirit that collectively animates a group of men cannot be calculated by taking an arithmetical sum, it does depend on that possessed by each individual in the group, and more particularly on what is common to them all and on the nature of the bonds that connect them. Even a chance group of persons previously unconnected and unrelated is bound together by feelings common to all humanity and may be appealed to collectively on such grounds. The haphazard street crowd thrills with horror at the sight of a baby toddling in front of a trolley-car and shouts with joy when the motorman

stops just in time. But the same crowd, if composed of newly-arrived Poles, Hungarians and Slovaks, would fail utterly to respond to some patriotic appeal that might move an American crowd profoundly. You may sway a Methodist congregation with a tale of John Wesley that would leave Presbyterians or Episcopalians cold. Try a Yale mob with "Boola" and then play the same tune at Princeton, and watch the effect.

Thus, the more carefully our group is selected the more particular and definite are the motives that we can bring to bear in it, and the more powerful will its activities be along its own special lines. The mob in the street may be roused by working on elemental passions—so roused it will kill or burn, but you cannot excite in it enthusiasm for Dante's *Inferno*, or induce it to contribute money or labor toward the preparation of a new annotated edition. To get such enthusiasm and stimulate such action you must work upon a body of men selected and brought together for this very purpose.

Besides this, we must draw a distinction between natural and artificial groups. The group brought together by natural causes and not by man's contriving is generally lower in the scale of civilization when it acts collectively than any one of its components. This is the case with a mob, a tribe, even a municipal group. But an artificial or selected group, where the grouping is for a purpose and has been specially effected with that end in view may act more intelligently, and be, so far as its special activities are concerned, more advanced in the scale of progress than its components as individuals. There is the same difference as between a man's hand and a delicate tool. The former is the result of physical evolution only; the latter of evolution into which the brain of man has entered as a factor. The tool is not as good for "all round" use as the hand; but to accomplish its particular object it is immeasurably superior.

If, then, we are to accomplish anything by taking advantage of the very peculiar crowd

\*An address delivered before the Library Associations of the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, October 9 to 18, 1907.

or group psychology—owing to which a collected body of men may feel as a group and act as a group, differently from the way in which any one of its components would feel or act—we must see that our group is properly selected and constituted. This does not mean that we are to go about and choose individuals, one by one, by the exercise of personal judgment. Such a method is generally inferior and unnecessary. If we desire to separate the fine from the coarse grains in a sand-pile we do not set to work with a microscope to measure them, grain by grain; we use a sieve. The sieve will not do to separate iron filings from copper filings of exactly the same size, but here a magnet will do the business. And so separation or selection can almost always be accomplished by choosing an agency adapted to the conditions; and such agencies often act automatically without the intervention of the human will. In a voluntary association formed to accomplish a definite purpose we have a self-selected group. Such a body may be freely open to the public, as all our library clubs and associations practically are; yet it is still selective, for no one would care to join it who is not in some way interested in its objects. On the other hand, the qualifications for membership may be numerous and rigid, in which case the selection is more limited. The ideal of efficiency in an association is probably reached when the body is formed for a single definite purpose and the terms of admission are so arranged that each of its members is eager above all things to achieve its end and is specially competent to work for it, the purpose of the grouping being merely to attain the object more surely, thoroughly and rapidly. A good example is a thoroughly trained military organization, all of whose members are enthusiastic in the cause for which the body is fighting—a band of patriots, we will say—or perhaps a band of brigands, for what we have been saying applies to evil as well as to good associations. The most efficient of such bodies may be very temporary, as when three persons, meeting by chance, unite to help each other over a wall that none of them could scale by himself, and, having reached the other side, separate again. The more clearly cut and definite the purpose the less the necessity of retaining the association

after its accomplishment. The more efficient the association the sooner its aims are accomplished and the sooner it is disbanded. Such groups or bodies, by their very nature are affairs of small detail and not of large and comprehensive purpose. As they broaden out into catholicity they necessarily lose in efficiency. And even when they are accomplishing their aims satisfactorily the very largeness of those aims, the absence of sharp outline and clear definition, frequently gives rise to complaint. I know of clubs and associations that are doing an immense amount of good, in some cases altering for the better the whole intellectual or moral tone of a community, but that are the objects of criticism because they do not act in matters of detail.

"Why don't they do something?" is the constant cry. And "doing something," as you may presently discover, is carrying on some small definite, relatively unimportant activity that is capable of clear description and easily fixes the attention, while the greater services, to the public and to the individual, of the association's quiet influences pass unnoticed. The church that has driven out of business one corner-saloon gets more praise than the one that has made better men and women of a whole generation in one neighborhood; the police force that catches one sensational murderer is more applauded than the one that has made life and property safe for years in its community by quiet, firm pressure.

There is no reason, of course, why the broader and the more definite activities may not be united, to some degree, in one organization. Either smaller groups with related aims may federate for the larger purpose, or the larger may itself be the primary group, and may subdivide into sections each with its specified object. Both these plans or a combination of the two may be seen in many of our large organizations, and it is this combination that seems finally to have been selected as the proper form of union for the libraries and the librarians of the United States. We have a large organization which, as it has grown more and more unwieldy, has been subdivided into smaller specialized sections without losing its continuity for its broader and perhaps vaguer work. At the same time, specialized bodies with related aims have been

partially or wholly absorbed, until, by processes partly of subdivision and partly of accretion, we have a body capable of dealing alike with the general and the special problems of library work. It should not be forgotten, however, that its success in dealing with both kinds of problems is still conditioned by the laws already laid down. The general association, as it grows larger, will be marked less and less by the enthusiasm of the specialist, will be less and less efficient, will move more slowly, will deliver its opinions with reticence and will hesitate to act upon them. The smaller constituent bodies will be affected by none of these drawbacks, but their purposes appeal to the few and their actions, though more energetic, will often seem to the majority of the larger group devoid of meaning. This is, of course, the case with the National Educational Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and hosts of similar bodies here and abroad. To state the difficulty is merely to confess that all attempts hitherto have failed to form a group that is at once comprehensive, powerful and efficient, both in the larger matters with which it deals and in details.

Probably the most successful attempt of this kind is formulated in the Constitution of the United States itself and is being carried on in our country from day to day. yet successful as it is, our history is witness, and the daily press testifies, that the combination of general and local governments has its weak points and is dependent for its smooth working on the cordial consent and forbearance of the governed. This is true also of smaller combinations. In our own organization it is easy to find fault, it is easy to discover points of friction; only by the cordial effort of every member to minimize these points can such an organization begin to accomplish its aims. Failure is much more apt to be due to lack of appreciation of this fact than to any defect in the machinery of organization. This being the case we are thrown back upon consideration of the membership of our institution. How should it be selected and how constituted?

The constitution of the association says that "Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member by paying the annual dues, and others after

election by the executive board." We have thus two classes of members, those by their own choice and those by election. The annual lists of members do not record the distinction, but among those in the latest list we find 24 booksellers, 17 publishers, 5 editors, 9 school and college officials, 8 government employees not in libraries, and 24 wives and relatives of other members, while in the case of 132 persons no qualification is stated in the list. We have or have had as our associates, settlement workers, lawyers, lecturers, indexers, binders, and so on almost indefinitely. Our membership is thus freely open to librarians, interpreting this word very broadly, and to any others that we may desire to have with us, which means, practically, any who have sufficient interest in library work to come to the meetings. We must, therefore, be classed with what may be called the "open" as opposed to the "closed" professional or technical associations. The difference may be emphasized by a reference to two well-known New York clubs, the Players and the Authors. These organizations would appear by their names to be composed respectively of actors and writers. The former, however, admits also to membership persons interested in the drama, which may mean little or much, while the Authors Club, despite repeated efforts to broaden it out in the same way, has insisted on admitting none but *bona fide* authors. In advocacy of the first plan it may be said that by adopting it the Players has secured larger membership, embracing many men of means. Its financial standing is better and it is enabled to own a fine club house. On the other hand, the Authors has a small membership, and owns practically no property, but makes up in *esprit de corps* what it lacks in these other respects. It is another phase of the question of specialization that we have already considered. The larger and broader body has certain advantages, the smaller and more compact, certain others. We have, doubtless been right in deciding, or rather in accepting what circumstances seem to have decided for us, that our own association shall be of the larger and less closely knit type, following the analogy of the National Educational Association and the various associations for the advancement of science, American, British and French, rather than

that of the Society of Civil Engineers, for instance, or the various learned academies. Our body has thus greater general but less special influence, just as on a question of general scientific policy a petition from the American association might carry greater weight, whereas on a question of engineering it would be incomparably inferior to an opinion of the civil engineers. There is in this country, it is true, a general scientific body of limited membership—the National Academy of Sciences, which speaks both on general and special questions with expert authority. In the formation of the American Library Institute it was sought to create some such special body of librarians; but it is too soon to say whether or not that expectation is to be fulfilled. The fact remains that in the American Library Association we are committed to very nearly the broadest plan of organization and work that is possible. We are united only by our connection with library work or our interest in its success, and are thus limited in our discussions and actions as a body to the most general problems that may arise in this connection, leaving the special work to our sections and affiliated societies, which are themselves somewhat hampered by our size in the treatment of the particular subjects that come before them, inasmuch as they are not separate groups whose freedom of action no one can call in question.

In illustration of the limitations of a general body of the size and scope of our Association, I may perhaps be allowed to adduce the recent disagreement among librarians regarding the copyright question, or rather regarding the proper course to be followed in connection with the conference on that question called by the Librarian of Congress. It will be remembered that this conference was semi-official and was due to the desire of members of Congress to frame a bill that should be satisfactory to the large number of conflicting interests involved. To this conference our Association was invited to send, and did send, delegates. It is obvious that if these and all the other delegates to the conference had simply held out for the provisions most favorable to themselves no agreement would have been possible and the objects of the conference would have been defeated. Recognizing this, all the bodies and interests represented worked from the beginning to se-

cure an agreement, striving only that it should be such as would represent a minimum of concession on all sides. This view was shared by the delegates of this Association. The law as it stood was, it is true, most favorable to libraries in its provisions regarding importation, and the retention of these provisions might have been facilitated by withdrawal from the conference and subsequent opposition to whatever new bill might have been framed. But the delegates assumed that they were appointed to confer, not to withdraw, and that if the Association had desired to hold aloof from the conference that result would have been best attained by appointing no delegates at all. The Association's delegates accordingly joined with their fellows in the spirit of compromise to agree on such a bill as might be least unacceptable to all, and the result was a measure slightly, but only slightly, less favorable to libraries than the existing law. With the presentation of this bill to the proper committees of Congress, and a formal statement that they approved it on behalf of the Association, the duties of the delegates ended. And here begins to appear the applicability of this chapter from library history to what has preceded. The action of the delegates was officially that of the Association. But it was disapproved by very many members of the Association on the ground that it seemed likely to result in lessening the importation privilege of libraries. Whether these dissidents were in a majority or not it seemed impossible to say. The Association's legislative body, the Council, twice refused to disapprove or instruct the delegates, thus tacitly approving their action, but the dissidents asserted that the Council, in this respect, did not rightly reflect the opinion of the Association. The whole situation was an instructive illustration of the difficulty of getting a large body of general scope to act on a definite, circumscribed question, or even of ascertaining its opinion or its wishes regarding such action. Recognizing this, the dissidents properly and wisely formed a separate association with a single end in view—the retention of present library importation privileges, and especially the defeat of the part of the bill affecting such privileges as drafted in the conference. The efforts of this body have been crowned with success in that the

bill as reported by the committee contains a modified provision acceptable to the dissidents. Thus a relatively small body formed for a definite purpose has quickly accomplished that purpose, while the objects of the larger body have been expressed but vaguely, and so far as they have been definitely formulated have failed of accomplishment. There is a lesson in this both for our own association and for others.

It must not be assumed, however, that limitation of action along the lines I have indicated means weakness of organization. On the contrary, foreign observers have generally testified to the exceptional strength and efficiency of societies and groups of all kinds in this country. It may be interesting to quote here what a recent French writer on the United States has to say of the part played by associations of all kinds in our national life. And, in passing, he who is proud of his country nowadays should read what is said of her by French and German, and even English writers. The muck-raking is all on this side of the water. The writer from whom I quote, M. Paul de Rousiers, author of "*La Vie Américaine*," does not commend without discrimination, which makes what he has to say of more value. He notes at the outset that "the spirit of free association is widely extended in the United States, and it produces results of surprising efficiency." There are two motives for association, he thinks, the consciousness of weakness, which is generally operative abroad, and the consciousness of strength, which is our motive here. He says:

"The need of association comes generally from the conscience of one's own feebleness or indolence. . . . When such people join they add together their incapacities; hence the failure of many societies formed with great *eclat*. On the contrary, when men accustomed to help themselves without depending on their neighbors form an association, it is because they really find themselves facing a common difficulty . . . such persons add their capacities; they form a powerful union of capables, the only one that has force. Hence the general success of American associations."

The radical difference in the motives for association here and in the old world was noted long ago by De Tocqueville, who says:

"European societies are naturally led to in-

troduce into their midst military customs and formulas. . . . The members of such associations respond to a word of command like soldiers in a campaign; they profess the dogma of passive obedience, or rather, by uniting, they sacrifice entirely, at a single stroke, their judgment and free will. . . . In American associations, on the other hand, individual independence finds its part; as in society every man moves at the same time toward the same goal, but all are not forced to go by the same road. No one sacrifices his will or his reason, but applies them both toward the success of the common enterprise."

Commenting on this, De Rousiers goes on:

"This is not to say that the discipline necessary to the pursuit of the common end is less exact than with us. As far as I can judge, the members of an American association, on the contrary, take their obligations more seriously than we, and precisely because they have undertaken them very freely, without being forced into them by environment or fashion, and also because the heads of the association have not sought to make it serve their own interests. In fine, their discipline is strong, but it is applied only to one precise object; it may thus subsist intact and without tyranny, despite the most serious divergences of view among the members regarding objects foreign to its aim. These happy conditions—this large and concrete mind, joined to the effective activity of the Americans, have given rise to a multitude of groups that are rendering the greatest service."

De Rousiers enlarges on this point at great length and gives many illustrations. He returns to it even when he appears to have gone on to other subjects. In an account of a visit to a militia encampment in Massachusetts, where he was inclined at the outset to scoff at the lack of formal military training, but finally became enthusiastic over the individual efficiency and interest of the militiamen, he ends by saying:

"What I have seen here resembles what I have seen everywhere throughout the United States; each organism, each individual, preserves all its freedom, as far as it can; hence the limited and special character of the public authorities, to whom little is left to do. This doubtless detracts from the massed effects that we are in the habit of producing; we

are apt to think that this kind of liberty is only disorder; but individual efforts are more energetic, and when they converge toward a single end, by spontaneous choice of each will, their power is incalculable. This it is that makes the strength of America."

An interesting and satisfactory summary. There is, however, another way of looking at it. A well-known scientific man recently expressed to me his conviction that an "American" association of any kind is destined to failure, whether it be of scientific men, commercial travellers or plumbers. By "American" here he meant continental in extent. There may thus be, according to this view, a successful Maine hotel-keeper's association, a New York bar association, or a Pennsylvania academy of fine arts, but no such body truly representative of the whole United States. Many such organizations are "American" or "National" in name only; for instance, the "American" Academy of Sciences, which is a Boston institution, or the "National" Academy of Fine Arts, which belongs to New York City. Many bodies have attempted to obviate this trouble by the creation of local sections in different parts of the country, and the newly-formed Society of Illuminating Engineers has, I understand, in mind the organization of perfectly co-ordinate bodies in various parts of the country, without any attempt to create a central body having headquarters at a definite place. This is somewhat as if the American Library Association should consist of the federated state associations, perhaps with a council consisting of a single representative from each. It would seem to be a workable and rather attractive plan. We may remind ourselves again that the United States itself is the classic example of an American association, and that it has been fairly successful by adopting this very system. Our recognition of the necessity of local divisions in our own association and of close affiliation with the various state bodies is shown by the recent resolution of the council providing for sectional meetings and by the presence at this and several other state meetings in the present month of an official representative of the American Library Association. That these, or similar means of making our national body continental in something more than name are necessary we may freely admit. Possibly it

may take some years of experimentation, ending perhaps in appropriate constitutional revision, to hit upon the best arrangement. Too much centralization is bad; but there must be some centralization. We must have our capital and our legislative and administrative machinery, as the United States has at Washington. For legislative purposes our Washington is a shifting one. It is wherever the Association may hold its annual meeting and wherever the Council may convene in the interim. For such administrative and executive purposes as require a fixed location, our Washington is for the present in Boston. Next year it may be elsewhere; but whether it shall remain there or move to some other place would seem to be a matter of small importance. Wherever it may be, it will be inaccessible to a large majority of American librarians. If immediate accessibility is a requisite, therefore, some of its functions may and should be divided. It may not be too much to look forward to a sectional headquarters in every state in the Union, related perhaps to the general headquarters somewhat as branch libraries to a central library, or, perhaps, carried on under the auspices of the state associations. At any rate, it is encouraging to reflect that we are not insensible to the obstacles in the way of making our own, or any other association truly American in scope, and are experimenting toward obviating them.

All these considerations appear to me to lead to one conclusion—the duty of every librarian to become and remain a member of the American Library Association. I do not desire to dwell on the direct advantages that membership offers—these are not few, and they are sufficiently obvious. Possibly most of those who are likely to be affected by them are already members of the Association. I would recommend for consideration higher grounds than these. Instead of asking the question, "What is there in it for me?" I should inquire, "What is there in it for other people?" How will it benefit the general status of library work, the general standing of librarians in the community, the influence of libraries on those who use or ought to use them—these and a hundred other elements of progress that are closely bound up with the success of library effort, but that may not add to the welfare of any one individual.



There seems to be no doubt that the answers to these questions all point toward increased membership. As we have chosen to work along the broader lines and by the energy of mass rather than that of velocity—with the sledge-hammer rather than the rifle bullet—it is surely our duty to make that mass as efficient and as impressive as possible, which means that it must be swelled to the largest possible proportions. Large membership may be efficient in two ways, by united weight and by pervasiveness. An army is powerful in the first way. Ten thousand men concentrated in one spot may strike a sledge-hammer blow and carry all before them. Yet the same ten thousand men may police a great city without even seeing one another. Scattered about on different beats they are everywhere. Every block or two one meets a patrol and the sense of security that they give is overwhelming. It is in this way, it seems to me, that large membership in the American Library Association may be effective. We meet together but once a year, and even then we do not bring out our full force. We have no intention of marching on Washington *en masse* to secure legislation or even of forcing our trustees to raise salaries by a general library strike. But if we can make it an unusual thing for a librarian not to be a member of the American Library Association;

if wherever one goes he meets our members and recognizes what they stand for, then, it seems to me, public opinion of librarians and librarianship is sure to rise. Our two savages, who band together for a few moments to lift a log, become by that act of association marked men among their fellows; the mere fact that they have intelligence enough to work together for any purpose raises them above the general level. It is not alone that increasing numbers, strength, and influence make for the glory of the Association itself; the most successful bodies of this kind are those that exalt, not themselves but the professions, localities or ideals that they represent. It is because increasing our numbers and scattering our membership throughout the land will increase the influence of the library and strengthen the hands of those who work in it that I believe such increase a worthy object of our effort. Associations and societies come and go, form and disband; they are no more immortal than the men and women that compose them. Yet an association, like a man, should seek to do the work that lies before it with all its strength, and to keep that strength at its maximum of efficiency. So doing, it may rest content that, be its accomplishment large or small, its place in the history of human endeavor is worthy and secure.

### THE MUNICIPAL POPULAR LIBRARIES OF PARIS\*

BY GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.*

JUST as naturally as a duck takes to water does a librarian on his summer vacation visit the libraries that lie in his path. He does this almost instinctively even when he is visiting a country for the first time with proverbial American speed, and when cathedrals, castles and art galleries stand first in importance as spectacles. It is, perhaps, to be expected that an American librarian touring Northern France would find time to visit the famous national reference libraries of Paris, such as the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Mazarine, the Ste. Geneviève and the Arsenal libraries; also that he would see a few typical municipal reference libraries of the larger

provincial cities such as those at Rennes, Amiens and Rouen. But it is not perhaps so obvious that he would find time to study a library system that has no mention in Baedeker and is not usually regarded as among the sights of Paris. However, as this system is probably the nearest existing French counterpart to an American branch library system, it deserves the attention of American public librarians.

Before taking up the more specific topic of this paper I wish to mention one or two features of the reference libraries visited that especially interested me. Nearly all of them had, apparently, only just begun to make card catalogs. Most of the libraries had printed catalogs, often in several volumes, with nu-

\*Read at the District of Columbia Library Association, Oct. 23, 1907.

merous supplements; some of them, like the Arsenal Library, had manuscript catalogs on large sheets which were kept in pamphlet binders; but nearly all are now developing card catalogs, some classified, but a few substantially dictionary catalogs. The cards used are generally of about the same width as our standard card, but are somewhat shorter. Invariably, however, the cards stand on end instead of on their longest sides. Perforations are large; wooden rods are used and cases seem rather awkward. Inasmuch as their card catalogs all seem to be such new ventures, one cannot help wondering why the standard size in general use not only in America but by the Institut International de Bibliographie at Brussels, the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich, as well as elsewhere, had not been adopted, thus providing for the interchange of cards. But perhaps the desire for uniformity, even in so expensive a process as that of cataloging, is somewhat similar to the desire of the Anglo-Saxon that all the world speak English.

The French popular libraries have indeed been described in the great French cyclopedias; they have been critically treated in M. Maurice Pellisson's "*Les bibliothèques populaires*," published within a year, and there are scattering references to them in the files of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Inasmuch, however, as the Paris system has been much expanded during the last few years, it seems that a present-day view of it by an American public librarian may prove of interest. The following notes are based on several evenings spent in different libraries, on an interview and correspondence with the supervising officer of the system at the Hôtel de Ville, and on recent official documents and other recent French authorities.

Paris is well supplied with reference libraries in the great state supported institutions already mentioned. These popular libraries, officially known as *Bibliothèques Municipales*, are designed to be agents of general education. To this end they are widely distributed; they are kept open at hours most convenient for those who are regularly employed; they have small reference collections, but find their main work in home circulation. There are 82 of these libraries in Paris, from two to six in each of the 20 *arrondissements* (wards) into which the city is

divided. Each is housed in a single large room or, at most, in two connecting rooms. One is to be found in the *mairie* or town hall of each *arrondissement*; the others are in the public school buildings (*les écoles communales*). To aid in directing readers to the library nearest their homes, in each library is posted a large chart giving the location and hours of opening of all the libraries in the system.

There are 475,346 volumes in the 82 libraries. The libraries therefore possess an average of less than 6000 volumes. Considerably more than one-half of each collection is for circulation. About 10 or 12 current periodicals are to be found in each reading room. One of the rules governing all the libraries provides that books costing more than 10 francs (including binding) shall not be circulated. Practically all of the books in these libraries are confined to French, though some contain a few English and German books. There is no direct access to the shelves except in the case of dictionaries and cyclopedias. Circulating books are behind a counter and reference books are kept in glazed or wire screened cases.

All the libraries contain collections of music for home use and twelve of them contain collections of industrial art material. These art collections consist, in addition to books, of designs (often in colors) for furniture, costume, architecture, etc. These designs are mounted on heavy paper about 30 in. by 15 in. and kept in portfolios. Each card is numbered and may be taken out for home use. There are 102,182 of these mounted designs in the 12 libraries having these collections of industrial art. This material has large use.

The libraries are all open at least two hours every evening and two hours every Sunday morning. A few are also open from 4 to 6 p.m., and a very few are open daily from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. There are ten regular holidays on which all libraries are closed.

Permission to use the libraries is surrounded by the fewest possible formalities. Any person at least 18 years of age may secure the right to draw books from any library in his own *arrondissement* by proving in some way, such as by a receipt for rent, his domicile in the *arrondissement*. In at least one library young people of 13 years of age may draw books on written consent

and guaranty of parents or guardians. Last year the number of registered borrowers at all libraries numbered 61,225. The total use was 1,549,713, including 1,447,588 home circulation and 102,125 reading room use. These figures are not so large as those of 1904, when the total use (both circulation and reference) reached 2,135,640 from 75 libraries, and even fall short of those of 1898, when with 74 libraries the use was 1,928,217. M. Rupert Pr  cy, Chief of the Central Service of Municipal Libraries, attributes this falling off in use to several causes. I translate freely from his letter. "Among these causes are the fact that some of the time formerly given to reading is now devoted to sports; the appearance of numerous publications at prices that appeal to the most meagre purses, and above all the campaigns of the hygienic enthusiasts which have resulted in inducing in the public mind a fear of contamination by microbes."

Books taken from these libraries may be retained 15 days and renewed once. The collection of fines, except in cases of losses or injuries, is unknown. Sealed letters, never post-cards are sent to delinquents. In cases where books are not recovered the central office and all the other libraries are furnished with the names of delinquents and "black lists" are kept.

Thus far in this paper I have sometimes referred to these libraries as forming a system of branches in the American sense of that term, but more often as individual libraries, and this with design. There is a central office, but not a great central library. There is no one board of trustees under whom a chief librarian directs all the branches. There is, however, a central supervising commission, appointed by the Prefect of the Seine, whose minute and rigid rules govern the administration of every library, including such matters as the arrangement of books on the shelves, accessions registers, salary schedules, binding, book prices, etc. Monthly statistics must be sent to the executive officer of the commission and all libraries appear together in the municipal budget.

The rules of the central commission provide for local commissions in each *arrondissement*. The chief function of these local commissions is the choice of books for the libraries of the *arrondissement*. But their selections must ordinarily be made from approved lists pub-

lished by the central commission. They may, however, under exceptional circumstances, purchase, subject to the approval of the central commission, recent and scientific books that have not yet been included in the approved lists.

The rules of the central commission provide for each library a librarian, one or more assistant librarians and one or more messengers. In most libraries but three persons make up the entire staff, or if there are more there is alternation in the service. None but men are employed; there is not the slightest danger of the feminization of French libraries, for, so far as I could learn, no women whatever are employed in them. All employees are appointed by the Prefect of the Seine. Those employed in the libraries housed in the communal schools are regularly appointed from among the teaching staff. The school principal is usually also librarian; the staffs of the libraries in the *mairies* are recruited from the clerks employed in the various offices of the *mairie*, on nomination of the mayor. The schedule of yearly salaries is as follows: librarian from \$120 to \$200; assistant librarian \$100 to \$110; messenger \$80 to \$85. It should be observed that these salaries are paid for two hours work a day, and that the employees derive their main support from other occupations, usually teaching; but it is rather startling to find that the highest salary paid is less than 60 cents per evening.

As books are regularly published in France unbound they are all bound in monotonous uniformity in binding prescribed by the central commission. This binding, by the way, is washable cloth; it wears well and deserved more study than I was able to give to it. Books are arranged in strict numerical order as added. Oversize books are kept on special shelves, but their numerical places are occupied by dummies.

At least once in two years and generally every year a classified pocket catalog of books for home use in each library is printed. Every borrower must needs purchase one of these catalogs at a cost of ten cents. Author and subject catalogs on slips are also kept for official use.

The total yearly cost of supporting these 82 libraries is 295,596 francs, or an average of \$721 for the total running expenses of each

library. The sum of 28,000 francs is also appropriated for 14 private free libraries. Thus the support rendered by the city of Paris to free libraries is less than \$65,000 a year. This money is apportioned among the various libraries on the basis of the home circulation. During the first five years after the creation of a new library 1000 francs additional are yearly allotted to it.

One of the most interesting features of this library system, and the one which will, perhaps, afford most practical help to American public librarians, is that which has to do with the choice of books. One of the most important functions of the central commission is the annual publication of a list of books accepted as suitable for these municipal libraries. It is from these lists that all accessions to the various libraries must be chosen.

It is well known that one of the hardest tasks of a librarian is the choosing of new French books that will not prove unsuitable for an American constituency. It is to be hoped that the *A. L. A. Booklist* may sooner or later take up books in foreign languages. Although I have never made any actual tests as order lists of the lists prepared by the Paris commission, yet I believe that they would prove helpful. An analysis of the one for 1907 may be of interest. Exclusive of bound periodicals, it contains 273 titles and 278 volumes, divided as follows: ethics and politics, 15 volumes, cost unbound 49.50 fr.; history, geography and travel, 66 volumes, 352.50 fr.; fiction, 52 volumes, 179 fr.; literature, 51 volumes, 199 fr.; sciences, art and education, 49 volumes, 211.25 fr.; and juvenile, 45 volumes, 124.75 fr. If the entire list were ordered the cost would be about 1125 francs (\$225), or if bound in France about \$315. The fiction section would probably be the most useful part of the catalog. The books included in it would cost, bound, less than \$50.

A limited supply only of these lists is printed each year. However, I was assured that if American librarians file requests for them sufficiently in advance the editions could be increased so that it would be possible to send them in future if not at present.

Inasmuch as this question of book selection is just now receiving so much attention from librarians it seems well to bring together here a few scattered notes regarding other helps

in the choice of French books. The monthly *Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires* (Paris, Cornély, subscription 3 fr. a year), published since January, 1906, is almost entirely devoted to brief signed reviews of French literature. They are written by experts (mostly professors in the Sorbonne) with librarians in mind. They are brief, do not indulge in fine writing and are very practical. In each number some one subject is taken up and its literature is reviewed comparatively. The editor of this journal in his first issue praised the "A. L. A. catalog." He regretted that the French had no similar list, but called attention to what he calls a retrospective guide to French literature, namely, the "Catalogue de livres pour bibliothèques populaires," published (Paris) by the Ligue de l'Enseignement in 1905. He also mentions the pamphlet entitled "Pour les bibliothèques publiques ou privés: des livres à lire" (Paris, "Pages libres," 1903. 75 centimes.) Another monthly periodical published to aid in the choice of current French books is the *Bibliographie du Bon Livre Français* (Paris, L'Action Sociale de la Femme, subscription 2 fr. 50 centimes). Books favorably reviewed in it may be purchased with safety by American libraries.

These small public libraries, descriptive notes of which occupy the bulk of this paper, are not confined to Paris, but are scattered widely over France. The latest available statistics, those of 1902, report 2911 tax supported popular libraries in addition to the 82 in Paris, possessing 416,417 volumes. Out of 86 departments five have more than 100 of these libraries and 29 have more than 30. For example, the city of Amiens, with 91,000 population, has 17 of these popular libraries. However, only 86 of these libraries outside of Paris have incomes exceeding \$200 each; the expenditures of 107 are from \$100 to \$200; the yearly incomes of 173 are from \$20 to \$100; 366 have less than \$20 a year each; and the rest have no ordinary incomes.

It would perhaps be ungracious for one who has so recently received courtesies at the hands of French library officers to add any words of adverse criticism that might be suggested by comparisons between the libraries here described and our own public libraries. It may, however, without discourtesy be permitted to quote from good French

authorities, to let the comparison be made by French library officers and educators. M. Charles V. Langlois, Professor at the Sorbonne and Director of the Library, Office and Museum of Public Education (formerly known as the Musée Pédagogique) reviewed fully the library situation of France, and especially the status of these popular libraries in the program (January, 1906) of the *Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires*. He frankly ranked the United States first in public library work, with England next, then Germany and then France.

Professor Langlois points out that out of the 3000 existing popular libraries (Paris excepted) only 200 have more than \$100 a year for the purchase of books. He thinks that there are enough libraries, but that the existing ones are not sufficiently well supported, that they vegetate, chiefly from want of more and better new accessions. From a careful study of the situation he says: "it appears evident that there is lacking to our French libraries, not only money and that which money will give, but a more lively sentiment of their social value, more good books and more friends."

M. Pellisson, in the concluding chapter of his recent "Les bibliothèques populaires," attempts to analyze the reasons why English and American public libraries are so far superior to those of France, and why the public libraries of Germany have in the last ten years come to be better than those of France, and to point out how the public libraries of France can be made better. In this chapter he first mentions the obvious disadvantages under which the French libraries suffer: that

because of smaller appropriations their collections are smaller, their housing and material equipment are inferior, their hours of opening are shorter, their administration is less active and efficient, and their service more poorly paid. Another shortcoming, according to M. Pellisson, is that the libraries are too often composed of books written "for the people instead of books written for all the world." Books that give the impression of being "written for the people" are precisely the books that the "people" will never read. It is high time, he says, to renounce absolutely the conception of making the public library a philanthropic institution and make of it an instrument of culture. This critic also points out that in most places these libraries have been multiplied excessively; that they would be stronger and more effective by being reduced in numbers by combinations, by establishing a strong central library with a smaller number of stronger branches. Publicity and the help of the press are also much needed. And, finally, improvement in the personnel of the librarians is needed and special training for librarianship is requisite.

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# REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1907: BEING THE FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE A. L. A. "GUIDE TO REFERENCE BOOKS"

By ALICE B. KROEGER, *Drexel Institute Library*

## General

PITMAN'S "Where to look, an easy guide to books of reference" (Lond., Pitman, 1907, s. n.), is an index to the contents of the British annual books of reference. A list of works of reference in the front includes British year-books, annuals and similar periodical publications. Books like "Hazel's annual," "Whitaker's almanack," the "Statesman's yearbook," etc., are among those indexed.

## Religion

The most important religious reference book of the year is "The Catholic encyclopedia" (N. Y., Robert Appleton, 1907, \$90), of which the first and second volumes have appeared. The work when completed will be in 15 volumes. It is an "international work of reference on the constitution, doctrines, discipline and history of the Catholic Church." There are very good illustrations, portraits, plates,

maps, etc. The articles which are signed are very fair, and there are bibliographic references to recent literature, Protestant as well as Catholic. "It differs from the general encyclopædia in omitting facts and information which have no relation to the Church. On the other hand, it is not exclusively a Church encyclopædia, nor is it limited to the ecclesiastical sciences and the doings of churchmen."—*Preface*.

The first volume of Hasting's "Dictionary of Christ and the gospels" (N. Y., Scribner, 1906, \$6), in a way supplements the compiler's "Dictionary of the Bible." It is to be completed in two volumes and aims to give an account of everything that relates to Christ.

Julian's "Dictionary of hymnology" is issued in a revised edition with a new supplement (Lond., Murray, 1907, 21s). Hymns not included in the first edition are collected in the supplement.

#### *Social sciences*

Gannett's "Statistical abstract of the world" (N. Y., Wiley, 1907, 75 c.) is a small volume giving brief statistics of the agriculture, mining, manufactures, commerce, transportation, etc., of all countries.

Montgomery and Cambray's "Dictionary of political phrases and allusions" (Lond., Sonnenschein, N. Y., Dutton, 1906, 7s. 6d., \$2) is limited almost exclusively to English terms, although there are some foreign and American terms. The articles are brief.

Rollins' "Money and investments" (Bost., Estes, Lond., Gay & Bird, 1907, \$2) is "a reference book for the use of those desiring information in the handling of money or the investment thereof." It explains in easy language the most commonly used terms and expressions and is alphabetically arranged.

"The index by authors, titles and subjects to the publications of the National Educational Association for its first 50 years, 1857 to 1906" (Winona, Minn., National Educational Association, 1907, \$1) is a valuable aid in looking up educational subjects.

#### *Commerce*

Bartholomew's "Atlas of the world's commerce" (Lond., Newnes, 1907, \$8) consists of maps, descriptive text and diagrams which show products, imports, exports, commercial conditions and economic statistics of the coun-

tries of the world. An alphabetical list covering the description and geographical distribution of the principal commodities of commerce is included.

#### *Science and Useful Arts*

"Van Nostrand's chemical annual, 1907" (N. Y., Van Nostrand, 1907, \$2.50) gives useful information for the chemist.

"Henley's twentieth century book of recipes, formulas, and processes" (N. Y., Henley, 1907, \$3) is compiled by G. D. Hiscox, and contains about 10,000 recipes, formulas, etc. It is the best of the recipe books.

#### *Engineering*

Of "Henley's encyclopædia of practical engineering and allied trades" (N. Y., Henley, 1906, complete set, \$25) three volumes have been published. The work is English. It is the most recent cyclopedia of engineering.

The "Engineering index annual for 1906" (N. Y., Engineering Magazine, 1907, \$2) is the first annual volume of this useful reference work. It is compiled from the monthly indexes in the *Engineering Magazine*. The arrangement is not alphabetical, but the book is divided into such groups as civil engineering, electrical engineering, industrial economy, marine and naval engineering, etc.

#### *Agriculture*

The first two volumes of Bailey's "Cyclopedia of American agriculture" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1907, \$5 each) have been published. It is an important reference book to be completed in four volumes. The work is not alphabetically arranged. Each volume deals with a special phase of the subject. Volume one treats of farms, volume two of crops. A valuable addition to all reference departments.

#### *Fine arts*

Mach's "Outlines of the history of painting from 1200-1900 A.D." (Bost., Ginn, 1906, \$1.80) is valuable to the reference librarian for its tables, list of artists and pronouncing vocabulary, brief account of the history of painting, art map of Europe and key, list of great painters of all countries, and maps of each country.

#### *Literature. Allusions*

Johnson's "Phrases and names, their origins and meanings" (Lond., Laurie, Phil.,

Lippincott, 1907, \$1.50) is a rather unimportant addition to this useful class of books. It gives very brief accounts of the origin and meaning of common phrases and names.

### *Quotations*

Benham's "Book of quotations, proverbs and household words" (Phil., Lippincott, Lond., Cassell, 1907, \$3, 10s. 6d.) is a useful work of reference to add to Bartlett's and Ward's books of quotations. It consists of a collection of quotations from British and American authors arranged by authors alphabetically, quotations from the Bible and Book of Common Prayer, miscellaneous quotations, and familiar phrases and sayings from all sources, ancient and modern. A full verbal index adds to its usefulness.

Harbottle's "Dictionary of quotations (Spanish)" (Lond., Sonnenschein, N. Y., Macmillan, 1907, 7s. 6d.) is alphabetically arranged under first words with subject and author index. Translations of the quotations are given.

"Stokes' encyclopedia of familiar quotations" is compiled by E. E. Treffry (N. Y., Stokes, 1906, \$2.25). The arrangement is alphabetical by subjects, and it has an index to authors. There is also a very full index of important words. The quotations are chiefly English and American.

Hazlitt's "English proverbs and proverbial phrases" (N. Y., Scribner, Lond., Reeves, 1907, \$2.50) is alphabetically arranged and is annotated.

### *Author dictionaries*

Lockwood's "Lexicon to the English poetical works of John Milton" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1907, \$3) gives the meaning of the words in the poetry of Milton, and is of value to the student of the poet's works.

Redfern's "The wisdom of Sir Walter" (Lond., Black, 1907, \$2) embraces extracts from the Waverley novels and Lockhart's "Life of Sir Walter Scott." The extracts are arranged alphabetically under such headings as art, authors, character, etc.

### *Fiction*

Baker's "History in fiction" (Lond., Routledge, N. Y., Dutton, 1907, 2 v., \$1.50) is a useful addition to the guides to historical fiction. Volume one deals with English fiction, volume two with American and foreign fiction.

### *Biography*

Leonard's "Men of America" (N. Y., Hamersly, 1908, \$10) is a biographical dictionary of contemporaries.

The articles are somewhat longer than those in "Who's Who in America" but it does not contain as many names. Too expensive for any but the large libraries.

Moulton's "The doctor's who's who" (N. Y., Saalfield Publishing Co., 1906, \$2.50) is a biographical dictionary of living practitioners in all parts of the world.

Herringshaw's "American statesmen and public official year-book, 1906" (Chic., American Publishers' Association, 1906, \$5) includes United States, state, county and city officials.

### *History*

The first volume of Hodge's "Hand-book of American Indians, north of Mexico" (Wash., Government Printing Office, 1907) is published as Bulletin 30 of the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology. "It contains a descriptive list of the stocks, confederacies, tribes, tribal divisions and settlements, north of Mexico, accompanied with the various names by which these have been known, together with biographies of Indians of note, sketches of their history, archaeology, manners, arts, customs and institutions and the aboriginal words incorporated in the English language."—*Preface*. The articles are alphabetically arranged and are accompanied by lists of references.

Putnam's "Tabular views of universal history" (N. Y., Putnam, 1907, \$2.50) is brought down to date and revised by L. E. Jones and Simeon Strunsky. The tables show in parallel columns the important events in the world's history down to 1907.

Flagg's "Guide to Massachusetts local history" (Salem, Mass., Salem Press Co., 1907, \$6) is a bibliographic index to the literature of the towns, cities and counties of the state, including books, pamphlets, articles in periodicals and collected works, books in preparation, historical manuscripts, newspaper clippings, etc.

### *Periodical indexes, lists, etc.*

The *Bulletin of bibliography* (Bost., Boston Book Co., 1907, \$1 per year) began the publication of a "Magazine subject-index" in the April, 1907, number, which aims to index a

number of periodicals not included in "Poole," the "Library index," or the "Reader's guide." It is the intention to bring this out in book form early in 1908.

Severance's "Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada, 1907" (Ann Arbor, Mich., Wahr, 1907, \$1) is a helpful list of periodicals arranged alphabetically, giving frequency of publication, publisher, place of publication and price. There is also a classified list. Review in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1907.

#### *Government documents, United States*

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Library has issued "Supplement no. 1 (1901-05) to Catalogue of the periodicals and other serial publications exclusive of U. S. government publications in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture" (Wash., Government Printing Office, 1907).

#### *State documents*

Hasse's "Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States, prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington" (Wash., Carnegie Institution, 1907, pts. 1-3, pap., 50 c. ea.) is the beginning of one of the most important bibliographic enterprises of recent years. The first three parts cover the documents of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Each part is divided into "general sources of information and descriptive material" and "topical analysis." This index "undertakes to deal only with the printed reports of administrative offices, legislative committees, and special commissions of the states, and with governors' messages for the period since 1789."

#### *Bibliography. American*

Volume 4 of Evans' "American bibliography" (Chic., the author, 1907, \$15) covers the years from 1765 to 1773, inclusive.

Of Bradford's "The bibliographers' manual of American history" (Phil., Henkels, 1907, \$3.50 per volume), volume one has been published (A-E). The work contains an account of state, territory, town and county histories relating to the United States. Titles are given in full with bibliographic notes and the prices at which the books have been sold for the past 40 years. There is an index by titles and an index by states.

#### *German*

A German work giving the prices at which books have been sold at auction is entitled "Jahrbuch der bücherpreise" (Lpz., Harrassowitz, 1907), the first volume of which is for 1906.

#### *Children's reading*

Field's "Fingerposts to children's reading" (Chic., McClurg, 1907, \$1) contains chapters on various phases of children's reading and a list of books for school and Sunday-school libraries. The list of 50 pages is classified and graded.

Moses' "Children's books and reading" (N. Y., Kemerley, 1907, \$1.50) is a work covering some of the same field, but giving more attention to the history of children's literature. The list of recommended books covers 67 pages.

Salisbury and Beckwith's "Index to short stories: an aid to the teacher of children" (Chic., Row, Peterson & Co., 1907, 75 c.) is alphabetically arranged under subjects of the stories. There is at the end a priced-list of the books indexed.

#### *Library catalogs*

The "Subject index of the modern works added to the Library of the British Museum in the years 1901-1905" (Lond., 1906, \$16) is the latest volume of this useful catalog.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh's "Classified catalogue, 1895-1902" (Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, 1907, 3 v.) is one of the most important library catalogs published in recent years. It is classified according to the Decimal classification, with author and subject indexes. The annotations are an important feature of this catalog.

#### STAFF MEETINGS

The following important contribution to the symposium was received too late for use in the December number:

#### *NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY*

The policy of self-government has been applied by the writer to the staff of the Northwestern University Library since September, 1906. A brief statement of the working out of this policy was made by Eleanor F. Lewis in *Public Libraries* for October, 1907. Nearly a year has passed since that statement was prepared, but Miss Lewis' words, "The *esprit de corps* has grown far stronger among us than was ever before the case," are now true in an increased and increasing degree. The



writer and her staff are well satisfied with self-government. The head librarian is relieved of much burdensome administrative detail, the dread element of personal friction is reduced to a minimum, and executive power is developed in the individual members of the staff.

The staff meetings had their origin in the desire of the young women to have an opportunity for fuller and broader discussion of actual problems in this library than was possible during working hours. The writer has always been present at these meetings, but with one or two exceptions the other members of the staff have presided in rotation. Different groups have taken turns in planning and preparing the programs. The subjects discussed have been determined by the needs felt and expressed by the staff. All this, of course, with any desired suggestion or revision from the writer.

When the object of the meeting has been to deal with perplexing questions arising in the every day work of this library, each person has made beforehand her memoranda of the points she wished discussed or decided. And these points have all been taken up by the whole staff, and criticism and suggestion have had free expression with the understanding that the first rule of every such meeting was that no one should take offence.

For the benefit of the four assistants who work chiefly at the public desk one meeting was devoted to the detail of the ordering department. One afternoon the writer took charge of the reading room and the rest of the staff spent two hours or more at the bindery conducted in Evanston by George Stoskopf. Particular attention was given to the processes of library binding, and also to the kind and amount of mending which may be done advantageously in the library. For experience with very fine bindings and book rarities the staff occasionally spends an evening at the home of an Evanston book collector, Charles B. Cleveland.

Some meetings have been given entirely to reports from library periodicals, the assistants exercising their own judgment in the selection of articles for discussion. One of these meetings was devoted to articles on college libraries in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

After the meeting of the Illinois State Library Association at Bloomington last spring, the three assistants who attended reported the more important papers for the benefit of the others. A meeting was held early last fall jointly with the staff of the Evanston Public Library for a report of the Asheville meeting of the American Library Association. This program was worked up chiefly from the proceedings, as only Miss Lindsay had attended the meeting.

In the near future the writer will present to the staff the history and development of this library.

The time of meeting has been in the evening, and the several assistants have taken turns in attending the public desk. General social acquaintance among the members of the staff has been promoted by having a picnic supper together before the regular hour of meeting. The four reading room assistants are regularly on duty three evenings a week each, and on this account staff meetings have been less frequent than they would otherwise have been. The frequency has been determined by agreement from time to time, and has not usually been oftener than once a month.

The staff meeting on this representative and democratic basis is recommended as an outlet for much that, smothered and discouraged, might become discontent and a hindrance to the best work of the library.

LODILLA AMBROSE.

#### WHAT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IS DOING FOR CANADIAN LIBRARIES

LET me hasten to say that this note has to do merely with what the Canadian government is doing for Canadian public libraries in the way of special publications. Under the Dominion constitution all educational matters, including public libraries, are left to the provincial governments. Consequently public libraries come under the control of the province in which they are situated, not under the federal government. The federal government could not if it would regulate or supervise or aid financially the libraries of the Dominion, with the exception, of course, of the Library of Parliament, the Supreme Court Library, and the several departmental libraries at Ottawa. It does, however, distribute to the public libraries of the Dominion from year to year a large number of valuable public documents; and also occasionally publishes a special report of exceptional interest, largely for the benefit of the libraries of the country.

Of the former, mention may be made of the Debates of the House of Commons, and of the Senate, issued each year in several bound volumes, carefully indexed; the annual series of Sessional Papers, which include the reports of every department of the public service; the publications of the Geological Survey; the bulletins issued by the Director of Experimental Farms, etc. Indirectly, the Dominion Government may be credited with the annual transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, as the society receives a substantial annual grant from the government for the specific purpose of publishing these transactions. The annual reports of the bureau of Dominion Archives are of special importance to historical students, who are given the opportunity of consulting them in the public libraries of the country. This year's report

extends to three large volumes, the last of which consists of an exhaustive series of "Documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada, 1759-1791," edited with notes by Prof. Adam Shortt, of Queen's University, and Dr. A. G. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist. The federal government also issues each year a statistical year-book, prepared by the Census Office; and distributes copies of a useful publication prepared outside, the "Canadian year-book," more or less in the nature of a national almanac. It also distributes to the libraries of the country several semi-official periodicals, such as the *Labour Gazette* and the *Canadian Forestry Journal*.

Of special publications, the most notable recent example is the invaluable "Atlas of Canada," prepared under the supervision of the Dominion Geographer, and issued in a special binding to Canadian libraries. This atlas contains not only a series of authoritative, up-to-date maps showing territorial divisions, telegraphs, telephones, railways (a special map being devoted to the great trans-continental lines built or under construction), elevations, etc., but also geological maps, maps showing distribution and limits of forests and forest trees, others illustrating the density of population, the origins of the people, disputed international and interprovincial boundaries, areas occupied by the aborigines of Canada, the great oceanic drainage basins, the routes of Canadian explorers; in fact, it would be difficult to suggest any question affecting Canada, political, industrial, scientific, social, that is not answered in some form by this very remarkable national atlas.

But this is getting beyond the legitimate bounds of a "note." Let me merely mention, as among the more important special publications issued by the Dominion government to libraries, Dr. A. P. Low's "Cruise of the *Neptune*," a very readable and fully-illustrated account of the last government expedition to Hudson Bay and the arctic seas; and A. O. Wheeler's "Selkirk Range," a narrative of exploration and mountain-climbing in the heart of the Canadian Alps. The maps and plates accompanying this work are so numerous that they fill a second volume, or case, while the first volume itself contains nearly a hundred full-page illustrations. Also a special work prepared for the St. Louis exhibition, "Canada: its history, productions and natural resources," fully illustrated; and Clark & Fletcher's "Farm weeds of Canada," with 100 admirable colored plates, by Norman Criddle, of Canadian farm weeds—Canadian wild flowers would be a more generous and equally just description. It will be seen that, in an indirect way, the Canadian government is doing something on behalf of Canadian libraries. The Canadian library movement is still in swaddling clothes, but it is a sturdy infant, sound in wind and limb, and before long will be toddling about in imitation of its grown-up cousin across the way.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEES.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE following circular letter has been sent to the 50 fellows of the Amer. Library Institute: The A. L. I. thus far is only an admirable plan, carefully worked out and with a large future for usefulness but waiting for the right man to carry it on. I believe fully as two years ago in the idea, if effectively carried out, but gravely doubt if it is worth while to put in operation in any but a whole hearted way. When elected president I expected to have time to do this work myself, but was soon plunged into a great scheme of rebuilding here in carrying out our greatly enlarged plans. Our manager, A. O. Gallup, takes charge of current business, but direct personal charge of all new plans and buildings falls on me. You will understand the extra pressure from the fact that we spent on these additions \$276,000, or more than in 10 ordinary years. I shall be tied down closely till next fall, after which there will be leisure to devote to the library and educational interests, to which I have given most of my life.

I have tried repeatedly to get some one else to take the presidency and build up this A. L. I. work. I hoped to undertake it this fall, and the board fixed a meeting for Dec. 10 in New York, but the sudden call of our local chairman, Dr. Canfield, to Europe resulted in postponement, and unexpected pressure of work here makes it impossible for me to give the time necessary to make a thoroughly successful beginning.

If enough of the 50 fellows feel any enthusiasm for this plan and are willing to pledge active co-operation, I believe we can find some one who will accept the working responsibility as president and do this very valuable work. Three courses are open:

1. To find such a man, who will take hold of the new work vigorously.
2. Failing to find such a man, to let the A. L. I. continue in quiet slumber till the right man rises up to wake it.
3. To abandon the plan and do as much of the work as is found practicable through other agencies.

Each fellow is asked to refresh his memory as to the object and method by reading *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, v. 29, p. 300, 30:459, C179, C198; 31:71, and *Public Libraries*, v. 9, p. 238-9, 11:108, 371, and then to write me frankly his opinion as to which of the three courses is wisest, and if he votes for taking up active work this winter, to suggest the best man for president.

MELVIL DEWEY.

LAKE PLACID CLUB, N. Y.

## LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

THE L. A. U. K. will hold its annual meeting at Brighton, Eng., in August or September, 1908. The invitation to Antwerp has been withdrawn, pending investigation as to the exact date of the founding of the city library of Antwerp.

## CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS, 1907

## ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Greenville, S. C.	\$15,000	Helena, Mont.	30,000
Kewaunee, Wis.	7,000	Loveland, Col.	10,000
Aberdeen, Wash.	15,000	Lakewood, Ohio	15,000
Honea Path, S. C.	10,000	Villisca, Iowa	10,000
Nampa, Idaho	10,000	Parsons, Kan.	22,500
Chicopee, Mass.	15,000	Alma, Neb.	4,000
Geneva, Ill.	7,500	Avondale, Ala.	10,000
Anaheim, Cal.	10,000	Baker City, Ore.	17,500
Ladysmith, Wis.	10,000	Brookings, S. D.	10,000
Lamar, Colo.	12,000	Concordia, Kan.	10,000
Laurens, Iowa	2,500	Connerville, Ind.	17,500
Porterville, Cal.	10,000	Frankfort, Kan.	5,000
Charlevoix, Mich.	10,000	Huron, S. D.	10,000
Clarinda, Iowa	10,000	Lebanon, N. H.	12,500
Montpelier, Ind.	10,000	Lincoln, Cal.	6,000
Ocala, Fla.	5,000	Lodi, Cal.	9,000
Rutherford Col- lege, N. C.	2,500	Longmont, Col.	10,000
Abilene, Tex.	17,500	Merrill, Wis.	17,500
Auburn, Cal.	10,000	Springfield, Mass. (2 branches)	50,000
Hot Springs, S. D.	7,500	Mountain Home, Idaho	6,000
Jennings, La.	10,000	Norfolk, Neb.	10,000
Orange, Cal.	10,000	Onawa, Iowa	10,000
Salinas, Cal.	10,000	Rock Springs, Wyo.	12,500
The Dalles, Ore.	10,000	San Leandro, Cal.	10,000
Williamson, W. Va.	10,000	Steamboat Springs, Colo.	5,000
Albion, Neb.	6,000	Sturgis, Mich.	10,000
Alexandria, La.	10,000	West Gouldsboro, Me.	500
Andrews, Ind.	5,000	Eureka City, Utah	10,000
Bedford, Iowa	10,000	Fairbury, Neb.	10,000
DeWitt, Iowa	5,600	Linton, Ind.	15,000
Glasgow, Mont.	7,500	Marysville, Ohio	10,000
Hinton & Avis, W. Va.	12,500	Monterey, Cal.	10,000
Ligonier, Ind.	10,000	Rocky Ford, Colo.	10,000
Lincoln, Neb.	10,000	Salem, Oregon	14,000
Potoskey, Mich.	12,500	Superior, Neb.	6,000
Provo City, Utah	17,500		
Somerville, Mass.	25,000	Total 76 Library Bldgs. (incl. 2 branches)	\$833,100
Winchendon, Mass.	12,500		
East San Jose, Cal.	7,000		
Glenwood, Minn.	10,000		

## INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Anderson, S. C.	5,000	Ames, Iowa	6,000
Lewistown, Ill.	400	Wausau, Wis.	4,000
Vinalhaven, Me.	200	Cleveland, Ohio	123,000
Fullerton, Cal.	2,500	Adrian, Mich.	2,500
Havelock, Neb.	1,000	Pella, Iowa	1,000
Kearney, N. J.	2,600	Crookston, Minn.	5,000
Zumbrota, Minn.	1,500	Independence, Kan.	2,500
Hibbing, Minn.	10,000	Little Rock, Ark.	38,100
Oklahoma City, Okla.	25,000	San Mateo, Cal.	2,500
Paso Robles, Cal.	4,000	Humboldt, Iowa	1,000
Whittier, Cal.	2,500	Durango, Colo.	2,500
Springfield, Mass.	25,000	Long Beach, Cal.	17,500
Abilene, Kan.	2,500	Ritzville, Wash.	500
Jefferson, Tex.	2,500	Arkansas City, Kan.	2,400
Stuart, Iowa	500		
		29 Library in- creases	\$293,700

## ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA

Amherst, N. S.	5,000	Penetanguishene, Ont.	10,000
Brussels, Ont.	10,000	Petrolia, Ont.	10,000
Port Elgin, Ont.	8,000	Pembroke, Ont.	12,000
Merrickville, Ont.	2,500		
Teeswater, Ont.	10,000	Total, 9 Library Bldgs.	\$75,500
Elora, Ont.	8,000		

## INCREASES, CANADA

Woodstock, Ont.	\$4,000
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## ORIGINAL GIFTS, ENGLAND AND WALES

Oldbury & Lang- ley	£1,500	Llandudno	4,000
Aston Manor	8,000	Low Moor	125
Ellesmere	1,500	Sutton Coldfield	3,500
Kilburn (London)	1,630		
Fulham (London)	15,000	8 Library Build- ings	£35,255

## INCREASES, ENGLAND AND WALES

Southall-Norwood	£193	West Bromwich	215
Bridgewater	623	Cheshunt	250
Normanton	400	Cardiff	409
Kings Norton	1,344		
Long Eaton	200	9 Increases	£4,334
Stourbridge	700		

## ORIGINAL GIFTS, SCOTLAND

Croy	£200	Cullivoe (Shetland)	125
Bonnyrigg	2,000		
		3 Library Build- ings	£2,325

## INCREASES, SCOTLAND

Burntisland	£243	Dornoch	304
Kelso	155		
		3 Increases	£702

## ORIGINAL GIFTS, IRELAND

Greystones	£800
Bray	2,000
2 Library Buildings	£2,800

## OTHER GIFTS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Halswell, New Zealand	£1,500
Gore, New Zealand	2,000
Seychelles Islands	1,750
Harrismith, Orange River Colony, So. Africa	2,000
Suva, Fiji	1,500

## TOTALS FOR MUNICIPAL LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1907

U. S. and Canada	85	library bldgs.	\$908,600
	30	increases	297,700
United Kingdom	13	library bldgs.	201,900
	12	increases	25,180
New Zealand	2	library bldgs.	17,500
Seychelles Islands	1	library bldg.	8,750
South Africa	1	" "	10,000
Fiji	1	" "	7,500

103	Buildings	\$1,154,250
42	Increases	322,880

Total. ....\$1,477,130

## ORIGINAL GIFTS, COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Shaw University, Raleigh, Wis.	\$15,000
Scuth African College, Capetown	£5,000
Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill.	\$15,000
Grand Island College, Grand Island, Neb.	20,000
Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.	10,000
Howard University, Washington, D. C.	50,000
6 Buildings	\$135,000

## INCREASES, COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala.	\$1,000
Furman University, Greenville, S. C.	4,000
MacPherson College, MacPherson, Kan.	1,500
State College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.	6,500
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.	5,000
Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Fla.	1,500

6 Increases .....\$19,500

Total for College Library Bldgs. ....\$154,500

This makes the total of Mr. Carnegie's gifts for public and college library buildings, including increases, \$1,631,630 in 1907, as against \$3,063,925 in 1906. The table given through 1904 (LIBRARY JOURNAL, Jan., 1905, vol. 30, p. 23) and those of the three years succeeding, with additions to cover college libraries, etc., more fully, make the total \$49,605,622, of which college libraries had \$3,582,753, make the total of Mr. Carnegie's gifts through 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES OF THE  
SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DEC. 26-28, 1907

At the annual assembly of the Southern Educational Association, which met at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 26-28, 1907, the general as well as the department meetings were held upon the grounds of the Kentucky State College, in the various buildings belonging to that institution, with the exception of the Department of Libraries. This department met at the beautiful Carnegie building of the Lexington Public Library.

The meeting was opened by Mr. G. H. Baskette, of Nashville, Tenn., president of the Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association. In the absence of Miss Frances Nimmo Greene, of Montgomery, Ala., secretary of the library department, Miss Mary K. Bullitt, of Lexington Public Library, acted as secretary pro tem.

Mr. Baskette opened the meeting with a statement of a change of program, which had been made on account of the absence of several members of the association, who had been expected to read papers at the general sessions, and followed these announcements with an interesting sketch of the designs and efforts of the department. Because of the absences referred to, and still more because of the desire to impress the importance of the subjects discussed upon as many people as possible, the paper by Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, on "Co-operation of school and library," and the paper on "Library extension in the South," by William F. Yust, librarian of the Louisville Public Library, were read at the general meetings in the chapel of the State College, instead of at the department meeting at the library, as originally intended. As this change curtailed the library program, the two meetings scheduled for Friday and Saturday were condensed into one, which occupied the whole of Friday afternoon.

Mr. Baskette, as president of the department, had prepared a careful program for the meeting, embracing besides the papers a number of questions for a round table discussion. These discussions were: How to secure a library; Arousing public sentiment; Donations and appropriations; Organization; Boards and librarians; Practical suggestions; School boards and library boards; Teachers and librarians; Methods of co-operation; Financial co-operation; Supplemental, parallel and class room books, these questions including practical experience of many of the librarians present, led the talk into animated channels, and furnished interesting and helpful examples of individual effort and method. Under "Methods of co-operation" Miss Johnson discussed some of the relative advantages of state library policies, possible and desirable,

and library commissions, which was further enlarged upon by Mr. Yust in a talk embodying the outlines of his paper read on the following morning before the general assembly.

Miss Bullitt gave a sketch of some experiences in establishing library branches and stations in cities of medium size, and of moderate manufacturing interests, demonstrating the fact of the need of such extension even in towns whose outposts are not very remote, counted by miles, from the central library. Mr. Leonard, of Cynthiana, Ky., gave a breezy, and at points amusing, account of the effort now going forward in his little town to arouse public sentiment to the educational necessity of a public library, and to procure a Carnegie building.

The broadening and helpful spirit of close and informal exchange of ideas and experience fostered in the round table discussions of such meetings cannot be too much accentuated in any report of them. The members of the Department of Libraries of the Southern Educational Association feel that their efforts toward the purposes of their organization have upon this occasion met with encouraging results. It is a significant fact that the question of libraries and the importance of their co-operation in educational work occupied so extensive and prominent a part upon the program of the Southern Educational Association. Four of the papers read from the platform of the general sessions bore directly upon this subject—that of President D. B. Johnson, of Rock Hill, S. C., upon "Training of teachers in library methods;" that of Miss Johnson, already referred to; that of W. F. Yust on "Library extension in the South," and that of Miss Frances Nimmo Greene, of Montgomery, Ala., on "State support of libraries."

The Library Department meeting closed with the election of officers for the ensuing year. Upon Mr. Baskette's reiterated desire to retire, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, of Montgomery, Ala., was elected. William F. Yust was elected vice-president, and Miss Mary Hannah Johnson was elected secretary.

MARY K. BULLITT,  
*Acting Secretary pro tem.*

#### THE LIBRARY POST BILL

ON Dec. 12, Representative Lawrence reintroduced in the House the so-called library post bill, permitting the passage of books at second-class rates to and from libraries supported wholly or in part by taxation. Senator Lodge has introduced the bill into the Senate. This action, according to the *Boston Transcript*, was taken by request of the American Library Association and the New England Educational League. Last year Mr. Lawrence succeeded in securing a hearing upon the bill.

## MEETING OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE Bibliographical Society of America held its seventh semi-annual meeting in Chicago on Jan. 1. President William Coolidge Lane took the chair at the morning session, which was held in the Law Building of the University of Chicago, and requested the treasurer to act as secretary in the absence of Mr. W. D. Johnston. After a brief statement by the president, an extremely interesting letter was read from Dr. E. C. Richardson, now in Europe, concerning various bibliographical matters and projects which had come to his notice abroad. Papers were presented by Dr. Cyrus Adler, on the "International catalogue of scientific literature," read in his absence by the secretary; by Adolph Law Vogue, on the "Indexing of periodical literature and the work of the Concilium Bibliographicum"; and by W. H. Beal, on the "Contributions of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to the bibliography of science," read by Dr. Allen. Discussion was opened by Prof. Davenport, of the University of Chicago, followed by C. W. Andrews, H. W. Wilson, Byron A. Finney, Frederick W. Schenck, and others. The evening session was held in the rooms of the Caxton Club, when Mr. William Dana Orcutt, of the University Press, Cambridge, Mass delivered a most admirable illustrated lecture on "Printing as a fine art." The attendance at the meetings was between 30 and 40, nearly evenly divided between resident and non-resident members.

C. B. RODEN, *Acting Secretary.*

## American Library Association

### COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

#### CONFERENCE TOPICS

THE following skeleton of topics for discussion at the Minnetonka Conference is submitted, and suggestions for additions invited. Some of these topics have been recently discussed and need not come up again:

#### *Administration*

1. Relations between librarians and their assistants.
2. Salaries and payrolls: publicity vs. privacy.
3. Salaries rated according to position or person.
4. How can student help be made most effective?
5. Library training class.
6. Fines and penalties.
7. Advertising the library, new books, etc.
8. Methods of keeping the business records.

#### *Ordering and accessions*

1. Forms and records.
2. Disposition of duplicates.
3. Co-operation by specialization in materials ordered.
4. Replacing worn out books by new copies, or new books.

#### *Exchange*

1. Shall the library distribute university publications?
2. Organization and records of exchange department.

#### *Classification*

1. Forms and records.
2. Modifications found necessary in using Decimal or Expansive system.
3. Card shelf lists vs. loose leaf lists.

#### *Cataloging*

1. Most useful form of a catalog.
2. Dictionary vs. classed.
3. Place of call number on catalog card.
4. Variations from the alphabetic order in dictionary catalogs, e.g., U. S. division, classical literature, etc.

#### *Shelving, storing and caring for books*

1. Methods of shelving folios and quartos.
2. Size marks—their place in the call mark.
3. Methods of caring for maps, charts, etc.
4. Keeping book stacks free from dust.

#### *Open shelves*

1. How large and of what character shall the open shelf library be?
2. Keeping order among books and readers in the open shelf library.

#### *Home use*

1. Limitations as to time and number of volumes for different classes of borrowers.
2. To prevent valuable books and others unfit for circulation being issued.
3. Allowance for ordinary wear and tear on books returned out of repair.

#### *Reference use*

1. Duplication of books for reference use.
2. Assistance to readers by others than those trained to give assistance.
3. Days and hours when a library should be open for reference work.

#### *Seminary libraries*

1. Library vs. department control of seminary rooms.
2. Deposit books in, and circulation of books from, seminary collections.
3. Care of the shelves, special shelf lists, etc.

#### *Laboratory and branch libraries*

1. Amount of supervision and control by the main library.
2. Methods of preventing books no longer needed from collecting in these places.

#### *Extension use*

1. Library extension work.
2. Limitation and regulations for out-of-town use of books.

#### *Records of use*

1. Charging systems for college libraries.
2. Statistics of use and methods of keeping.

#### *Instruction to the public in bibliography*

1. Value of lectures to students.
2. Subjects treated in such instruction.

The chairman of the College and Reference Section will be glad to receive all criticisms and suggestions as early as possible.

WILLARD AUSTEN, *Chairman,*  
Ithaca, N. Y.

## State Library Commissions

### MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The 5th annual report of the commission appears for the year ending Dec. 1, 1907. It gives in brief the report of the field secretary, Ross Miles Diggs, during two months spent in library visiting on the Eastern shore of the state. The field work of the commission is necessarily very limited as to time, and for this reason it was decided to concentrate it in one given section. In December Mr. J. H. Stabler was to do work as a field secretary in the Western shore. Mr. Diggs reports great lack of library facilities and much apathy regarding the subject. Special effort was made by the secretary to advertise the travelling libraries sent out by the commission and to aid in organizing local library associations; he also inspected existing libraries and made personal acquaintance with trustees and librarians. In all the field secretary visited 13 towns, inspected four libraries, and organized six library associations.

The report notes general library gifts of importance throughout the state, notably Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$500,000 for 20 branches for the Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore. During the year 81 travelling libraries were sent to 19 of the 23 counties; 161 books in raised type were borrowed by 12 blind persons. The commission now owns 83 travelling libraries. An appendix gives the proposed revised library law, which it is hoped may be passed by the General Assembly at its 1908 session.

## State Library Associations

### ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association was held in the neighboring cities of Birmingham, Ensley and Bessemer, in Jefferson county on Nov. 25-27. It was notably interesting in that it brought library workers from all points in Alabama together in the heart of the mining and manufacturing center of the state.

The association now includes 108 members of that class of people whom we like to call "representative," and is in a flourishing condition. A number of new members were enrolled at the meeting.

The report of the president, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, detailed the library progress of Alabama since the last meeting of the association. His report also contained an encouraging account of the work now being done by the new Division of Library Extension of the State Department of Archives and History.

Two evening sessions were held in the city hall of Birmingham, on the 25th and 26th. On the first evening the association was welcomed to the city by ex-Governor William H. Sims. The address of the evening was on the

broad subject "The free public library in modern life," and was delivered by Dr. Charles Coleman Thach, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. The speaker opened his address with the postulate that "The free public library in modern life, or in other words, a collection of good books, free of access without charge, not to a small section or a cultured few, but to all classes of the community—the aims, purposes, methods and manner of administration for the greatest efficiency of such an institution—this, in a word, is the broad question with some of its varied phases presented in our theme."

Dr. Thach developed his subject under its various heads in a masterly manner, and concluded by saying: "A good free public library is one of the most significant and potential factors in modern life. It is a vital, vivid force that can stimulate the intellectual life of a community at half a dozen points of contact. Any community, be it never so progressive, if content to rest without a free public library, is behind the times; has not caught the spirit of the age, and is in reality without one of the greatest instruments of modern democratic enlightenment."

Dr. Thach was followed by Miss Ora I. Smith, librarian of the University of Alabama. Miss Smith read a paper on "Trained librarianship," a subject which is of absorbing interest to library enthusiasts in Alabama at present, as the supply of trained workers in this state does not keep pace with the increasing demand.

The second session in Birmingham was on the evening of the 26th. Dr. Buchner, of the University of Alabama, addressed the meeting on the subject "The free public library and the industrial community," bringing the subject home to the community there represented. The address showed careful study of the subject, reviewing the influence of libraries on the industrial classes, both in Europe and in America, and contained an array of convincing statistics. The address made such a profound impression that it was immediately proposed that it be printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the state.

Miss Jessie Hopkins, assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library of Montgomery, read a paper on "Librarianship as a profession." She made no attempt to settle the question involved in the wording of her subject, but gave a practical estimate of the calling. After the meeting was over the visitors enjoyed inspecting the Public Library of Birmingham. This library, a collection of some 12,000 volumes, is kept, for the present, in the city hall, there being no building for it as yet. There is on foot, however, a vigorous movement to erect, in that city, without outside aid, a library building, with museum and art sections, to cost, approximately, \$200,000.

The meeting at Bessemer on the morning of the 26th was an occasion of a great deal of

local interest, from the fact that the new Carnegie Library of Bessemer, opened to the public only two months before, is a source of much civic pride. This building was constructed at a cost of \$10,000, and is a model of simplicity and good taste.

A representative number of citizens, among them the mayor of the city and members of the library board, were assembled at the library to receive the visitors.

Mrs. Lee Moody, one of the half dozen tireless women who made the Bessemer Library possible, welcomed the association. Dr. Thach responded.

The meeting here was most certainly productive of good. The discussions were freely participated in, and there was a feeling of coziness and ease throughout the circle. The paper on "Library courses for the state normal schools," by C. W. Doughty, president of the State Normal School, at Jacksonville, developed a great deal of discussion, and will probably lead to the introduction of such a course in some of our state normal schools—certainly in the Normal School at Jacksonville.

Miss Alice Wyman, librarian of the Alabama Girls' School at Montevallo, closed the program with a practical paper on "The library summer school." Miss Wyman was a member of the 1907 class of the Wisconsin Library School, and brought to her subject the enthusiasm of recent experience.

Upon adjournment the visitors were entertained at lunch in the library building, and afterwards enjoyed a drive over the city.

The morning of the 27th was spent in a meeting in the new library building at Ensley. This little city, like Bessemer, has a new Carnegie library building worth \$10,000. The association was received here by an audience of citizens remarkable from the fact that it was composed largely of men. The city council, the board of education and the board of library directors were present, almost to a man, and evinced their live public spirit by their presence, and by the welcome they extended the association through the superintendent of city schools, Mr. Thomas R. Walker.

The subject under consideration was library conditions in our state schools. Prof. D. P. Christenberry, of the Southern University, led the discussion. His review of the conditions of our college libraries showed them to be much better than is usually understood. Mr. J. R. Rutland, librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, gave a gratifying report on the future plans of the library at the A. P. I. The institute's collection of books, valued at \$40,000, is soon to be housed in a new \$30,000 Carnegie building. The 1907 session of the legislature authorized an endowment fund of \$30,000.

Prof. Joel C. DuBose followed with an appeal for good libraries in the projected state high schools.

After a delightful luncheon served by a committee of ladies, the visitors were entertained by a trip to the Ensley Steel Plant.

Officers for 1907-1908 were elected as follows: president, Thomas M. Owen, LL.D., director, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery; vice-presidents: Charles C. Thach, LL.D., president, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, E. F. Buchner, Ph.D., University of Alabama, and Prof. Joel C. DuBose, Birmingham; secretary, Miss Frances Nimmo Greene, Montgomery; treasurer, Miss Laura Martin Elmore, librarian, Carnegie Library, Montgomery; executive council (in addition to the officers, who are *ex officio* members), J. H. Phillips, LL.D., superintendent public schools, Birmingham, Miss Alice Wyman, librarian, Alabama Girls' Industrial School, Montevallo, D. P. Christenberry, professor of English, Southern University, Greensboro, W. E. Striplin, superintendent public schools, Gadsden, and Miss Frances Higgins, public schools, Selma.

FRANCES NIMMO GREENE, *Secretary*.

At the third annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association, held at the Carnegie Library, Montgomery, on May 13 last, the following resolution was adopted: "In recognition of the greater opportunity afforded for the development of the work of travelling libraries under state direction, be it

*Resolved* by the Alabama Library Association that all its travelling library collections be donated to the Alabama State Department of Archives and History for future administration, and that the secretary of the committee on travelling libraries turn over to the director of the said department all of the books, magazines, and travelling library equipment in her possession belonging to the association;

*Resolved further*, that the said committee be discontinued, with the thanks of the association for its work during the preceding year."

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the association was held in the children's room at the District of Columbia Public Library, Wednesday evening, December 18, 1907, with an attendance of about 40 members.

In the absence of the president, the first vice-president, Mr. Charles H. Hastings, took the chair. The minutes of the November meeting were read and approved, after which the secretary announced the election of three new members.

The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were presented, showing that 28 new members had joined the association during the year and that a balance of \$113.40 was on hand in the treasury.

Mr. W. D. Johnston reported for the committee on the proposed Handbook of libraries of the District of Columbia. The association now has material covering nearly all the



libraries of the District, in the papers presented during the past two years, and the printing of the handbook is feasible as soon as a suitable person can be found to undertake the work of compilation.

The first address of the evening was a biographical sketch of the late Henderson Presnell by Mr. Henry R. Evans, of the United States Bureau of Education. Mr. Presnell, for 26 years acting librarian of the Bureau of Education and one of the founders of this association, died on November 28, 1907. Following Mr. Evans, Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, present librarian of the Bureau of Education, added a few words in tribute to the memory of Mr. Presnell. He then gave a short talk on some of the great librarians of former times, using as his subjects, Heinsius, librarian of Leyden in the early part of the 17th century; Magliabecchi, the famous Florentine librarian; Henry Bradshaw, librarian of the University of Cambridge; and Sir Anthony Panizzi, of the British Museum.

Last on the program was a brief discussion on the kind of programs desirable to make the association most useful in its membership. This was participated in by Mr. Bishop, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Vitz, and Mr. Cole. Announcement of the balloting for officers of the association for 1908 was made as follows: president, W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of Education; 1st vice-president, F. B. Weeks, librarian of the Geological Survey; 2d vice-president, Miss Grace E. Babbitt, Public Library; secretary, Willard O. Waters, Library of Congress; treasurer, Miss Emily A. Spilman; members of the executive committee, Charles K. Wead, Patent Office; Miss Anne S. Ames, William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State.

WILLARD O. WATERS, *Secretary.*

#### FLORIDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Florida Library Association was held at St. Petersburg, Thursday, January 2. The addresses being delivered before the Florida Educational Association, which was holding its annual conference at this place.

Prof. S. M. Tucker, of the Florida Female College at Tallahassee had prepared a paper on "The library in the public school," which, owing to his absence, was read by Prof. Buchholz of the same institution. Prof. Tucker emphasized the fact that training in literary taste was only secured through reading good books, and that this training could better be gained through such reading, well directed, than through class work. Dr. Tucker appended to his paper a list of books suggested for use in the various grades. This list was not read, but will be published in the next issue of the *Florida School Exposition*, the official organ of the State Teachers' Association.

Mr. George B. Utley, librarian of the free

public library of Jacksonville, spoke upon the subject, "How can the public library aid the public schools." He referred to the various school libraries established in the state, of the good they were accomplishing, and expressed the wish that every school might have one which had nothing better, but stated as his conviction that they were temporary expedients, and only a make-shift for the public libraries which Florida at the present time does not have. The need of a public library commission for the maintenance of travelling libraries was emphasized and the backward conditions in Florida library development was pointed out as a cause for regret to those who take pride in the progressiveness of the state.

Mr. C. D. Rinehart, of Jacksonville, gave a very suggestive and appropriate address on the subject, "The public library a modern necessity." He emphasized the need of a free public library in every important town, speaking of the functions of a library, the difference between a library and a collection of books, and of the great economic value of a good library to every community, illustrating how the public ownership of expensive and comparatively seldom consulted books saved many dollars to the citizens of a city who pooled their purchases in a free library, public and open to all.

The annual election of officers took place at this session, all the officers of the past year being elected to succeed themselves.

The officers of the Florida Library Association are as follows: President, George B. Utley, librarian Free Public Library, Jacksonville; vice-president, J. W. Simmons, assistant principal high school, Orlando; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mollie B. Gibson, Free Public Library, Jacksonville.

#### KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The association issues, through its president, Miss Clara Francis, of the State Historical Society, and its newly elected library organizer, Asa Don Dickinson, of the Leavenworth Free Public Library, a circular calling attention to the importance and necessity of the work of the state library organizer. It says: "Many libraries are being established in this state to-day. The library interests of Kansas require the immediate services of an organizer. Convinced of this, and having thus far been unable to secure the necessary legislation, the Kansas Library Association at its annual meeting in October appointed one of its members to assist temporarily in that capacity, in order to demonstrate practically the usefulness of such an officer. In performance of his duties the organizer will consult with towns planning the organization or reorganization of public libraries on all matters pertaining to the architecture, the administration, and the technical work of libraries; he will assist in framing city ordinances for the maintenance of libraries; and he will



spare no effort which will help to build up a public library system commensurate with the needs of the state.

"Funds to pay the immediate office expenses of the organizer are being contributed through the association by individuals, women's clubs, and libraries. Therefore all inquiries as to library affairs are answered free of charge. When a personal visit is desired, only the necessary travelling and hotel expenses will be charged to the institution visited. Librarians are urged to write freely to the organizer, to bring him the problems of their daily work, and to offer such suggestions as may prove of value to their fellow-workers. The organizer's office aims to be a clearing-house or bureau of library information for the whole state. Any town contemplating the establishment of a public library is most earnestly requested to correspond with the organizer and profit by the information at his command. Properly started the library is sure to grow and to return a large interest on the investment."

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

##### LIBRARY WEEK PROGRAM

The New York State Library Association will hold its annual meeting during the week of Sept. 21-28, 1908, at the Hotel Sagamore, on Lake George, post office Sagamore, N. Y. The rates secured, which are a very great reduction on the regular rates at this hotel, are as follows:

Two in room without bath, per day....	\$2.50 each.
Two in room without bath, per week....	15.00 each.
One in room without bath, per day....	3.00 each.
One in room without bath, per week....	18.00 each.
Two in room with bath, per day.....	3.00 each.
Two in room with bath, per week.....	18.00 each.
One in room with bath, per day.....	3.50 each.
One in room with bath, per week.....	21.00 each.

There will be no charge for the use of boats, golf links or tennis courts.

Transportation rates will probably be as usual—a fare and a third. This will be announced later. Tickets can be secured at any point direct to the Sagamore on Lake George and baggage checked there. There will be no charge for transfer of baggage from the Sagamore dock to the hotel.

The announcement of the plans of the association is made thus early in the hope that many library workers will plan to take this trip as part of their vacation. Nowhere could more delightful surroundings be found or such good hotel accommodations at rates so moderate.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Secretary*.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the executive committee, in Columbus, Dec. 26, it was decided that the next annual meeting of the association should be held in Cincinnati, in October, 1908.

#### RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fifth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held in Au-

burn, R. I., on Dec. 7, 1907, the sessions being held in the People's Free Baptist Church. The meeting opened in the morning with an address of welcome by J. K. Fenner, president of the Auburn Free Public Library. President H. L. Koopman, in his address, described the libraries of Europe and America which he had visited for the purpose of obtaining ideas as to the arrangement, ventilation and lighting desirable in planning the proposed John Hay Memorial Library of Brown University. Herbert O. Brigham, secretary-treasurer, presented his annual report, and stated that the association had deemed it desirable to become an affiliate member of the League of Improvements Societies in Rhode Island. He also announced that a committee of three of the association would later consider the feasibility of issuing a quarterly bulletin devoted to library interests of the state, under the auspices of the state board of education. The chief feature of the meeting was a delightful address by Professor Walter B. Jacobs, of Brown University, whose text was, "My book and heart, Shall never part." Officers for 1908 were elected as follows: president, Ethan Wilcox, Westerly; 1st vice-president, Frederick E. Hicks, Newport; 2d vice-president, Mabel E. Emerson, Providence Public Library; secretary, Earl N. Manchester, Brown University Library; treasurer, Herbert Olin Brigham; executive committee, H. L. Koopman, Walter E. Ranger, and Mrs. Minerva A. Sanders.

## Library Clubs

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The third regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on Thursday evening, Dec. 12, 1907, at the Chicago Public Library, the president in the chair.

The subject for the evening's discussion was "Chapters from the early history of Chicago libraries."

Mr. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, read portions of Mr. Crerar's will, and related anecdotes of his personality. Mr. Warder, librarian of the Society of Western Engineers, gave a very interesting account of that library. Mr. Wm. Stetson Merrill wrote on the early history of the Newberry Library and the paper was read by Miss Mary E. Combs.

Mr. Wickersham gave an entertaining history of the founding of the Chicago Public Library; the first installment of books coming, after Chicago's great fire, as a gift from a society in England of which Thomas Hughes was one of the foremost members.

Mr. Stern, a member of the club's executive committee, commending Mr. Warder's paper, spoke of the excellent work done by the Society of Western Engineers, their library, publications, exchanges, lectures and lantern slides.

The question was discussed whether the smaller specialized libraries do best service as an individual library or as a special department of some larger institution.

MARY L. WATSON, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY CLUB

A general wish from the members of the Indianapolis Library Club has been expressed in favor of more consideration of library news and publications of interest to library workers. At the December meeting of the club these topics were discussed more fully than heretofore and the meeting proved to be one of the best ever held by the club. A review of current topics in library work was given by Miss Jessie Allen, of the Indianapolis Public Library. Interesting features of the work at the Library of Congress were given by Miss Mary Moffat, of the Indiana State Library, and book reviews were discussed by R. J. Roberts.

The meeting then resolved itself into an informal reception for Miss Anna R. Phelps, who had resigned her position as head instructor of the Winona Technical Institute Library School to become a library organizer in New York State. Many expressions of appreciation were given for the splendid contribution to library work in Indiana due to Miss Phelps during her connection with the Public Library Commission of Indiana and with the Winona Technical Institute Library School.

CHALMERS HADLEY, *Secretary.*

#### THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A joint meeting of the New York and Long Island Library Club was held in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th street, New York, on the evening of Jan. 9. The secretary gave brief reports of the last two meetings, and referred to the death of Mr. Alexander Maitland, a prominent member of the club and trustee of the New York Public Library. Thirteen names proposed for membership were accepted. The treasurer reported that all the funds of the club were deposited in a bank that had suspended payment, and made a special appeal for dues. The report was accepted and at the close of the meeting the members responded cheerfully to the appeal.

An audience of over 300 listened with intense interest to the address of the evening, which was delivered by President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, on "The psychology of childhood as related to reading and the public library." Dr. Hall described the investigations which psychologists had made into the reading of children; stated their results particularly with reference to the marked differences between the reading of boys and of girls. He considered that juvenile literature was still very imperfect, and particularly urged the usefulness of a new class of books about

animals, e.g., one about monkeys which would give the life history, studies of individual monkeys, interesting stories about them, and comparative pictures. He suggested also books about the early peoples and the childhood of nations.

At its conclusion the following resolution was presented by Mr. Bostwick and carried:

"*Resolved*, That a hearty vote of thanks be extended to President Hall for his interesting and valuable address, and that a copy be respectfully requested for publication."

A vote of thanks to the Young Women's Christian Association for the use of the hall was also proposed and carried.

There followed a round table discussion, led by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, of the New York Public Library, during which Dr. Hall replied to many questions from members of the audience.

To the problem as to what librarians can do for children while waiting for the ideal literature described by Dr. Hall in his address, he replied with a suggestion that there might be closer relations between librarians and psychologists.

After the meeting the audience was invited to the library on the second floor, where the appropriate committee dispensed hospitality in a very satisfactory manner.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary.*

#### TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The second meeting of the Twin City Library Club for the season of 1907-8 was held in Minneapolis, December 3, the first meeting having been merged with the annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association, which occurred in St. Paul and Minneapolis the last week in September. 40 members were present at supper, which was served in the children's room of the Minneapolis Public Library at seven o'clock. Following the supper a brief business session was held, with Miss Countryman, president of the club, in the chair. Miss Countryman, as chairman of the committee appointed last year to make an effort to secure the A. L. A. conference at Minnetonka, reported the successful outcome of the work assigned to the committee, and suggested that the next task before the club was the perfection of local arrangements for the conference. Upon motion of Mr. Gerould, it was voted that a general committee of three should be appointed by the president to have charge of all local arrangements, with power to appoint such sub-committees as are found necessary.

The program of work for the coming year was discussed, the executive committee reporting that the programs would include a general study of the arts allied to book-making, such as book-illustration, printing and binding.

The club then adjourned to the Bureau of Engraving, where an interesting evening was

spent examining the various processes used in photo-reproduction, from the preparation of the drawing or photograph to the finishing of the half-tone plate.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary.*

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA TRAINING SCHOOL

On Dec. 7, 1907, in a personal interview with Miss Anne Wallace, Mr. Carnegie stated that he would make the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta permanent, and would place the annual income in charge of the board of trustees of that library.

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The jury of awards of the Jamestown Exposition has awarded to the school a gold medal for the exhibit of photographs, placards and publications illustrating the objects, scope, and results of the school, and a bronze medal for the installation. The school is indebted to the public libraries of the following cities for photographs given to illustrate library work for children: Atlanta, Ga., Brooklyn, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Charlotte, N. C., Cleveland, O., Madison, Wis., New York City, Newark, N. J., Oakland, Cal., Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex., St. Louis, Mo., Seattle, Wash. Miss Gertrude E. Andrus, children's librarian of the central building, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, had charge of the exhibit.

The autumn term of the school closed Dec. 21. The technical lectures given during the term were: Order and accession, Hand-writing and printing, Classification, Children's literature, Organization of the story hour, Work with schools, Home libraries, Work with colored clubs. Twenty-four special lectures were also given, these being planned for the inspiration of the class and for instruction in story telling. Special lectures in December were:

Dec. 17-21. Miss Sara Cone Bryant: The uses of story-telling in education, The choice of a story, The preparation of stories. Miss Bryant also had a story hour for children at which the students were present.

Dec. 19-21. Miss Helen Underwood Price, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission: Books for girls between the ages of 9 and 11, Books for girls between the ages of 11 and 15, Love stories for older girls.

Dec. 20 Mr. Charles F. Underhill, reciter, gave a delightful rendering of Dickens' "Christmas carol" to an audience of 400 children and teachers at the East Liberty Branch, the students of the school acting as ushers.

### INDIANA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

At a recent meeting of the Indiana Public Library Commission it was decided to hold the 1908 session of the commission's summer library school at Earlham College, Richmond.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL SUMMER SESSION

Even in midwinter plans are making for midsummer, and the summer session in charge of Miss Corinne Bacon will be held June 3-July 15, 1908, and will be chiefly a general course, the same in scope as that given in 1907, open only to those already holding paid library positions, or under definite written appointment to such positions, and with no charge for instruction to those engaged in library work in New York state.

There has been in the past some demand for special courses. This demand, and the knowledge that some librarians can spare two, but not six weeks from their work, has determined us to offer three short courses in special subjects, if enough students apply to make it worth while to give the work:

(1) A two-weeks' course in reference work, to be given in May (exact date to be announced later), by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.

(2) A two-weeks' course in the selection of books, to be given in June. Miss M. T. Wheeler will lecture on Publishers, Editions, and the New York best book lists. The rest of the course will be in charge of some one who has had experience in a small public library (name to be announced later). The point of view taken will be that of the small library and its problems will be the ones considered.

(3) A two-weeks' course in work with children and the selection of children's books, to be given in June by Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of children's work in the Brooklyn Public Library, and Miss Frances J. Olcott, chief of the children's department in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The problems considered here will not be limited to those of the small library. The lectures in this course will form part of the work of the regular school, and will be given whether elected or not by special students.

Librarians or assistants wishing to take any one of these courses will send their names, at their earliest convenience, to Miss Edna M. Sanderson, registrar, New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Vice-Director.*

### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Georgia B. Carpenter, 1907, who passed the civil service examination last September for the position of public document cataloger in the Government Printing Office, has received that appointment and resigned her position in the Syracuse University Library. Nina Compson, 1906, has been appointed to succeed Miss Carpenter.

Anna B. Callahan, 1906, has been appointed assistant in the Syracuse Public Library.

Alta Barker, 1907, has accepted a position in the Montclair (N. J.) Public Library.

Mary Burnham, 1908, has accepted a position in the Buffalo Public Library.

Margaret Hawley, 1903, Ph.B. 1907, is instructor in library methods at the Potsdam Normal School. M. J. SIBLEY.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The library school was glad to welcome Dr. A. E. Bostwick as a visitor on Oct. 16, as he was returning from a trip through the middle West. Within the limited time at his disposal Mr. Bostwick delivered two addresses, and caused all who heard him to be so enthusiastic over the help received that it is hoped that the school may secure him again in the near future.

The library club began its year's activity with a reception given in honor of Mr. Bostwick. At the November session Miss Anna Price, of the school faculty, gave an account of her experiences in organizing the Nebraska Historical Library at Lincoln during the summer.

On Nov. 9 a reception was given by the members of the library staff and the faculty of the library school to the university faculty as a whole. This is a semi-annual event much enjoyed by all and productive of the best results. A very popular feature is the exhibit of interesting, important, and rare books received during the past half year.

Valeria Fetterman, 1907, is assistant in the Rockford (Ill.) Public Library.

The marriage of Edith Harper, 1905, to Keith Collins, U. of I., 1906, was announced in October.

Rena A. Lucas, 1904, on her return from Europe, where she spent the last year, was married to Hammond William Whitsitt, of Moline, Ill.

Sara Abbott, ex 1908, has been appointed to a cataloging position in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, as a result of passing the civil service examinations for appointment to the department libraries of the U. S. Government.

ALBERT S. WILSON, *Director*.

### Reviews

BRIQUET, C. M. *Les filigranes* [watermarks]. *Dictionnaire historique des marqués du papier dès leur apparition vers 1282 jusqu'en 1600-avec 39 figures dans le texte et 16,112 fac-similés*. Geneva, A. Jullien, 1907. gr. in 4°, 200 fr.

This work is the result of twenty-five years of the patient labor of a true book-lover, who studied his subject at first hand in the libraries and archives of France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland. M. Briquet examined 30,840 volumes and registers, often leaf by leaf, and upwards of

1432 portfolios and bundles of documents. He made altogether 44,000 tracings of "filigranes," upwards of a third of which are reproduced in his published volume.

All this material has been carefully classified, ready for the use of archivists, librarians and scholars, the researches of M. Briquet having a very definite and practical purpose. The chief usefulness of this work consists in its enabling the searcher after information to ascertain almost instantly the date of a document belonging to the period covered by the author's investigations. It is well known how often scholars are baffled and unable to decide, even with the most perfected methods of linguistics and philosophical criticism, the exact time when some book or historical document was printed or written. As M. Briquet's "Dictionnaire" tells us in regard to each "filigrane" when it was used, where, by whom, etc., the scholar, in case of doubt, need only hold his document against the light, look at the watermark, and then open his dictionnaire, which will give the information wanted.

Of the merits of the method, a very telling example is quoted by the author in his introduction. A discussion had been pending for years regarding a few copies of a very important document relating to the history of Switzerland. No archaeologist, no palaeographer had ever been able to determine which was the original copy, though it was important that this should be ascertained. Recently, thanks to Mr. Briquet's researches the problem was solved without any possibility of further discussion.

M. Briquet's work will also be useful in many other ways. It will, for example, assist considerably in convicting forgers of "old documents." Then, collectors of autographs will find it profitable to consult the work. Again, some of the designs will prove most interesting to archaeologists, to students of the art of the Middle Ages, to heraldists, etc.

Finally, the work not only recommends itself for its practical value to scholars, but it is also extremely entertaining to the general reader. Mr. Briquet has brought together a remarkable collection of quaint figures and designs—bells of all sorts and shapes, crowns, scales, bowers, suns, bunches of grapes, rings, crossbows, cutlasses, crowbars, and various others arms, eagles, lions, paschal lambs, Virgin Mary, angels, holy fathers, and so forth—watermarks which have often become definitely associated with certain kinds of paper (regarding forms, sizes or colors,) and this is the origin of names which we still use to-day without knowing their origin and their real meaning, like crownpaper, foolscap, post (postman's horn), etc. In France papier Jésus, papier couronne, demoiselle, pigeonne, etc.

These "filigranes" are often little works of art by themselves, and one may say that for most of us M. Briquet has actually revealed a new source of artistic enjoyment. It is not

impossible, perhaps, that when the readers of our days open this work, and realize how painstaking our ancestors were, even in such minor details of bookmaking, they will come to feel more reverence for books, those temples of thought, which are often so roughly handled.

A. SCHINZ.

COLE, George Watson. Bermuda in periodical literature, with occasional references to other works: a bibliography. Bost., Boston Book Company, 1907. 12+276 p. O. 8 facsim., hf. leath.

Mr. Cole's work may be regarded as an example of what may be done by the industrious searcher after bibliographic facts in a field that to the unthinking would seem to be most unpromising as to results—that is, a group of islands in the Atlantic, beginning as a penal station in the British empire, that passed through a few years of excitement as an unloading point for the contraband plunder of Confederate blockade-runners during the war between the States, and that then settled down as a resort for winter tourists and invalids. Mr. Cole paid a flying visit to these islands, that is, Bermuda, and for years after was engaged in tracing them in periodical literature and in transactions of learned societies; for, while the 1382 items recorded in Mr. Cole's work include a number of books, most of them relate to fugitive articles. Mr. Cole, however, has been most painstaking and conscientious in treating the subject, almost every entry being followed by a note of explanation, or an extract from the article itself, some of which are most interesting reading, giving information of the history, the geography, fauna and flora of the islands which for fifty years have been a favorite field for the zoologist, botanist and geologist. To facilitate reference to the numerous articles recorded, a comprehensive index has been appended in which the several entries under each heading have been so arranged that the subject can be traced continuously back to the earliest article upon that topic. It is a conscientious piece of work, and bears the marks of having been well done. The volume has as a frontispiece a fine portrait of the author. Other illustrations are facsimile reproductions of title-pages of books printed soon after the colonization of the islands, 1610-1794.

WEGELIN, Oscar. Early American Poetry, 1800-1820. With an appendix containing the titles of volumes and broadsides issued during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which were omitted in the volume containing the years 1650-1799. New York, Published by the Compiler [29 W. 42d Street,] 1907. 82 p. O. bds., \$3. [350 copies printed.]

The author in the present volume concludes

his very valuable work on the bibliography of the early poetry of North America. Although much interesting material was published during the twenty years following, 1821-1840, Mr. Wegelin was constrained to draw the line at 1820, because from his point of view the lateness of the period would bar it from being classed as "early" poetry, and because the mass of material would have unduly expanded the bulk of the work, and little of interest from an antiquarian standpoint would have resulted therefrom.

As Mr. Wegelin points out, the period represented in the volume now offered is of importance from more than one standpoint, as it not only brings to light the names of several of the better-known names among the versifiers of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, but also from the fact that it covers two most important events in the early history of our country—the Embargo and the War of 1812—the former of which introduced to American letters William Cullen Bryant, the first poet of note which our country had up to that time produced. But while Bryant stands almost alone in these pages as a writer of first rank there are many others whose names are still remembered and whose works must be still read by those interested in the study of American poetry.

Although the average book collector does not include American poetry in his itinerary, Mr. Wegelin is convinced that this branch of American literature will not be much longer neglected. When this renaissance takes place the collector of the future will find the excellent guides prepared with such unselfish devotion to his subject by Mr. Wegelin of inestimable service.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Public Libraries*, January, has short papers on "German principles for selection of children's books," by Alice M. Jordan; "The municipal section of a public library," by Gert-rude Darlow; and "Place of the library in the social life of a small town," by Lucy Lee Pleasants.

*Library Assistant*, December, 1907, has an article on "Local literature and its collection," by H. Rutherford Purnell, and a plea for a system of uniform examination and registration of librarians.

*Library Association Record*, November-December, 1907, is a double number, mainly devoted to the official report of proceedings at the L. A. U. K. meeting, Glasgow, in September last. The only address included in full is Mr. Tedder's scholarly and valuable paper, "The librarian in relation to books."

*Library World*, December, 1907, has an article on "Book exhibitions," by James Duff Brown, urging the installation, as a publish-

ers' co-operative enterprise, of a permanent central bazaar or exhibition "in which can be seen the latest works on every subject by every notable author, and representing the publications of every British and a fair infusion of American and foreign publishers. It should be arranged in classified order according to some systematic scheme, and put in charge of one or more trained custodians. Each visitor would pay for his own catalog, if he wanted one, and would go to his own bookseller to buy what he chose. Books should remain on exhibition for six months." Other contributions include a continuation of J. D. Stewart's exposition of "The sheaf catalog," an account of the Bolton Public Libraries, and note on "American public libraries," based on the last Boston Public Library report. The November number records the death of Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, its founder, and director since its establishment in 1808. There are short articles on "The librarian abroad," describing an East London library; "Lecture courses," as arranged by various libraries, and "Glasgow conference notes," and full departments.

*Bibliographie de la France*, for Nov. 29, 1907, contains a review of the importation of foreign books into Bombay from 1904-1906. The vast preponderance of importations are, of course, from England; the United States comes second with a total valuation of 81,832 francs, while curiously enough nearly twice as many books were obtained from Belgium and over three times as many from Germany as from France in the same period. The opinion is expressed that a much larger number of French books are probably imported via London and are therefore unaccounted for.

*Revue Bibliographique Universelle*, November, 1907, contains an interesting review of books for young people, by Mme. la Comtesse de Courson. The list consists of novels, romances, and a few acting plays, which would be suitable for readers of from 15 years up. The writer frankly confesses that most of the romances written for the young are mediocre, but she finds charm, sincerity, and good workmanship in not a few of those under review, and her own attitude toward them inspires confidence in her judgment.

The *Bulletin* of the newly founded Association of Belgian Librarians and Archivists is published not only as a supplement to the *Revue* of Belgian libraries and archives, but separately as well. The Association has resolved to prepare a vade-mecum of Belgian libraries, and is also considering the calling of an international conference of archivists and librarians.

*Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi* for September, 1907, contains an article on the public library of Grenoble by Luigi Gabrielli. The 45,000 v. originally bought of

the bishop of Grenoble have now augmented to 280,000 v.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L.* "Uncle Remus' " birthday was celebrated at the library early in December in the children's room, and it seemed as if all his friends and all the friends of Br'er Rabbit and Br'er Fox and the rest of them must be there. The librarians counted 550 children, as they came in, and then they stopped counting, and all of this throng of little folks Miss Clara Wimberley held spell-bound with the Uncle Remus stories she told them. This celebration was the third annual observance at the library of the Uncle Remus birthday, and its growing success every year promises to make it a permanent institution.

*Cambridge, Mass. Harvard University Law L.* ARNOLD, J. H. The Harvard Law Library. (*In the Harvard Graduates Magazine*, December, 1907. 42:230-241.)

An historical account of the development and growth of the law library of Harvard University, a collection which now numbers more than 105,000 volumes. Since 1870 the increase and growth of the library has been 95,000. An illustration is given of Langdell Hall, the new building of the Harvard Law School, in which nearly the whole of the Harvard law collection will be housed from this time on.

*Chicago (Ill.) P. L.* (35th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 24,987; total 339,282; spent for books \$20,078.07. Issued, home use 1,414,292 (fict. 47.28 per cent., juv. 30.70 per cent.); ref. use 369,991. New cards issued 29,740; cards in use 95,889.

There are 70 delivery stations in operation, through which 844,415 v. were issued. Ten branch reading rooms are also maintained, four of them in small parks. Special attention is given to the successful work of the Blackstone memorial branch, and the Thomas Hughes Library for Young People, opened in the main library on March 30, 1907. The collection of books for the blind now numbers 1108 v., 86 having been added during the year; at the main library 47 blind readers used 67 books.

"The annual inventory shows a larger number of books unaccounted for than usual. The difficulty of taking stock increases from year to year as the collection of books grows larger. At the branch reading rooms a more liberal policy of free access to the shelves has been introduced and one of the results is the number of books reported missing. The total number of books unaccounted for is 910, of which 612 are missing at the main library, 146 at the Blackstone branch (covering a period of two years), and 152 at the branch reading rooms. Of the 535 books reported missing last year 175 have since been accounted for, as were also 18 books missing in previous years."



*Columbus (O.) P. L.* (31st rpt. — year ending Aug. 31, 1907.) Added 4577; total 68,369. Issued, home use 177,555; ref. use in central lib. 18,635; issued for supplementary reading in elementary schools 92,121. The total service of the library, including central, branch, and school, home and reference use, and issues of supplementary reading, is stated as 697,064 issues, of which 601,703 were to juveniles and 95,361 to adults.

"Every school building in the city has a reference library belonging to the central library, but housed permanently in its own school building. Additions to these are made as the proper books appear or as the occasion requires. Suggestions for additions are made by the superintendent, principals and teachers, and these are taken up for consideration and the purchases made when practicable. In the elementary schools, they consist largely of books suitable for pupils and teachers alike; they really belong to the circulating department, but are used as reference books because they are better adapted for grade work than the more technical reference books. In the high schools many of the regular reference books, such as dictionaries, cyclopedias, etc., are represented; but even these libraries contain many that properly belong to the circulating department, but are well adapted for the work."

*Earlham College L., Richmond, Ind.* The handsome Carnegie library building was dedicated with appropriate exercises on Dec. 2. Addresses were delivered by Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian; Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the Indiana Public Library Commission; Mrs. Ada L. Bernhardt, librarian of the Morrisson-Reeves Library, of Richmond; and Harlow Lindley, librarian of the college. Mr. Carnegie's gift for the building was \$30,000, and an equal sum was raised by friends of the college; the total cost of the building was about \$38,000.

The college *Bulletin* for November, 1907, contains a frontispiece illustration of the new library building, and an account of the dedication exercises, with full text of Mr. Lindley's address. The building is thus briefly described: "One enters the library from the west through a wide hall, on the left side of which the stairway ascends, making its landing on the second floor just over that of the first floor. Beyond the entrance hall as you enter the large reading room you find yourself at the delivery desk. Just north of this are the 'stacks' for the books, south of it the reading and reference room, with eight alcoves around its outer curve. A few small rooms are found on this floor for conversation, cataloging and for the librarian. On the second floor are four seminar rooms, also a room designated as an art room, where some of the rare treasures of books as well as pictures may sometime be found; and at the north over the

present stack room (but destined for the use of stacks when the growth of the library demands), is a large room which will be used by the library school of the Public Library Commission. A small room on this floor has been set aside for the reference library of Indiana Yearly Meeting. In the basement is to be found a small lecture room, which will be very convenient for professors wishing to bring their classes closer to the book supplies, or for the librarian when he wishes to make known library lore. At some time it is hoped to have a stereopticon for this room."

*Easton (Pa.) P. L.* (3d rpt. — year ending July 1, 1907.) Added 1644; total 19,316. Issued, home use 68,046 (fict. 62.15 per cent., juv. 21.43 per cent). New registration 1675; total cards in force 3608. Receipts \$7748.80; expenses \$7227.09 (salaries \$3998.34, books \$1696.97, periodicals \$141.13, heat \$398, light \$219.87).

"The most important changes made during the past year are: 1, the opening of the library from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day in the week, except Sunday and legal holidays; 2, the introduction of the postal card reserve system; 3, the placing of circulating libraries in every grammar school in the city; 4, the monthly delivery of reference books to each teacher in the high school to supplement his work in the class room and at the homes of his pupils; 5, the opening of four sub-stations for the delivery and collection of books on every Wednesday and Saturday; 6, the addition of book cases in the reading room, a photograph cabinet containing 1300 carbon photographs (the art collection donated by the Easton Library Association), and a large exhibition case in which are displayed, from time to time, selected photographs illustrating some particular period of art in painting, sculpture or architecture.

"The plan of having the books rebound in the library by the assistants which was adopted tentatively in October, 1904, has proved very successful. Three years of trial have shown that the average library assistant can learn to bind and repair books satisfactorily in a comparatively short time, and that the odd moments of the assistants, employed in this manner, will take care of the annual wear and tear on the books of the library. The method of binding has been greatly improved during the past year by using a better grade of cloth and paper, by gluing strong unbleached muslin on the backs of the cased books, and, in the case of whip-stitched books, by using a consecutive stitching, which prevents any weakness between the signatures. During the year 1620 books were handled by the bindery; 1068 were rebound and 652 were rebaced and recased. This was done at a total expense of \$60.12. This amount includes the cost of all the material, even to the oil for the oil stove, and also the material used in all of the minor

repairs made at the desk, such as tipping in loose leaves and repasting loosened cases and weakened joints, of which no record has been kept."

*Edmond, Oklahoma.* A step toward establishing the first free library for the blind in Oklahoma has been made at the Central State Normal School, where 35 volumes in raised print have been sent by the Cincinnati Public Library. The books will be circulated by mail among the blind readers desiring them.

*Evanston (Ill.) P. L.* The fine new building was formally opened with a public reception on New Year's day, from 3 to 9 o'clock p.m. A reception for children was given on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 4, from 2 to 6 o'clock. It is hoped to give a description of this new building in an early number of L. J.

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* The West Side branch library was formally opened on Dec. 28. This is the fifth branch to be established, and the first to occupy a building of its own. The building in question was erected four or five years ago to be a branch of the local telephone company, but was never utilized for that purpose. Finally, in February, 1907, it was offered to the library board for a term of years, ending Feb. 1, 1924, on condition that the city maintain the building, pay special and other taxes that may be assessed against it and provide for fire insurance, the company reserving only the right to maintain a telephone booth in the building. The terms were considered very favorable, amounting to a gift of the building to the city for the time specified.

The building has been attractively fitted up and is well adapted for its purposes. There are two reading rooms, one for children and the other for adults, and about 2600 books are now on the shelves. In addition there are about 50 English current periodicals, as well as periodicals in Dutch, Polish and German.

*Hanover, Mass. John Curtis F. L.* The dedication of the attractive memorial library building, the gift of Miss Alice M. Curtis, of Wellesley, Mass., was held on Dec. 12. The building, which cost \$15,000, is of the Georgian style of architecture, and is built of brick with marble trimmings; it is 55 feet in length and 30 feet wide, with a high portico. A bronze tablet was unveiled and also a portrait of John Curtis.

*Haverhill (Mass.) P. L.* As a part of the celebration in Haverhill of the 100th anniversary of John G. Whittier's birth, the library has placed on exhibition its collection of books by and about the Quaker poet. In this connection it is interesting to note that when the library was dedicated 37 years ago Whittier wrote for the occasion the poem "The library," which was set to music and sung at the exercises. The first appearance of the

poem in print was on the order of exercises. With the exception of one private collection the Haverhill collection, containing over 300 items, is probably the largest accumulation of Whittier literature in existence. The aim in making it has been to include the poet's works in all editions; books, periodicals, newspapers, broadsides, etc., in which single poems first appeared; books and periodicals containing biographical information; photographs; in a word, any printed matter connected with Whittier. The library has acquired also a few manuscript poems and letters. Of special value is the portrait of Whittier painted by Harrison Plummer and presented by Whittier's schoolmates, and the marble bust executed by Preston Powers.

*Indiana State L.* Strong plea for a state library and museum building is again made in the library *Bulletin* for December, 1907. It is pointed out that the need becomes more pressing every month. "Ohio has now joined the ranks of the states either constructing or planning a state library building. Wisconsin is the pioneer with its great library. New York's great education building is under way. If Indiana ranks where her friends claim she does in education and literature, she must take the first step toward a creditable home for her state library and museum."

*Joliet (Ill.) P. L.* Subsequent to the death of Mrs. Kate A. Henderson, librarian, the board of directors unanimously adopted the following:

*Resolved,* That it is the sense of this board that the applicants for the position of librarian must have had technical library training and library and business experience, coupled with recognized executive ability.

The board adjourned to a subsequent date without considering the names of any applicants now on file, and would be pleased to hear from applicants that could qualify under the above resolution.

*Lansing (Mich.) P. School L.* (6th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1907.) Added 3230; total 18,506. Issued, home use 43,807 (fict. 28,023; juv. 7235). New borrowers 1214; total cardholders 8009. Receipts \$5519.93; expenses \$5378.16 (salaries \$2038.36, books \$1096.80, periodicals \$208.44, binding \$380.68, janitor \$416, heat \$299.04, light \$259.99).

Most important in the year's record were the comparatively large addition of books, increase of Sunday and evening use, extension of branch work, and larger appropriation. There is a steadily increasing reference use, and a special reference assistant is needed.

Oct. 15 was quite generally observed as a "Library Sunday," when pastors of six different churches devoted a sermon or part of a sermon to the need and value of books, libraries, etc.

In the children's room the story hour has been a regular and useful feature.



The present special need of the library is energetic work on the proposed dictionary card cataloger, for which a special appropriation is required, sufficient to employ an expert cataloger and cover the cost of printed Library of Congress cards and other supplies.

This report marks the resignation of Miss Gertrude P. Humphrey, who had been in charge of the library, first as organizer and then as librarian, since its establishment in 1901.

*Louisville (Ky.) P. L.* The city general council, in pursuing a policy of economy for the new year, has reduced the allotment of the library fund from three cents to two and a half cents. The library revenue from city taxes in 1907 was about \$45,000; under the reduced allotment it will not exceed \$39,148.75, and it is feared that it may fall as low as \$33,000. Mr. Carnegie's library grants to the city up to the present time have amounted to about \$360,000, these being made as usual on the condition of a 10 per cent. yearly maintenance fund.

*New Orleans (La.) P. L.* The "downtown branch" Carnegie library building was formally opened on Nov. 26. It is located at the corner of Royal and Frenchman streets, is classic in general style of architecture, and cost \$15,000. There will be two other Carnegie branches, besides the fine central library building, to be erected from Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$275,000. The present branch opened with about 4500 v. on the shelves.

*New York P. L.* SPENCER, Charles Jenkins.

Electric illuminating and wiring of the New York Library. (*In Electrical Age*, 1907. 38:455-461.) Illustrated.

About 25,000 incandescent lights are used for the lighting of this building.

*New York City. Public lectures.* The Department of Education publishes the report of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, supervisor of public lectures, for 1906-7, the 19th year of the establishment of these lecture courses. It records for the period covered lectures in 166 lecture centers, on 1507 different subjects, before 5300 audiences, by a staff of 540 lecturers, at which the total attendance was 1,141,477. "The circulation of books from the platform, in operation for many years past, was continued. The total number of books circulated in this manner was 2605. The number of books taken from the various branches of the public library for the expressed purpose of reading in connection with the lectures, as reported by librarians, was unusually large. There has always been a close relation between the public lectures and the various branches of the public libraries. With the completion of many new library buildings it has become possible to establish new lecture centers in the libraries and to transfer old centers to these buildings. On the evenings of the

lectures the libraries have been kept open for one-half hour after the conclusion of the lectures, during which time patrons have been permitted to withdraw books for supplementary reading. In some instances exhibits, illustrating the lectures, have been prepared and placed on view in library reading rooms. It has been customary to print on the various bulletins announcing the lectures the location of the most convenient branch of the public library, where books on the subjects of the lectures are especially set apart for supplementary reading. This has resulted in a very large increase in the circulation of the books on the subjects of the lectures. During 1906-1907, 78 libraries co-operated in this manner with the public lectures."

The *New York Tribune*, in its picture supplement of Sunday, Jan. 12, gives five pages to a description of the new Public Library building, with many exterior and interior views.

*Pella, Ia. Carnegie-Viersen L.* The library was opened in December, with about 5000 volumes on the shelves.

*Pittsburgh. Carnegie L.* (11th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1907.) Added 44,605 v., 2450 pm.; total 254,562 v., 15,899 pm. In all 42,952 v. were purchased, 14,605 more than ever before in one year. Issued, home use 762,190, a gain of 15.15 per cent. over the preceding year; of this total 81,803 v. were issued through the schools and 13,906 through home libraries and reading clubs. New registration 12,496; borrowers' cards in use 63,550. This total, however, does not represent the actual number of borrowers, as neither the children who obtain books through the schools nor the members of home libraries and reading clubs use borrowers' cards. Visitors to reading rooms 453,880.

The library system now comprises 170 agencies: central library, 6 branches, 12 deposit stations, 1 call station, 1 special children's room, 66 schools, 29 home libraries, 50 reading clubs, 4 summer playgrounds.

In view of the practical completion within the year covered, of the enlargement and remodelling of the library building, this report is given a partly retrospective character, and the library committee of the board of trustees reviews clearly and at some length the development of the library, from its organization in 1895. This review is so concise, so interesting, and so suggestive in its outline of the growth of a great city library system that it should be read in full. Brief reference is made to the reduction of the library appropriation by the city authorities from \$250,000 to \$200,000, this action making it impossible for the library to open or operate the rooms for special collections, the children's room, and the new technological department in the central building.

The report of the librarian, Mr. Hopkins,

is a compact presentation of varied and growing activities maintained under the many disadvantages of building alterations. The work of the technology department, in crowded and unsatisfactory quarters, was especially useful and encouraging and represented 34 per cent. of the total reference use. Despite the continued closing of the central children's room, the general children's work shows a marked increase throughout the system, the total juvenile circulation being 367,767, a gain of 12,571. "In September a supervisor of children's rooms was appointed, her duties being to oversee the children's rooms outside of the central library, to study methods, and to correlate the work of the different children's rooms."

The Training School for Children's Librarians successfully completed its sixth year of work, and Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$5000 a year for its maintenance was continued.

An important feature of the year was the issue of the great two-volume "Classified catalog;" work on the catalog for the new central children's room is well advanced. The amount and excellence of the work done by the library's printing department is notable.

The report contains several interesting illustrations of the new building.

*Providence (R. I.) Athenaeum L.* (72d rpt. — year ending Sept. 1, 1907.) Added 2023; total 69,710. Issued, home use 63,279 (fict. 43,459.) There are now 931 shareholders.

The Athenaeum has six book funds, amounting to \$17,412.56, or nearly one-third its entire endowment, and yielding an annual income of \$687.84. Three of these funds are restricted to the purchase of works on art, the others to books of real worth, "that is books whose addition must mean the gradual building up of a library of substantial and permanent value." Mr. Harrison emphasizes the importance of developing the two collections of art works and periodical sets, as of especial value to students.

*Queens Borough (New York City) P. L.* A fine site for the proposed Carnegie building which shall house the central library and administrative offices of the Queens Borough library system has been selected in Jamaica, on Clinton avenue, near Fulton street. The property in question belongs to the local Presbyterian church, and is occupied by an old manse and chapel. It is proposed to use the former for the administrative offices until the new building is completed. This building will occupy the present site of the chapel, a plot with 200 feet frontage and a depth of 175 feet; its cost is estimated at about \$40,000. The site chosen is a central one and in an attractive section of the city. The administrative offices of the library are now, and have been ever since the organization of the system, in the Nelson branch, in Long Island City. Jamaica was decided upon as the most central point in the borough.

*Riverside (Cal.) P. L.* Miss Stella G. Plimpton, second assistant, was married on Nov. 27, 1907, to Mr. Lyle T. Lewis. Miss Minnie Van Zolenburg has been appointed as her successor.

*Smithsonian Institution L., Washington, D. C.* (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1907; in Rpt. of secretary, p. 81-83.) Added 25,846, all of which have, according to custom, been sent to the Library of Congress, excepting a few needed for the scientific work of the Institution. Accessions to the Office, Astrophysical and National Zoological Park libraries amounted to 2349.

"The plan adopted by the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature of sending to authors lists of their scientific writings that have been indexed in the catalogue, and requesting any that have not been cited, has been continued, with the result that nearly 500 authors' separates have been received, which will ultimately come to the library." The same plan is followed for the National Museum Library. This latter collection now contains 30,307 v., 47,642 pm. and 108 mss.

*South Hadley Falls (Mass.) P. L.* The new Carnegie building was formally opened on Dec. 13, after a long series of delays and difficulties. Mr. Carnegie's gift for the purpose was \$10,000, and plans estimated at this amount were adopted by the trustees. But these did not include furnishing, heating, or grading of lawns, and when the building proper was completed six months ago it was found that \$3000 was needed for the necessary equipment. Finally this sum was given by an anonymous friend of the library and it was found possible to complete the work.

*Terre Haute, Ind. Emeline Fairbanks Memorial L.* (1st rpt. — year ending Aug. 1, 1907.) This is the first printed report of the library, formerly the Terre Haute Public Library, and it opens appropriately with a short historical sketch. The present library had its beginning in 1880, when a subscription library was organized by some ladies of the town, as the "Terre Haute Library Association;" in 1882 this library was taken over by the school trustees and a city tax for its maintenance was levied; it thus became the Terre Haute Public Library, and continued under that name until its installation in August, 1906, in the beautiful memorial building given to the city by Mr. Crawford Fairbanks. Statistics for the year covered are: Added 4691; total 24,492, or including 6000 v. in the school libraries 30,492. Issued, home use 86,749, not including use of school libs. Receipts \$27,194.27; expenses \$15,688.16 (books and periodicals \$5865.91, salaries \$4248.30, binding \$1012.11, heating and lighting \$1313.73, fixtures \$1102.20).

School libraries of 50 v. or more are loaned as desired; and in the more remote schools the school library has been open one day a

week in vacation for distribution of books. The library assistants have classified, rebound and repaired the books in the school collections.

The physicians of the city are collecting books for a medical reference library, which will be kept as a department of the library.

The report is attractively printed, and contains excellent illustrations of the new building.

*University of Illinois L.* The university has recently bought the complete library of Wilhelm Dittenberger, who for 32 years was professor of classical philology in the University of Halle, and was a large contributor to the *Corpus Inscriptorum*. The library numbers all told 5600 titles. It is rich in epigraphical and paleological works, and is especially valuable in those fields. At the same time it covers very thoroughly the wide field of classical philology, containing works in the several departments of grammar of the Indo-European languages, comparative literature, history of ancient peoples, geography, and chronology. The works of both the Greek and Latin poets and prose-writers are abundantly represented by the best of the older complete editions and the more recent special works. The library contains also some of the German periodicals and a collection of between four and five thousand programs and dissertations in the field of classical philology.

*Washington, D. C. District of Columbia P. L.* (10th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1907.) Added 13,064; total 92,037. Issued, home use 481,463, of which 16,339 were issued from seven deposit stations. New registration 13,214; total registration 45,231.

An interesting report, with numerous illustrations. The more important changes of the year, the opening of the new enlarged children's room, and the establishment of the department of useful arts, have already been noticed in these columns. Other improvements have been extension of hours of opening, regular information desk service, free distribution of monthly bulletin, establishment of school picture collection, and special exhibitions. The home circulation shows an increase of 48,000, and a reduction of fiction percentage from 69 to 68. The "pay duplicate" collection successfully meets the demand for new fiction. Reference and reading room use shows steady increase.

Pending the continued failure of Congress to permit acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offered gift for branch libraries, seven deposit stations are maintained, six in connection with social settlements, and one in connection with the Playgrounds Association. "The gratifying success of these stations, open brief periods, from one to three times a week, forces the conviction that there are large bodies of citizens to whom the central library now means nothing, and that if fully equipped branches,

open daily and conducted by paid employes, could take the place of these volunteer ventures, the work and influence of the library could be extended almost indefinitely." In all these stations volunteer service has so far been given.

"A constant effort is made to keep the library abreast not only of the best technical library methods, but also of the most approved business methods. As an example of library technique, no card is admitted to the catalog unless it is printed or typewritten. Similarly all official communications sent out from the library are either printed forms or are typewritten. An adding machine is in daily use in the administration department for computing financial matters as well as library statistics. Carbon copies of all letters and orders are made. These are arranged in vertical files. No letter-press copies are taken. Much use is made of a hand postal-printing press for printing blanks, forms and lists. A rotary mimeograph is in frequent use in printing larger forms, circular letters, etc. The plan of having the library binding done in the building has proved so satisfactory as to suggest the advisability at some time in the future of having a library printing plant."

Mr. Bowerman makes strong plea for increased appropriation, particularly for salaries for heads of departments and assistants, as the present scale makes it increasingly difficult to keep efficient workers or to maintain an adequate force. The departmental reports are interesting, among them the report of the children's librarian, Miss Clara Herbert, outlining plans for more extended work with the schools; and the report on binding and repair work.

*Washington, D. C. District of Columbia P. L.*

BOWERMAN, Geo. F. Books on accountancy and business at the Public Library of the District of Columbia. (*In Government Accountant*, December, 1907. p. 387-390.)

Describes the department of useful arts and sciences recently opened in the library.

*Wisconsin Legislative L., Madison. Yale Review*, November, 1907, has an article by M. S. Dudgeon on "The Wisconsin Legislative Library," describing its origin and work.

#### FOREIGN LIBRARIES

*Berlin.* The City Library (*Stadtbibliothek*), established in provisional quarters, numbers 84,000 v., among them 3000 given from the Association for Promoting Free Trade. The municipal popular libraries (*Volksbibliotheken*) all form branches of the *Stadtbibliothek*, drawing on the central repository.

*Ireland.* The Irish library association, Cumann na Leabharlann, issues under date of Nov. 18, 1907, its report for the two years ending June 30, 1907. Monthly meetings have been

held regularly in the Dublin Public Library (Lower Kevin st.), the headquarters of the association, and the membership has increased from 51 at the time of organization to 106 at the close of the third year (June, 1907). The membership now includes the following public libraries: Trinity College, Dublin; National Library of Ireland; public libraries of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Blackrock, Drogheda, Linenhall Library of Belfast; and New York Public Library; also the librarians of the John Rylands Library, Waterford and Glasgow libraries, and other college and endowed libraries. The financial condition of the society is satisfactory, with a small balance to its credit. General library progress of the two years is briefly reviewed; five new library buildings have been opened, four district councils have adopted the libraries acts; in several rural districts library committees have been formed and library buildings are being planned; and in Dublin arrangements have been made for another branch and for extension of the present Charlemont Mall library. The cost of all the buildings mentioned is defrayed by Mr. Carnegie. The council of the association has made formal application for support of the library movement to the Gaelic League, Irish National Teachers' Congress, Trades' Council, and other influential bodies, and has enlisted the support of the national press. "Up to the present the movement has had to struggle against apathy, but that apathy has in very limited instances passed into active opposition. Apprehensive that the library may be the means of spreading immoral and otherwise undesirable literature, the public library institution has been attacked with vigor and its very claims to existence objected to." The council of the association reports unfavorably on the proposed library bill promoted by the L. A. U. K., as it regards some of its provisions as inapplicable to conditions in Ireland. In conclusion, "the Council consider that the proportion to which An Cumann has grown, and the number of libraries which have now been started, demand that a congress should be held next year of those in Ireland who are interested in library promotion, and urge upon their successors to take up this important work." The report is accompanied by several portraits of leading contributors to the journal of the association, *An Leabharlann*.

*Osaka, Japan.* The recent report of the Osaka Library shows conditions of activity and popular use, paralleling those of many American libraries. It contains a total of 53,845 v. (48,507 Japanese or Chinese), and had a circulation for the year of 372,845 v., of which 16,554 were foreign. Of the total circulation, 92,427 volumes were in philology and literature, 50,711 in the arts, 35,872 in history and allied subjects. The classification of visitors shows that of the total, numbering 105,237 persons, 3308 were women, 15,167 bus-

iness men, 1574 government officials, and 45,600 students.

*Wellington, New Zealand.* The Parliament buildings, including the library with its valuable collection, were destroyed by fire on Dec. 10. Accurate details of the loss are not yet available.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Educational Review*, November, 1907, has an article by Arthur E. Bostwick, on "Selective education," largely devoted to the work of the library in connection with the schools, and describing especially the efforts of the New York Public Library to reach teachers and pupils in that city.

*Interior*, November 28, 1907, has an article by W. P. Merrill, on "The children's reading: the neglected parental opportunity of guiding unfolding minds to the highest thinking."

*Legislation.* The New York State Library's "Yearbook of legislation, 1906," edited by Robert H. Whitten, sociology librarian, and containing legislation bulletins 30 to 34, has appeared in bound form, bearing the imprint of the New York State Education Department, 1907. The volume includes: Legislation reference list, 1906; Digest of governors' messages, 1906; Index of legislation, 1906; Review of legislation, 1906; and Compulsory attendance and child labor laws.

*Nineteenth Century and After*, November, 1907, contains (p. 751-757) an article on "An experiment in rural libraries for school and home," by the Bishop of Hereford. It describes a scheme for travelling libraries which has been adopted by about 65 schools and 25 parishes, and possesses many points in common with the travelling libraries established by the Rev. William Bray more than 200 years ago. The bishop also states that they have ventured to ask the president of the local government board to secure a modification of the Public Libraries Act that would enable scattered rural parishes to avail themselves of such a scheme as he describes, by a small annual subscription from the funds at their disposal.

*SCHOOL LIBRARIES.* Barton, Amy. The School Library. (*In the Journal of Education*, London, October, 1907. 39:710-712.)

The article is interesting inasmuch as it discusses certain books which are especially helpful to children of certain temperaments. In other words, it will help the librarian to find the right book for the particular child. The following paragraphs give the author's attitude toward the whole subject:

"The purpose of a school library is twofold: first, to provide the scholars with good, recreative literature; second, to guide and foster their literary taste. To lay too much stress on the recreative side is to weak-

en and dissipate the influence which the library ought to exercise: to lay too much stress on the training side is to contract and deaden that influence by making the library an object of suspicion to the pupils and dissociating it from those pleasurable sensations on which it should rely for its stimulating power.

"Too often, however, the failure of a school library to fulfil its purpose is not due to excessive care in either of these directions, but to a lack of care in any direction. A school library is established because general opinion declares such establishment a proper and orthodox proceeding. It is well stocked with English classics and some of the regulation story books for the young. Rules are drawn up, the library is declared open, and henceforward the teacher confines his efforts on its behalf to seeing that books are brought in regularly and not lost or damaged.

"TECHNICAL WORK IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES" is the subject of the leading editorial in the Engineering Literary Supplement of the *Engineering News* of December 12. Reference is made to the work that is being done in this direction by the public libraries of the District of Columbia, Newark, N. J., Providence, R. I., and the New York Public Library. The following paragraphs from the editorial is a criticism of the public libraries' neglect in this important branch of literature:

"Outside of the collections of a few technical societies and schools, the attention paid by libraries to scientific books is far below that required by their importance. When the average engineer has need for study out of the ordinary line of his work the necessary limitations of his own library, consisting probably of the standard works of the profession, with a few extra treatises on his own specialties, force him to have recourse to the public library. Here usually the insatiable demand for popular fiction makes such a drain upon the funds of the institution and the time of its employees that the few technical books which are on the shelves are poorly classified and hard to locate."

*Work for Boys*, November, 1907, is devoted almost entirely to books for boys and books about boys. Among the articles on the subject are: "Some studies of boys' tastes in reading," by W. B. Forbush; "A selected list of books for boys," by Caroline M. Hewins; "A list of books for boys," by Caroline Burnite; "Books for a boy's own library," by Elva Sophronia Smith; "New books for boys," by May G. Quigley; "New books popular among boys," by Adaline Zachert; "Books suitable for reading aloud to young boys," "Books about boys," by W. B. Forbush (classified); "A bibliography for Knights of King Arthur," "King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table: books for

the story hour," "The proposed juvenile court library at Indianapolis."

*Youths' Companion*, Nov. 14, 1907, has an article by Herbert Putnam on "The romance of collecting," telling the histories of a number of books, maps and manuscripts before they found their way into the Library of Congress.

#### PRACTICAL NOTES

*International Studio*, January, continues Morris Lee King's excellent series of articles on "Practical bookbinding," the most competent treatment of the subject from the artisan's as well as the artist's point of view as yet published. The present instalment treats of "turning in the covers," "adjusting the leather over the headband," "tying up" and "leather joints or hinges." The articles are illustrated with diagrams and reproductions of representative book covers.

*Printing Art*, November, 1907, has an article, "The parade of books," by Edward L. Burchard, on the style and printing of publishers' and librarians' lists of books; it is of considerable interest to librarians.

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### Librarians

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BAILLIE, Herbert, librarian of the Wellington (New Zealand) Public Library, was on Nov. 7 granted special leave of absence from May, 1908, for a visit to American libraries and attendance at the American Library Association Conference at Lake Minnetonka. Mr. Baillie has accepted an invitation from the A. L. A. program committee to read a paper at the conference. He has been a member of the A. L. A. since 1905.

BROWN, Miss Zaidee, New York State Library School, class of 1903, has resigned her position as assistant librarian at Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, to become Library organizer for New York State, in connection with the Division of Educational Extension, New York State Education Department, the appointment to take effect February 1.

FERGUSON, Milton J., New York State Library School, 1901-2, has resigned his position as librarian of Oklahoma University, to succeed William R. Watson as assistant librarian of the California State Library.

FOX, Miss Florence L., assistant in the Morrison-Reeves Library, Richmond, Ind., has accepted a position as cataloger in the University of Michigan Library.

GAUSS, Ernst F. L., first assistant librarian of the Chicago Public Library, died after a short illness of pneumonia, on Dec. 23, 1907, at his home in Chicago. Mr. Gauss was born in Stuttgart in 1842, and came to New York at the age of 17. He enlisted on the breaking out of the Civil War, and served for two years, being honorably discharged in 1863.

On leaving the army Mr. Gauss went to Missouri, where he studied theology in the Missouri Evangelical school, and later he pursued his studies in an Episcopal academy in Ohio. In 1880 he came to Chicago and in 1887 entered the Chicago Public Library, where he was later made first assistant librarian. He is survived by a widow and four children.

HENDERSON, Mrs. Kate Alpine, for the past eight years librarian of the Joliet (Ill.) Public Library, died at her brother's home in Joliet, on Dec. 19. Mrs. Henderson was born Aug. 9, 1848, in Elizabeth, N. J., her family removing to the West in her early childhood. She came from Milwaukee to Joliet in 1858, and in 1879 married James Edward Henderson, of that city. She had been identified with school work in Joliet since 1865, having been successively principal of the high school, inspector at large and later superintendent of the public schools. The latter position she left to become librarian of the public library. She had been a member of the American Library Association since 1901.

KENNEDY, Miss Helen T., Illinois State Library School, has been elected librarian of the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Library, succeeding Miss S. E. Gray, who resigned several months ago on account of ill health. During the past year Miss Kennedy had been engaged in recataloging the Kewanee library.

KILDAL, Arne, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has been appointed assistant in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress. For three months past Mr. Kildal has been assisting as catalog reviser at Yale University Library.

MUDGE, Miss Helen Louise, New York State Library Summer School, 1907, has been appointed assistant in the District of Columbia Public Library.

MUMFORD, Miss Rosalie, classifier in the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library, resigned her position in November to accept a similar one in the University of Michigan Library.

PHELPS, Miss Anna R., instructor for the Winona (Ind.) Technical Institute Library School, has been appointed library organizer and field instructor for the New York State Library. Miss Phelps, who is a graduate of the New York State Library School, has been for the last five years connected with library training in Indiana, first as instructor for the public library commission, in its summer school at Winona and in its field work, and since 1905 as head instructor of the Winona Technical Institute School. Miss R. E. Johnson, of the Illinois State Library School, has been appointed to succeed Miss Phelps at the Winona school.

ROCKWOOD, Miss E. Louise, New York State Library Summer School, 1907, has been ap-

pointed librarian of the Olean (N. Y.) Public Library.

TEGGART, Frederick J., recently resigned the librarianship of the Mechanics'-Mercantile Library, San Francisco (formerly Mechanics' Institute), to become curator of the Bancroft Library at the University of California.

WILDMAN, Miss Bertha S., Pratt Institute Library School, for several years past librarian of the Madison (N. J.) Public Library, has been appointed secretary to Anderson H. Hopkins, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, succeeding Miss Mabel Frothingham, who has resigned that position to be married.

WITMER, Miss Jennie A., formerly assistant in the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Public Library, was in December elected librarian of that library, succeeding Mrs. Adèle B. Barnum, who resigned in May, 1907. The statement in L. J., June, 1907, that Miss Mary Murray, of the library staff, had been appointed to the position was an error.

## Cataloging and Classification

AN AID FOR CATALOGERS. — Librarians who have been brought to the verge of distraction in the attempt to straighten out their sets of *Bibliotheca Indica*, the *Benares Sanskrit Series*, and the *Cowkhamba Sanskrit Series*, will derive comfort from the news that E. Sieg has published a complete and numbered list of the publications of that series in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for November, 1907.

F. WEITENKAMPF.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY. The child's own library: a guide to parents. Brooklyn, 1907. 16 p. S.

Compiled by Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department. Includes 60 titles especially recommended for purchase for children, about half of which are for children under eight. A good selection, though it seems inexpedient to include titles which are noted as "out of print" or "hard to procure" (Lucas, "Four and twenty toilers" and the Kate Greenaway books); and one may doubt if Mrs. Sherwood's "Fairchild family" can possess any real interest or value to-day for children under eight. The little list is most attractively printed.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY. German books. Part 1, author list; part 2, subject list. Brooklyn Public Library, 1907. 106 p. O. 5 c.

A compact short-title finding list, neatly printed.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. Descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts in the library of Trinity Hall; by Montague Rhodes James. Cambridge, University Press, 1907. 8+48 p. Q.



CHURCH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Advent, 1907: list of books recommended for Sunday-school and parish libraries. [Cambridge, Mass., 1907.] 16 p. S.

List of books read and approved since the issue of the previous similar catalog, in Advent, 1906.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. Report on the operations of the United States regional bureau of the catalog is made for the fiscal year ending June, 1907, by Cyrus Adler, in the recent, 1907, report of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The work for the year covered was done under a congressional grant of \$5000, which has been renewed for 1907-8. The persons in charge of the work were included in the classified civil service by an executive order of July 14, 1906. During the year 28,629 references to American scientific literature were completed for the central bureau, of which 12,578 were for publications of 1906. Thirteen volumes of the catalog were received and delivered to subscribers in the United States, as follows: 4th annual issue: Chemistry, meteorology, general biology, botany, zoology, human anatomy, physical anthropology, and physiology, completing the issue: 5th annual issue: Mathematics, astronomy, geology, geography, and paleontology.

Dr. Adler says: "The practice has gradually been gaining ground in some of the regional bureaus of including references to technical and industrial matter, which while of great general interest do not come strictly within the definition of the scope of the work, which was to refer only to original published contributions to the physical and natural sciences. This matter has had careful consideration here, and it was deemed not only necessary but wise to adhere strictly to the plan agreed upon, since it was felt that a rigid following of the plan was essential where so many different nations were concerned, and for the further reason that an index can readily become too cumbersome for easy reference. Ultimately it may be possible to embrace in this catalog all records of progressive human interest, but it would seem at present the wisest policy to limit the work strictly to the original purpose. Several of the regional bureaus, including those of Germany, France and Poland, are printing in periodical form the matter indexed by them. It was for a time hoped that this could be done in this country, and for several months, beginning with Jan. 1, 1907, all scientific matter was currently collected, indexed, classified, and prepared as printer's proof ready for publication by the Institution, either monthly or quarterly, as a much-needed current classified index to American scientific literature. This method of publication would promptly furnish references to all of the scientific literature of the country practically as soon as published and

probably a year in advance of the permanent assembled volumes published by the central bureau. The two methods of publication would in no way conflict; the first would be a check list of current national work, while the second is a permanent classified international record. The actual cost of printing a sufficient number of such a periodical would, however, have to be met by the private fund of the Institution. After thorough consideration it was decided that the outlay would not be justified. It is sincerely to be hoped that the publication of this material in the form mentioned, or its equivalent, can be soon begun."

OREGON LIBRARY COMMISSION. List of books for school libraries of the state. Part 1, Books for elementary schools and for country districts; Part 2, Books for high schools. Salem, Ore., 1907. pt. 1, 16+160 p.; pt. 2, 4+76 p. O.

Two good lists, well arranged, annotated, and prefaced by useful practical advice on selection and care of books. In classified form, followed by author and title index.

SCRANTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin. Ser. 2, no. 20, December, 1907. [Accessions, July-December, 1907.] p. 231-242. O.

## Bibliography

AERONAUTICS. Saggio di bibliografia aeronautica italiana: correzioni ed aggiunte tratte dalle schede del ch'mo. dott. Diomede Buonamici, bibliofilo livornese. [Pt. 2.] (*In La Bibliofilia*, v. 9, Sept.-Oct., 1907, nos. 6-7.)

Continuation from *La Bibliofilia*, v. 9, nos. 4-5, compiled by B. Bofito; another instalment will follow.

AMERICAN HISTORY. From the "Jahresberichte der geschichtswissenschaft" (v. 28, 1905), published by the Historical Society of Berlin, there is reprinted (Berlin, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1907) the descriptive and critical summary of publications dealing with United States history issued in 1904-5, by Waldo Gifford Leland.

— ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, librarian of Princeton University, brought out in 1904 a bibliography of books and articles on United States history published during the year 1902, entitled "Writings on American history, 1902." This was followed by a work of similar contents but different arrangement, "Writings on American history, 1903," edited by Professor A. C. McLaughlin and published by the Carnegie Institution. The Carnegie Institution not continuing the enterprise a gap for the years 1904 and 1905 remains to be filled

at some later time. Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, now of the Carnegie Institution, has arranged, through subscriptions made by a group of guarantors, consisting of historical societies and individuals, for the preparation and issue of a volume on the same plan as that of 1903, entitled "Writings on American history, 1906." Continuance for five years is assured. The first volume will be published this spring by the Macmillan Company. The price will probably be \$2.50.

AMERICAN WRITERS. Marble, Annie Russell.

Heralds of American literature: a group of patriot writers of the revolutionary and national periods. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1907. 7+3-383 p. pors. O.

Biographical and critical studies of Francis Hopkinson, Philip Freneau, John Trumbull and his friends, Joseph Dennie, William Dunlap and early playwrights and Charles Brockden Brown and his contemporaries in fiction. Bibliography, classified under authors (32 p.).

CHEYENNES. Mooney, Ja. The Cheyenne Indians. Lancaster, Pa., New Era Printing Co., 1907. 357-495 p. pors. map, Q. (Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association.)

Cheyenne bibliography (15 p.).

CHILD LABOR. Clark, D. W. American child and Moloch of to-day: child labor primer. Cincinnati, Jennings & Graham, [1907.] 81 p. 12°.

Bibliography (9 p.).

CRETAN ANTIQUITIES. Burrows, R. M. The discoveries in Crete and their bearing on the history of ancient civilization. N. Y., Dutton, 1907. 16+244 p. il. 8°.

Bibliography (6 p.).

ECONOMICS. Bogart, E. L. The economic history of the United States. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 15+522 p. il. O. General bibliography (32 p.).

ENGLISH LITERATURE. Ward, A. W., and Waller, A. R., eds. The Cambridge history of English literature. In 14 v. v. 1, From the beginnings to the cycles of romance. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 14+561 p. O.

Each chapter of this great undertaking is to be furnished with a sufficient bibliography. These bibliographies appear at the end of each volume, together with complete index to each volume. Bibliography for v. 1, 67 p.

FEAR. Morse, Josiah. The psychology and neurology of fear. N. Y., G. E. Stechert & Co., 1907. 6+106 p. O. (*American Journal of Religious Psychology and Education*, Monograph supplement.)

Bibliography (3 p.).

HEALTH. Reference list: Health and hygiene.

(In *Fitchburg Public Library Bulletin*, July-November, 1907. p. 30-32.)

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING. List of works relating to hydraulic engineering. (In *New York Public Library Bulletin*, November, 1907. p. 512-552; December, p. 565-626.)

INSECTS. Chittenden, F. H. Insects injurious to vegetables. N. Y., Orange Judd Co., 1907. 14+262 p. il. 12°.

Bibliography (7 p.).

## Notes and Queries

ICELANDIC BOOKS — FISKE COLLECTION. The late Willard Fiske issued, during his lifetime, five numbers of a series called "Bibliographical notices," based upon his Petrarch and Icelandic collections. Nos. I., IV. and V. of these notices contained three supplements to the British Museum Catalogue of Books printed in Iceland. Mr. Fiske had collected, and in large part prepared for the press, the material for a fourth supplement. The preparation of this material has been completed by Mr. Hall-dor Hermannsson, now in charge of the Fiske Icelandic Collection in Cornell University Library, and has been issued by the executors of Mr. Fiske's estate as "Bibliographical notices VI: books printed in Iceland 1578-1844, a fourth supplement to the British Museum catalogue, with a general index to the four supplements." No record has been found of the libraries to which the earlier numbers of the "notices" were sent by Mr. Fiske, and I take this means of informing the readers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* that libraries possessing the earlier numbers may obtain this final number by applying to the undersigned.

G. W. HARRIS, *Librarian Cornell University.*

## Library Calendar

### JANUARY

1. Colorado L. A. Denver.
2. Florida L. A. Annual. St. Petersburg.
9. New York (and L. I.) L. C. Y. W. C. A. Building.
13. Penn. L. C. Philadelphia.  
Ex-Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker on "Some early Penn. books."
15. Mass. L. A. Boston.
17. Missouri L. C. ....
27. Rhode Island. Auburn.

### FEBRUARY

5. Conn. L. A. Bristol.
10. Penn. L. C. Philadelphia.  
Address by Prof. J. L. Stewart, Lehigh Univ.
12. Dist. of Columbia, Washington.
17. California L. A. San Jose.  
Library institute for small libraries, Feb 17-19, conducted by Miss Kumli and Miss Prentiss, State organizers, preceding regular sessions Feb 21, — Wed. aft., papers on and exhibit of pub. docs., Thurs. aft., library development with address by Gov. Gillett, eve., annual dinner.
- .. Illinois L. A. ....



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 2

THE retirement of Miss Helen E. Haines from the managing editorship of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* will take place at the end of March, to the keen regret of her associates and of the host of friends throughout the library field whom she has made during her association with the *JOURNAL*. As it will be impracticable for her to be present at the Minnetonka conference, she resigns also her position as second vice-president of the A. L. A. This course is necessitated by the advice of the expert physicians in the Adirondacks, where she has spent the entire winter, taking the outdoor treatment and continuing much of her work at a temperature which has fallen beyond thirty degrees below zero. Her partial retirement last year to avoid nervous breakdown developed the fact that there were also lung difficulties to be faced, and these have been met under trying circumstances with courage and resolution. Happily her physicians now pronounce her convalescent and beyond danger, but they advise against a continuance of residence in the East. Miss Haines, with others of her family, plans, therefore, to reside hereafter in Colorado, and presently to resume work in the library field there, in such wise as opportunity may offer. In the sixteen years during which she has extended her work on the *JOURNAL*, until the responsibility for it became so largely hers, she has grown steadfastly in the respect and affection of an ever-widening circle of friends, extended by correspondence even beyond the borders of the A. L. A., and her loss from present library activities is a serious and severe one; but all will unite in the hope that she may return to library work from new vantage ground "on the heights" and remain an active co-worker in library progress.

THE Minnetonka conference gives increasing promise of being one of the best meetings of the A. L. A. ever held, and possibly the banner conference. It is to be regretted that the date fixed for the National Educational Association meeting at Cleveland is coincident with

that for the A. L. A. conference, but as the Executive Board last fall fixed upon June 25th-July 1st as the tentative date, as announced in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, the fault does not seem to lie with the A. L. A. officials. As the western members of the A. L. A. have been in closest relation and co-operation with the N. E. A., it is doubly unfortunate that the two meetings thus come together, so that librarians can neither attend the great meeting of the teachers nor the teachers be present at the librarians' conference, in a year when the maximum of relations and mutual attendance should have been possible. The program of the Minnetonka conference offers many interesting features and should attract every librarian who can possibly be present. It alternates well with the Asheville conference, which being away from library centers, invited a comparatively small attendance, though very fruitful of good work. By an extraordinary fatality of pen and type, the Asheville conference was spoken of in our last issue as the Atlanta conference—but doubtless readers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* corrected promptly the editorial lapse. The editor apologizes that in the absence for so much of the past year of the managing editor and because of his personal visual limitations the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* has suffered such regrettable lapses from its usual standard of editorial carefulness and proofreading accuracy.

THE meeting of the League of Library Commissions in Chicago at the opening of the year was a library event only second in importance to the A. L. A. conference; in fact, the League, though a smaller body, is of scarcely less moment in library progress than the A. L. A. itself. It represents the organized vanguard of library progress, the men and women who are on the skirmish line in front of the advancing library army. One of the most important subjects under discussion was that of the location of headquarters, as to which the League made a recommendation in favor of Chicago as the place most

central in respect to the work of library extension. Whether or not the League was influenced by the fact that its meeting was held in Chicago, its resolution indicates the true spirit in which a decision of this important matter should be reached. The question is not whether Chicago people want Chicago or New York people want New York, but where the headquarters will be of the greatest good to the greatest number, in accordance with the true spirit of the A. L. A. When the Council meets at Minnetonka it should have before it not the "claims" of the several cities, but a careful comparative statement of the facilities offered in each city and the service that could be done from that city to the maximum number of librarians. The decision, in short, should be a patriotic and national, and not a personal or local one, and in that spirit the whole question should be discussed.

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NEAR to the ever-burning question of "best books" is that of best editions, i.e., those most practicable for library use, and the list given elsewhere of 400 most desirable books in the most desirable form, considering both cost and value, should prove very welcome. Mr. Jeffers has endeavored to compile the list without reference to personal equation or the interest of publishers, suggesting in some cases the use of English editions of books of American authorship. It is the result of careful work in connection with the New York library system, the largest of all buyers in this field. Mr. Jeffers' experience has led to the belief that good sheets bound in special library binding offer the most economical solution of the bookbuying problem. This need has been somewhat met by what are known as "re-binds," but a word of caution is necessary just here. It is exemplified by the fact that a well-known and deservedly popular book, "Bird neighbors," has been reissued as a "re-bind" and sold through the department stores and otherwise under the same title, though the edition has but half of the original illustrations which formed so lavish and useful a feature of the original edition. It is not a case of a "changed title" but of a changed book; and in buying cheap editions librarians should have a care that they are getting the actual book for which they suppose themselves to be paying.

It is pleasing to note the return of Mrs. Fairchild to the field of active library work, through a plan which she outlines elsewhere, of making a study of the history and development of American libraries, as worked out in a series of library lectures, the basis of a larger inspiration and higher uplift for library workers. In the tiresome routine of everyday detail there cannot be too much of the larger sense of the usefulness and scope of the library worker as a factor in the advancement of the nation and as a member of a profession which together is doing great service in the cause of civilization. The altruistic spirit is apt to flag unless it has such encouragement as is given within the library profession, happily, by the many library meetings, from the A. L. A. conference down. There are many who cannot go to these meetings, and to these Mrs. Fairchild's lectures should specially be of service.

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THE discontinuance is announced of the *Library Index* as a monthly periodical, and simultaneously word comes of the discontinuance of *What's in the magazines*—both because of inadequate support. The last named, giving a classified summary promptly at the beginning of each month, at the low price of 50 cents a year, secured several thousand subscribers, of which a fair proportion was from libraries, but even this support was not sufficient. The *Library Index*, at \$3 a year, as a continuation of the Poole's Index system, modified and extended, and including an "Index to dates," met with fair library support but nothing beyond, and was not issued with promptness, and in view of the fact that this support did not cover editorial outlay this experiment came to an end. There remains now only *The Reader's Guide*, at \$6 a year, making entries on a comprehensive cataloging plan and issued as promptly as that plan permits, and in the general library interest this should have adequate support. The "Index to dates" is replaced by the *Index to Current Events* started by the Wisconsin Library Commission, apparently—so its introduction indicates—without knowledge of the like feature of the *Library Index*; and the attention of librarians should also be called to the elaborate *Street's Pandex of the News*, published weekly at Chicago at \$10 a year.

## AMERICAN LIBRARIES—A METHOD OF STUDY AND INTERPRETATION

BY SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD

DURING an extended experience in library school instruction, I have been impressed with the need of an effective method by which students, with a reasonable expenditure of time, may secure a good working knowledge of American library conditions. From the first the history of ancient and mediæval and foreign libraries has been given in a somewhat systematic and satisfactory way in the schools. For several years a knowledge of American libraries was left to casual mention by lecturers in the different subjects, to voluntary reading of library periodicals and to a class report on current events. About 1892 I began to work out the problem in the New York State Library School, and by 1900 a method had been evolved, which, when fully developed, will result in material that can easily be made available to the various library schools, to library clubs and associations, and also to library staffs. Such a method is needed not only by library students, but also by librarians and assistants.

Library development has been so rapid that it is impossible for even the most intelligent and experienced librarians to follow it in detail. Those who are thoroughly familiar with work in one part of the country are ignorant of other fields; some are so absorbed in phases of the movement that other equally significant features are almost outside their ken. It is perhaps safe to assume that although many have a wide knowledge, no one of all the thousands of library workers in the country to-day has a *comprehensive* knowledge of library conditions. If a person qualified for the task could take the time to make a somewhat exhaustive study of the whole field, and then to sum up the results, winnowing out from the mass the unessential and the insignificant and putting what remains into a form in which it may be quickly and pleasantly assimilated, a service might be rendered to librarianship.

Such a common basis of understanding would counteract the one-sided and faddish development to which the library movement is exposed, and would make discussion between librarians more intelligent and profitable. It would also serve as a means of cultivating in

the whole body of workers what we are in the habit of calling the library spirit. With the increase in the number of assistants incident to the rapid spread of libraries, we are in danger of losing the individual initiative and spirit of devotion which are the very breath of life to the movement. Our libraries have been centers of noble influence, not simply because we have distributed good books, but because we as individual library workers have, in the spirit of courtesy and helpfulness, given to individuals the right book. Each reader has felt that we cared whether he got the right book or not. As our cities grow and as we rightly become ambitious to reach the whole city life by branches and delivery stations and travelling libraries, it comes about that many hands are needed to do the work. The New York Public Library in its circulating department has 406 employees. How shall we prevent the institutional spirit from creeping into the library? How shall we keep the workers from feeling that they are hired by the city to make a shelf-list, or to register readers, or to carry books from the stacks to the loan desk, or to get as much work as possible out of a force of people in a department, all for so many hours a day, for so many dollars a month? What shall preserve the unity, the public spiritedness, the delight in working together for a common noble end which shall prevent any worker in the large library, however humble his part, from becoming simply a cog of a wheel in a machine, and keep him an intelligent sharer in a high enterprise? We need a feasible method by which we can tell him in a graphic and interesting way the story of his past, by which we can make him realize himself as a part of the chain of libraries which in the West and in the East, in the South and in the North are doing valiant social service, together with other public utilities, fighting the battle against ignorance and greed and selfish ease, and bringing in "nobler modes of life." A serious study of library conditions would make prominent the failures and limitations of the library movement. It should develop a controlled and intelligent enthusiasm, instead of the frothy and feverish effervescence by which librarians have at

times been possessed, and which discredits us in the eyes of scholars and educators.

One or more persons should devote as much time as is necessary to making the preliminary study of conditions. They should be able to command not only time but leisure. They should be willing to read carefully sets of library reports and any other documentary material. Starting with a good knowledge of libraries and an acquaintance with librarians, they should visit libraries in all parts of the country, remaining long enough in one place to get the spirit as well as the method of work. They should have a sense of proportion, a spirit of fairness, the ability to see and to state all sides of a question without bias and prejudice; they should be in sympathy with every variety of library work and *en rapport* with workers in all sections of the country.

I do not believe that a presentation in book form is the best method of making available the results of investigation. Library students might read such a book if made the basis of a course. Librarians and assistants would not read it. They do not now read a tithe of the library literature which they have. For this reason the "Contributions to American library history" projected by the Library of Congress, though wisely planned and admirably executed in the single volume issued,\* does not fill the whole need. Another objection to a volume on American libraries is the fact that, like a catalog, it would be out of date before it could be printed.

The illustrated lecture lends itself more readily to the end desired than any other method of presentation. The school, the library club and institute and the staff meeting provide a natural way of introducing the lectures. It is becoming very common to equip audience rooms with lanterns. I do not, however, propose the random talk which too often accompanies an exhibition of slides. The time is past for associating the lantern talk exclusively with popular methods of entertainment. Universities and scientific societies are using slides as a means of explaining and vivifying the regular lecture and address. Each lecture should be carefully written. It would be no easy task to cull out of the mass of material that which has life and meaning,

and to present it in a vivid and agreeable way. The photographs must be selected with equal care. Indeed in many cases they do not exist and must be taken. The necessary pictures are difficult to secure. They must show the library at work. Interior views must be obtained exhibiting groups of people in the various rooms, taken at just the right moment to illustrate the typical activities of the place. Slides of library maps could also be employed to advantage.

I am well aware of the difficulties attendant upon giving illustrated lectures. The inexperienced lecturer puts his mind at ease when arranging to speak before an institution of standing. He is assured that the lantern facilities are superior, secured under expert advice and at large expense. The event too often proves that a slow or bungling operator, insufficient light or the total failure of light in the midst of a delivery, entirely spoils the effect of his carefully prepared lecture and of the illustrations, which involve so great an outlay in money, pains and patience. The only resource open is to arrive early, to insist on being conducted to the lecture hall, and to have a little practice with the operator. Even then one can never allow for the vagaries of electricity. The necessity of attention to details in these matters will become so evident that the difficulties will almost entirely disappear. Lantern work which approximates perfection is already secured for the public lectures offered by the Department of Education of New York City, under the watchful supervision of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger. Another disadvantage of illustrated lectures lies in the fact that students are unable to take notes and that a darkened room prevents the closeness of touch between speaker and listeners so desirable in teaching. A printed syllabus for each lecture, giving not only its outline, but all facts, figures, and sources partially obviates the first difficulty. The second may sometimes be lessened by removing the slide whenever a long interval occurs before the introduction of a new one. The light from the lantern restores speaker and listener to each other. In spite of inherent disadvantages which cannot be fully overcome, the method seems the only way of making the distinctive features of one library real and clear to the workers in other libraries.

The following program of subjects covers

\*William Dawson Johnston, "History of the Library of Congress," 1904, v. 1, 1800-1864.

the ground with considerable fulness, at the same time allowing for expansion as the need for more lectures may develop.

OUTLINE OF A COURSE OF LECTURES ON  
AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*General*

Function of the library.  
Types of libraries.  
Sketch and analysis of the library movement.  
The American Library Association.  
Leaders in the movement.  
Library schools.  
Library commissions and associations.

*Descriptive*

Public libraries (urban and rural).  
Free reference libraries.  
College libraries.  
Library of Congress.  
State libraries.  
Proprietary libraries.  
Subscription libraries.  
Subject libraries.

*Comparative*

Buildings.  
Branch libraries.  
Access to shelves.  
Children's library work.  
Work for special classes.  
Catalog departments.  
Reference departments.

*Geographical*

Library facilities of Boston.  
Library facilities of New York.  
Library facilities of Philadelphia.  
Library facilities of Washington and Baltimore.  
Library facilities of Chicago.  
Library facilities of the United States geographically considered.

The lecture on "Types of libraries" should differentiate clearly the forms in which the library idea has appeared. Free circulating libraries, both endowed and tax-supported, free reference, university and college, government, proprietary and subscription libraries, and libraries on special subjects, should be shown in their historical development. The way in which they fit together, each supplementing the work of the others in supplying the book needs of a modern community, should also be set forth.

In the lecture entitled "Sketch and analysis

of the library movement" the steps in our progress should not be treated simply by enumerating detached events. They should be shown as part of an orderly growth, in their relation to each other and to the development of American civilization of which library history is one manifestation. Suitable illustrations play an important part in this lecture. The files of *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries* should be gone through, and the more closely the lecturer has been identified with the movement, the more valuable such a bird's-eye view may be made.

The same is true of the lectures on the "American Library Association" and "Leaders in the library movement." It is essential that the lecturer should have a personal acquaintance with the leaders and have been actively associated in the work of the Association. He should not, however, shirk the task of searching diligently the *Proceedings*, that the presentation may be accurate as well as vivid. Reminiscences of the oldest members of the association would throw much light on the earliest history. Library exhibits should be included in the lecture on the American Library Association.

Much useful work has been done by A. L. A. committees on library training, but, so far as I am aware, no member of such a committee has ever had the time to spend even a week at a school, hearing lectures, examining the work of students, getting in touch with the faculty and with the student body, thus learning the governing ideals and the actual work of the school. Such a study of library training ought to be made.

"Library commissions and associations," the story of the way in which the library idea has taken root and grown in the widely varying soils of the different states, is a fascinating subject. A study of state history, political and literary, and of the printed matter issued by each commission, must be followed by visits to typical centers in company with the organizers. The travelling library should be followed to its destination. A seat on the book wagon should be secured. Library institutes would naturally be treated in this lecture. "Illinois libraries," by Miss Katharine L. Sharp, of which part I was published in 1906 as v. 2, no. 1 of *University of Illinois Studies*, would prove an invaluable aid to an investi-

gator in Illinois. Other states will in time be covered in the Library of Congress Contributions.

A course on "American libraries" should include library periodicals. But it may be that a printed list, fully annotated and containing foreign as well as American periodicals, would serve the purpose as well as a lecture.

Descriptive lectures on "Representative libraries" form perhaps the most important division of the proposed course. If we would understand the library situation, we must know how individual libraries are studying and solving, or failing to solve their problems. The libraries studied should include all the great libraries of the country, also a selection of libraries of each type, of various sizes, and in all sections of the country. The distinction between "large" and "small" public libraries so often attempted, is vague and unsatisfactory. The terms, urban and rural, suggested by Mr. R. R. Bowker, might well be adopted. A list of one hundred representative libraries, selected by consultation as suitable for study, was printed in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 1904, 29:158-9. It includes fifty-four public libraries, all of them urban. A few typical rural libraries should be added, also the most important special subject libraries.

The investigator should begin the study of each library by reading a history of the institution if one exists; he should then read a complete set of its reports, taking careful notes, and should look through all important matter which it has issued. He is then ready to begin his study on the spot. He should spend a good part of each day at the library, going from one department to another, but giving most attention to those where the library comes in touch with readers. If he can use the library as a reader, he will get a desirable point of view not otherwise possible. All his skill as an observer, natural and acquired, will be needed. He should avoid being steered by the librarian to see the favorable aspects of the place, and on the other hand should free himself from the suspicion that he is a cold and carping critic. A genuine human interest in the work of the library and in each worker would remove all difficulties and secure the best results. Some time should be spent in getting an idea of the city, that a judgment may be formed as to how the

library or libraries of the place fit their conditions. The stay should be long enough to form such a judgment. It was my good fortune to make a study of the Osterhout Library of Wilkes-Barré, Pa., during the lifetime of Miss Hannah P. James. With her generous co-operation ten days sufficed. Institutions that are larger and more complete would require more time.

Having by such means a pretty full and accurate knowledge of the history and present standing of a given library, is the investigator to give his audience a resumé of his material? By no means. Knowing many things about the library, he should be able to fasten upon the significant things which distinguish it from others of its class. An institution has an individuality just as a person has. The lectures on representative libraries should reveal the individuality of each library and should attempt nothing else. A skeleton of facts can be supplied by the syllabus. The lecture must make the dry bones live.

To illustrate. The Standard Library in its own room is clearly one of the characteristic activities of the Providence Public Library. A person studying that library would become a reader in the standard room. He would haunt it at different hours during his entire stay. He would find out how much it is used and by whom. He would secure such pictures of the room with readers in it, as to give a fair idea of its use. The underlying idea of this collection, and its actual usefulness would be set forth in the lecture.

By the plan of presentation just outlined several libraries could be treated in one lecture. Those of the same type and of about the same size would naturally be considered together. It would be feasible to write out each lecture on representative libraries in two or three forms, short, medium and full,\* so that various combinations might be made in delivering them. One locality might desire a specially full treatment of a certain library, but be satisfied with the "short" treatment of others.

I believe that there is nothing to gain and much to lose by serious criticism of individual libraries in the lectures, though some phases of their work might warrant it. The failures or limitations of a given library could, how-

\*The terms are used in this sense by Mr. C. A. Cutter, in his "Rules for a dictionary catalogue."

ever, be brought out emphatically in a general treatment of libraries of its type. They could also be shown by implication. It goes without saying that the reference department of a university library should be one of its strongest departments. Therefore if that department of a given library were not brought out as one of its main features, the omission would amount to an indictment of the institution for failing to live up to commonly recognized standards.

The material gathered for the lectures on representative libraries could be shifted to throw light in a comparative way on any subject of general interest, or of particular interest to a group of people. A few such subjects are indicated above. There is scarcely any limit to the possibilities in this direction.

The same material could be re-shifted, and, with some additions, provide a series of lectures on the library facilities of different cities and different sections of the country. Such an exhibit might be made interesting, and at the same time serviceable in revealing dreadful gaps to be filled.

It has been suggested that with the notes and slides in hand a few lectures might be written for the general public which should give them a more intelligent conception of the library and incline them to use its privileges and to support it liberally.

The notes of the investigator should be made available so far as feasible to the faculties of library schools. Any library should also be free to ask that a comparison be made on any mooted point, thus saving the burden of many a *questionnaire*. The lecture material must be kept up to date and the lectures themselves be constantly under revision. They should be listened to for the sake of criticism by all those competent to criticize. It is doubtless true that such listeners would find the lectures more illuminating and suggestive than students and assistants. One of the most successful administrators in the country, a man whose methods are widely copied, tells me that nothing is of so much service to him in the management of his institution as visits to other libraries. These lectures would serve the same end as library visits, though in a less effective way.

Believing in the need of such a course and having the freedom and leisure which are essential to developing it, I have begun the

work. A few lectures are already available. I purpose to carry forward the plan so far as possible, ultimately leaving the notes, lectures and slides either to the American Library Association or to the library school best equipped to make them useful and to carry forward the work. I should welcome now or at any time the aid of other investigators.

I have the impression that Mr. Theodore Wesley Koch has been working along the lines indicated above, in his study of Carnegie libraries. The results of his study he has given as an illustrated lecture. He has also in preparation "A book of Carnegie libraries." Under the title "A portfolio of Carnegie libraries" he issued in 1907 the illustrations for the forthcoming volume. That there is a growing interest in the history of American libraries is evidenced not only by the work of Mr. Johnston, Miss Sharp and Mr. Koch, but also by such articles as "College libraries in the mid-nineteenth century," by Mr. W. N. Chattin Carlton. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL, November, 1907.) It is to be hoped that we may ultimately have the "Handbook of American libraries," which Mr. Frederick J. Teggart is editing.

I do not conceive of the work in which I am engaged as merely a personal undertaking. No one could make such a study without the hearty and sympathetic co-operation of library workers. The chief librarian and the humblest assistant may help, or, failing to help, will hinder. If there is a real need for such a study of American libraries, every one in the work has a certain responsibility in helping to make it fair, and complete and serviceable. Each lecture should represent a consensus of the judgment and insight of all those fitted to judge and to see.

If the plan outlined meets the approval of the profession and a genuine co-operation takes place, we may have within ten or fifteen years a course of lectures from which students and library staffs all over the country can easily gain a good working knowledge of American library conditions. Such a knowledge would quicken interest, diffuse the finest spirit, and tend to the breadth of view, balance and sanity which are requisites of the best educational work. A widespread intelligence as to library conditions would be sure to result in a material improvement of those conditions.

## EDITIONS SUGGESTED FOR A CIRCULATING LIBRARY

BY LE ROY JEFFERS, *New York Public Library*

DURING several years in which I have had charge of the work of book purchase and distribution for the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library, I have noted what books are in most frequent demand throughout the city. The result is a list of four hundred titles of standard fiction which are purchased in sufficient quantities to supply the demand, and are strongly bound from the sheets before they are circulated. Juvenile titles are omitted unless an edition is given for adult readers. Richardson's novels are not included, because no fairly readable type edition in one or two volumes is in print. For brevity, authors are generally listed only with their most familiar names and initials, and pseudonyms are not cross referenced.

In order to determine the edition when more than one is published, all low-priced books of these titles were secured in America and in England, and careful comparison was made. On account of the very large quantity necessary to purchase, the editions have been selected with a view to the lowest possible expense without making too great a sacrifice in legibility of type and quality of paper.

While some editions may not be attractive in the publisher's covers, they are acceptable when placed in neat half leather bindings. Certain publishers have often used paper that is unfit for permanent binding, but we have found in comparing books of the same publisher, title and price, which were printed at different times, that the quality of paper varies from poor to fairly good. This makes it desirable in doubtful cases to secure a sample of the latest edition for examination before the book is ordered in quantity.

The publishers of a popular novel sometimes issue a low-priced edition from the same plates as the original. As this is often printed on a flexible paper, and differs only in the omission of a few illustrations and in an altered cover design, it may be as desirable for strong binding as the higher priced book. Eventually this edition may be sold to a pub-

lisher of low-priced books, so that it may still be secured, although it is not listed by the original publisher.

As is generally known, the prices listed by certain publishers are more than double the actual cost of the books to a library, so that care should be taken not to estimate the comparative cost of editions by these prices. The English editions may be imported free of duty for library use at less expense than if purchased in this country. In very many instances the total cost of a book when supplied in quantity in strong binding is much less than one dollar a copy. Both publisher and librarian will notice that money saved in this way makes possible the purchase of more books. On recent orders, amounting to several thousand dollars, we were able to obtain by the use of special editions nearly double the number of books in strong binding that could otherwise have been purchased.

All through the country librarians who are in close touch with the binding situation are interested in the possibilities afforded by the improved type and paper of recent inexpensive editions. The fact appeals to all that two readable low-priced copies in strong binding will circulate many more times than will one copy of the ordinary edition costing a similar amount in strong binding. The future promises much in this direction.

It may be interesting to note the order of popularity of forty titles as based upon the number of copies required by about forty librarians. That this permanently determines their relative value I am not ready to state. Personally, I feel as do most librarians, happy in being allowed to hold my own opinion.

1. David Copperfield.
2. Uncle Tom's cabin.
3. Ivanhoe.
4. Les misérables.
5. Tale of two cities.
6. Count of Monte Cristo.
7. Treasure Island.
8. Oliver Twist.
9. Old curiosity shop.
10. Three musketeers.
11. Silas Marner.
12. Last days of Pompeii.



13. Daniel Deronda.
14. Nicholas Nickleby.
15. Vanity fair.
16. Mill on the Floss.
17. Adam Bede.
18. Scarlet letter.
19. Kenilworth.
20. Vicar of Wakefield.
21. Dombey and Son.
22. Henry Esmond.
23. Romola.
24. Talisman.
25. Last of the Mohicans.
26. History of Pendennis.
27. Spy.
28. Kidnapped.
29. House of the seven gables.
30. Jane Eyre.
31. Middlemarch.
32. Wandering Jew.
33. Notre Dame de Paris.
34. Pride and prejudice.
35. Poe's tales.
36. Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
37. Lorna Doone.
38. Pickwick papers.
39. Ben Hur.
40. Anna Karenina.

At present there are from four to five hundred titles on which it is more economical to supply a new copy in strong binding than to rebind a used copy in publisher's binding. The following popular books placed in special binding are kept in my office for exhibition and for comparison with other editions. The edition is changed whenever a better bargain is discovered:

- |  |            |      |
|--|------------|------|
| AGUILAR, G. Days of Bruce....              | Seeley     | 2/   |
| Home influence.....                        | Appleton   | 1 00 |
| Vale of cedars.....                        | Scott.     | 2/   |
| AINSWORTH, W. H. Tower of London,          |            |      |
|  | Burt.      | 1 25 |
| Wind'sor Castle.....                       | Burt.      | 1 00 |
| ALEXANDER, Mrs., <i>pseud.</i> Wooing o't, |            |      |
|  | Bentley.   | 6/   |
| ALLEN, J. L. Aftermath.....                | Macmillan. | 1 00 |
| Choir invisible.....                       | Grosset.   | 75   |
| Kentucky cardinal.....                     | Macmillan. | 1 00 |
| Reign of law.....                          | Macmillan. | 1 50 |
| ATHERTON, Mrs. G., The conqueror,          |            |      |
|  | Grosset.   | 75   |
| AUERBACH, B. On the heights.....           | Burt.      | 1 00 |
| AUSTEN, J. Emma.....                       | Macmillan. | 3/6  |
| Mansfield Park.....                        | Macmillan. | 3/6  |
| Northanger Abbey.....                      | Macmillan. | 3/6  |
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### PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN AMERICA AS SEEN BY SWEDISH EYES

MANY American librarians, especially those present during "Library week" at Stamford, will pleasantly remember Miss Valfrid Palmgren, who made last year an official visitation to American libraries in the interest of Swedish library development. An interview with her in *Dagens Nyheter*, Stockholm, Sweden, Dec. 27, 1907, gives a preliminary report of her observations, which Mr. Adam Strohm, of the Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J., has translated for the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. "The article contains," adds Mr. Strohm, "perhaps not anything very new to us, but it does reveal in a striking measure the really high development of the library movement in the United States as seen through the spectacles of the old world. Miss Palmgren seems to be most deeply impressed with what perhaps is the most noteworthy in library affairs of this country, viz., the spirit and zeal of the American librarians. While the library buildings and our book collections are creditable enough, the advanced countries in Europe can probably match us on this point, but in eagerness to make the public library reach out to all classes of society, to fulfil the most generous ideals of public institutions—in these respects I think that the library profession in America is safely in the lead."

The interview is as follows:

"America has given us a new enthusiast. E. o. Amanuensis at the Royal Library, Miss Valfrid Palmgren, Ph.D., returned on Christmas eve from her study trip to the United States, and she returned as a staunch admirer of the American library development, especially so in regard to public libraries.

"When I departed from home," she remarks, "I was cautioned not to be duped by the American technique, which was here given a cold shoulder and considered as bordering on 'humbug.'"

"During my journey, however, I learned that the highly developed technique of the Americans served only as a means to a higher aim: to encourage and facilitate reading among the people at large. The means and methods

devised by the American librarians for this purpose have accomplished the desired results.

"The American libraries are organized on the sound principle of bringing the reader and the books together without too much formality. Not only have libraries numerically increased, but old restrictions as to public use of the books have been withdrawn and various devices introduced to promptly determine and meet the needs of the readers.

"In the public libraries—corresponding to our people's libraries, but vastly more important in scope and effects—the public has free access to the books and the readers select their own reading matter from the shelves.

"This system of 'open shelves' has been decidedly satisfactory and fruitful. A few books will, of course, disappear, and the Americans, by no means, deny this fact, but the percentage and value of the books lost in this manner rarely equals the salary which would be drawn by an attendant, whose particular duty would be to guard over the collection, or to bring to each applicant the book or books desired.

"In addition to the system referred to, I would, if time allowed it, like to mention various other means employed to make the task of a reader easy and expedient. The library attendants are ever ready to assist with counsel and information, and are really the ones who consider themselves indebted to the patrons for having questions and problems presented—and not the other way about.

"In order to render prompt information and speedy service, the books in the American libraries are closely classified and cataloged; the latter most commonly by means of card catalogs, arranged according to three principles, namely, according to author, title, and the subject of which the book treats. To illustrate the wide extent to which this cataloging has been carried, I beg to mention the many catalog cards which give references to leading articles in journals, transactions, and important articles in the daily press. Very frequently the cards will also carry the criticism pronounced by foremost critics on the book recorded on the catalog card.

"As a matter of course, the American libraries through these efforts enjoy great popularity and steady growth. The taste and needs of all classes of society are considered and catered to. Even the housekeepers, with great confidence, turn to the public libraries for suggestions in regard to their domestic problems and receive competent assistance.

"A traveller who arrives, for instance, in Pittsburgh, has only to call the public library by telephone to ascertain the address of a business firm in Boston. The librarians take great pride and joy in furnishing information on everything that appears in print; they make the impossible possible, and their promptness in service is of the same quality.

"The librarian of Columbia University in the city of New York, Dr. Canfield, who has recently visited Europe, stated to me in a conversation, that while a man may sometimes wait two days and a half in the National Library in Paris to receive the books applied for, and two and one half hours in Berlin for the same purpose, the same book will be in the applicant's hands in New York in two and one half minutes. Furthermore, should any one apply for a book not in the collection of the library, efforts will be instantly made to secure the same from other libraries or elsewhere.

"With library conditions as related, it is only natural that the average municipal public library is the most cherished institution of its community. One of the first suggestions given to the stranger visiting a town is usually to visit our 'new public library,' and invariably the visitors will find that the public library is one of the handsomest, if not the most imposing structure of the city.

"The one person to whom the present condition of the American libraries is, in a large part, to be credited is the well-known millionaire and donator, Andrew Carnegie. In a genuine American-practical-manner he continues to offer a certain amount for the erection of a public library in a municipality on the condition that the municipal authorities pledge themselves to furnish a suitable building site, and to provide in the future a municipal appropriation in a measure corresponding to the cost of the building and the needs of the institution. During my call upon Mr. Carnegie he showed me maps of the various states which were practically dotted over with buttons marking out the numerous towns to which he had donated public library buildings. In order to systematically carry on this part of his donation activity, Mr. Carnegie employs three private secretaries.

"A conspicuous feature in the American library is the Department for Young People. Even the children enjoy in a most generous manner the attention of the public library. To fall back upon the weight of statistics, I may mention that during the month of November, 1907, no less than 198,000 volumes were drawn for home use from the various departments for young people in the city of New York.

"In these children's rooms one beholds rows of children grouped about at tables, and representatives of the colored race are not missing. Through the children the librarians endeavor to reach the parents, especially so regarding immigrants. Special attention is paid to the character of the locality where a library is established. If a library branch is located in any part of the city where the foreigners flock together and numerically domineer, the character of the book collection is chosen with regard to the nationality of the probable visitors. The purpose of the whole is, of course, to naturalize the newcomers and amal-

gamate the foreigners in the American civic body.

"In the Southern states, where the majority of the negroes reside, this principle has led to the erection of separate library buildings for the white and the colored citizens. Cognizance is thus taken of a prejudice, the existence of which is not to be denied, deplorable as it may be.

"As to the school library, almost every American class or grade in the American public schools has its little library, the make-up of which is, as a rule, changed from semester to semester. In the city of Buffalo the authorities have found it good policy to leave the expenditure of the school library appropriation with the public library management, which has carried out its trust in an admirable manner.

"Somewhat similar to the school libraries are 'travelling libraries,' or small collections of books which are circulated among hamlets and villages at practically no cost to the recipient beyond the shipping expenses. In most states a special commission appointed by the governor of the state has charge of this library extension movement.

"Librarians themselves are graduated from special training schools, the period of which ranges from one to two years. In these schools librarians are taught the technique of library management, bibliography, and all phases of modern public library policy. Although there is a dearth of librarians, students of these schools are not given their diplomas unless fully qualified according to uniform standards adopted at the leading schools. So much for the principles and the most striking features of the American library system of to-day.

"As to my journey in other respects, it was extended four months. I first visited in New York, where I had the pleasure of being invited to the annual meeting of the New York State Library Association, in Stamford, N. Y., an event which considerably facilitated my work and investigations. From New York and Brooklyn I travelled to Chicago, and from there to Wisconsin, where public libraries are brought to an exceptionally high level.

"I later visited Cleveland, and Pittsburgh with its magnificent Carnegie Library, the cities of Buffalo, Albany, Springfield, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Trenton.

"In the city of Washington I had the rare honor of being officially received by President Roosevelt, who took occasion to make some complimentary remarks about Sweden and the Swedes. He also proved himself perfectly familiar with our conditions and our history. Another point of our conversation touched upon 'woman suffrage,' with which he declared himself as being in sympathy, at the same time emphasizing that the most hon-

ored position of a woman was in the home." Miss Palmgren now resumes her work in the Royal Library, and she confidently looks forward to the appearance of a Swedish Carnegie who will make it possible to establish a model public library on the American principles, which so wholly won her heart.

### THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION BUILDING, ALBANY, N. Y.

THE new Education Building, to be located on Washington avenue facing the Capitol, will have a length of 590 feet and an extreme depth of 285 feet. The main façade is of classic design, its principal feature being a colonnade of 28 Corinthian columns 65 feet in height and 6½ feet in diameter.

In the design of the exterior, the chief difficulty of the architect was to obtain a façade giving sufficient light for a library without sacrificing its architectural dignity. This difficulty was overcome by making the exterior wall practically a wall of glass, and by introducing in front of it a colonnade of white marble, thus securing the maximum amount of light and at the same time preserving a façade thoroughly dignified and architecturally beautiful. The colonnade, furthermore, serves to diffuse the light which would otherwise be too brilliant, as the main façade faces southwest. In treatment the whole exterior has been kept very simple in its lines, and the inspiration for the detail has been taken from Roman and Greek precedents. The first floor is to be used chiefly for the general offices of the Education Department. Opposite the main entrance is a battery of four elevators serving all floors of the building. There are also elevators and stairs at the extreme ends of the right and left wings. The second and third floors are mainly for the State Library, Library School and Educational Extension Division. From the main entrance, the State Library is reached by a staircase 25 feet wide leading directly into the central hall or vestibule, the most striking feature of the building. This vestibule is cruciform in plan, like an Italian church. Both the nave and transept, as one may call them for convenience, are vaulted and at the crossing are surmounted with a dome which runs up through three stories. The vaults and dome are carried on columns of limestone 25 feet high, the whole treatment being semi-Greek in character. The hall will be lighted from the top through the vaults and the dome.

This hall will serve not only as a general distributing point to the different reading rooms of the library, but also as a historical museum for the exhibition of valuable documents belonging to the state, such as the Major André papers, President Washington's papers, etc.

The nave, or main arm, leads directly into the general reading room, which will contain,

besides accommodations for general readers, sections devoted to history, genealogy, education, etc. This room, which is 128 feet long by 107 feet wide and 55 feet high (extending through the second and third floors) is an adaptation of the reading room of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The ceiling is composed of 12 domes supported on ornamental bronze columns, the domes being done in decorated tiles, while the side walls are in limestone. Light is obtained on three sides from 11 huge arched windows. All the large window spaces will be high enough from the floor to allow wall shelving of ordinary height underneath them. There will be smaller windows at intervals which come down to the floor to prevent a shut-in appearance.

The director's offices and the public catalog room are on either side of the entrance to the general reading room. Directly beneath the public catalog room and in direct connection with it and the main stack by elevator, is a large bibliographical workroom, extending 165 feet to the rear, for cataloging, ordering, etc. Below the director's offices, and extending to the rear is a series of rooms for the handling of manuscripts, maps and charts. These rooms are connected with the general reading room at the front by stairs and at the rear by elevator.

The main stack, designed to accommodate 2,000,000 volumes, is seven stories high and is placed directly below the general reading room, four elevators bringing the books directly to the readers. The stack will be artificially lighted and ventilated, and the book bindings will never be injured or faded by the direct rays of the sun. The most compact and convenient storage for books is thus provided. There being no windows, an equable temperature is secured by artificial control, and the amount of moisture and light can be controlled artificially better than in any other way. Except on the two upper floors, the stacks are the full width of the rear wing and on all seven floors are 160 feet from front to rear.

The transepts of the main vestibule lead into the Law Library and Legislative reference section in the left wing of the building, and to the Technology and Medical Libraries in the right wing. The most used portions of these special libraries will be on open shelves in their respective rooms. The less used books will be shelved in auxiliary stacks between the Law Library and legislative reference rooms and between the Medical Library and the technology room. These stacks will have a capacity of 300,000 volumes, so that the whole library, including the wall shelving, will hold about 3,000,000 volumes.

Small special study rooms for professional work are in mezzanines in the pavilions at either end of the building.

The third floor is occupied by the Division of Educational Extension, including travelling



libraries, by the Library for the Blind, by the Library School, and by the Examinations Division, one of the general divisions of the Education Department.

The basement will contain a bindery, a room for library storage, and a packing room which is directly connected by elevator with the order section on the first and the travelling libraries on the third floor.

The fourth floor is for the State Museum, and will be lighted entirely from above.

The architects are Palmer & Hornbostel, of New York City, whose outline plan of the second floor, very much reduced, together with the front elevation, is printed in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

### ATLANTIC CITY LIBRARY MEETING

THE 12th annual joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at Atlantic City, March 13-14, 8.30 p.m.

There will be three business sessions at the Hotel Chelsea, as follows: Friday, March 13, 8.30 p.m.; Saturday, March 14, 10.30 a.m.; Saturday, March 14, 8.30 p.m.

The first session will be held under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club, the second under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association, and the third will be a general session. An outline of the proposed program is given below.

There will be a meeting of the American Library Institute at the Hotel Chelsea on Thursday evening, March 12, 1908.

#### RAILROAD RATES\*

New York or Newark to Atlantic City and return.....	\$5.00
Excursion tickets good to return within 60 days from date of sale.	
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, from Market or Chestnut Street Wharf.....	1.75
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, Pennsylvania R.R. Electric Train, from Market Street Wharf.....	1.50
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return Pennsylvania R.R. Steam Train, from Broad Street Station via Delaware River Bridge.....	2.25
Excursion tickets good to return within 15 days from date of sale.	

#### HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS

The headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea, at the ocean end of South Morris Avenue, Chelsea, Atlantic City. The following rates have been offered by this hotel:

One person in a room, without bath, \$3.50 per day.  
Two persons in a room, without bath, each \$3 per day.

\*For railroad tickets and schedules apply to any ticket agent of the Pennsylvania or Reading Railroads, or of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

One person in a room, with bath, \$4.50 per day.

Two persons in a room, with bath, each, \$4 per day.

The Hotel Gladstone will not be open until later in the season, so rates for this house are not given.

Members and their friends who wish rooms reserved are requested to write direct to the hotel.

Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to be present and to take part in the meeting.

#### OUTLINE OF PROPOSED PROGRAM

*First session.* Chairman: Mr. John Thomson. Address of welcome. Hon. Franklin P. Stoy, Mayor of Atlantic City.

Response by the Chairman.

The organization of labor. Miss Mary L. Jones, acting librarian, Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

The Division of Public Records and what it has accomplished. Mr. Luther R. Kelker, custodian of the Public Records, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

What the library means to one small town. Miss Mary A. True, librarian, Free Library Association, Foxburg, Pennsylvania.

The reality of fiction. Mr. Frank B. Heckmann, the Free Library of Philadelphia, Pa.

*Second session.* Chairman: Miss Beatrice Winner.

What a boy finds interesting in a book. Everett T. Tomlinson, Ph.D., Elizabeth, N. J.

Literary journalism in theory and practice. Mr. Frederick C. Brown, *The Nation* New York City.

The measure of a librarian by an old Greek pattern. Mrs. Henry L. Elmendorf, assistant librarian, Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.

*Third session.* Chairman: Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick.

Library economy and economy in libraries. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph.D., librarian and professor of Semitic languages, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

What constitutes a civilized man. James Hulme Canfield, Litt.D., librarian, Columbia University Library, New York City.

Announcement of the Travel Committee of the A. L. A. relating to the Conference at Lake Minnetonka, 1908.

BEATRICE WINNER,

*President, New Jersey Library Association.*

JOHN M. ROGERS,

*Secretary, New Jersey Library Association.*

JOHN THOMSON,

*President, Pennsylvania Library Club.*

EDITH BRINKMANN,

*Secretary, Pennsylvania Library Club.*



## AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE secretary of the American Library Institute sends the following announcement to the members of that body:

"The customary joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club is to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., March 13-14, 1908, for which purpose special rates are granted at the Hotel Chelsea, as follows: one person in a room, \$3.50 per day; two in the same room, \$3 each per day.

"You are requested to attend an informal meeting of the fellows of the institute at the Hotel Chelsea on the evening of Thursday, March 12—the evening preceding the first session of the bi-state association, and the hotel management will extend to the institute fellows the same rates named above.

"There is reason to believe that at least 20 fellows will be present, and it is hoped that others not now included in the estimate will make an effort to increase this number. The evening session will be devoted to the discussion of some important questions in library administration. If attendance warrants, there will be a business meeting of the fellows on the morning of the 13th, at which time the further work and activity of the institute will be definitely considered.

"By direction of the Institute Board.

"HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary.*"

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## American Library Association

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## BULLETIN

The *Bulletin of the American Library Association* enters on its second year with the number for January, 1908. It opens with a few words of "Retrospect and prospect," pointing out that "the first six numbers have served to fix its aim and content and to confirm its expected usefulness as a frequent, stated means of reaching all members of the A. L. A." The number contains a list of new A. L. A. members (57, of whom 33 are library members); announcement of the dates and preliminary plans for the Minnetonka conference; notes from Council, executive board, and A. L. A. committees, etc.

## THE MINNETONKA CONFERENCE

THE 13th annual conference of the A. L. A. will be held at Tonka Bay Hotel, Tonka Bay, Minnesota, during the week of June 26-July 3, 1908. This hotel is on the shores of Lake Minnetonka, 20 miles from Minneapolis, 30 from St. Paul and directly connected with both cities by both steam cars and trolley, though the transportation facilities are much better from Minneapolis. The local committee has assured the Association of ample accommodations at the usual conference rates either directly in the hotel or in cottages immediately around it. All rooming will be done by the local committee and not by the

hotel. It will be out of the question for those attending the meetings to lodge in St. Paul; it will be possible but undesirable to lodge in Minneapolis, for even in the latter case it will mean spending at least two hours daily in going back and forth.

The program will be unusually full and attractive, for besides the usual meetings of sections and affiliated organizations both the Minnesota and Wisconsin state library associations are planning to hold their annual meetings during conference week. Few announcements can yet be made as to the program of the general sessions. It will include addresses by Mr. Herbert Baillie, of the Public Library of Wellington, New Zealand, who has been for some years a member of the A. L. A., and by President Cyrus Northrop, of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, of Ottawa, Canada, will contribute an historical paper on Canadian libraries of long ago. There will be two general discussions which promise much interest. One on Losses of books from open shelves will undoubtedly put upon the defensive the advocates of the open shelf system, which has been the object of so much reactionary criticism within the past year or two, and another reviewing the important books of the year somewhat in the manner that made so interesting and profitable a session at Cleveland in 1896.

The local committee having charge of all arrangements for the conference is as follows: chairman, J. T. Gerould; Clara F. Baldwin; Gratia Countryman, Minneapolis; Mrs. H. J. McCairne, St. Paul. This committee has already organized and appointed sub-committees on finance, rooming, transportation, entertainment, reception and advertising.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

*Endowment fund trustee.* Mr. William W. Appleton, a trustee of the New York Public Library, has been appointed a trustee of the A. L. A. endowment fund, to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of Mr. Alexander Maitland.

*Headquarters.* The Executive Board has arranged by correspondence vote, for the continuance of the executive offices in Boston until the Minnetonka conference shall afford the Council an opportunity to consider the offer of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The work of the Association, apart from that of the Publishing Board, will be carried on precisely as heretofore, under the supervision of Miss Nina E. Browne, who, with the consent of the Publishing Board, will assume this responsibility in addition to her other duties.

The Executive Board will provide such additional clerical help as is needed, and all of the various A. L. A. activities which for the past 16 months have centered at 34 Newbury street will proceed without interruption.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary.*

## COMMITTEES

*Bookbinding committee*

The committee on bookbindings wishes to get from all libraries, large and small, information on the following points:

1. Is it advisable for the committee to continue the campaign to get special library editions of popular fiction and juvenile books? These bindings have been before librarians for 18 months, a sufficient time for all to form an opinion as to their value.

2. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have agreed to put 10 or 12 of their publications in a special binding, provided the committee gives them a list of books most in demand with the number of copies of each that will be needed. The committee asks each library to send a list of Houghton books which it would like to have in special bindings, with the number of copies of each that it will be reasonably sure to need during the coming year.

3. Complaint was made at the Asheville conference that there were various binding questions not yet discussed by the committee. The questions needing solution are many and opinions differ as to which should be first considered. It will aid the committee if those who are dissatisfied with their binding work will send a brief statement of the questions that they wish settled first.

The committee most earnestly requests that all librarians take a few moments from their other imperative duties and send information on the above points to the chairman, A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.

Books now issued in special library bindings, at about 10 cents more than the ordinary edition. They are usually worth the extra 10 cents. Starred titles have been thus issued since June, 1907.

Doubleday. Brainerd, Bettina.  
Dutton. De la Paster, Lonely lady of Grosvenor Square.

Heath. \*Bass, Stories of pioneer life.

—\*Norton, Heart of Oak books, 1, 2, 3.

—\*Snedden, Docas, the Indian boy.

Holt. De Morgan, Alice-for-short.

—Plummer, Roy and Ray in Mexico.

Lane. Locke, Beloved vagabond.

Lothrop. \*Only true Mother Goose.

—\*Poulsson, Runaway donkey.

—\*Poulsson, Through the farmyard gate.

McClure. Hill, Pettison twins.

—White, Mystery.

Outing. Mott, The white darkness.

Page. \*Ward, Our little Japanese cousin.

Scribner. \*Bacon, Domestic adventures.

—\*Connolly, Crested seas.

—\*Mason, The broken road.

—\*Page, Under the crust.

—\*Smith, Romance of an old-fashioned gentleman.

Scribner. Smith, Tides of Barnegat.

—\*Van Dyke, Days off.

—\*Wharton, Fruit of the tree.

Stokes. Bindloss, Dust of conflict.

—\*Burgess, Goops and how to be them.

—\*Deming, Little red people.

—\*Peary, Children of the Arctic.

A. L. BAILEY,

W. P. CUTTER,

G. E. WIRE,

Committee.

*Committee on bookbuying*

The bookbuying committee has sent the following letter:

DEC. 28, 1907.

*American Publishers' Association,*  
156 Fifth Ave., City.

GENTLEMEN: The Bookbuying Committee of the American Library Association at a recent meeting instructed me to write you in regard to the advantages that may come to both parties through greater co-operation between libraries and publishers.

A few libraries have long been in the habit of distributing to their book borrowers and readers the advertising circulars of the publishers, and others post such circulars with their call numbers on their bulletin boards. Many more would undoubtedly do these things if the advantages of so doing were called to their attention.

A few publishers print catalog cards for their books as issued and send them out to libraries, either as notices of the books or with the books themselves. If the question of the best form and style of these cards were discussed with the Publishing Board of the A. L. A., 34 Newbury street, Boston, and the latter were asked to advertise them more widely, we believe publishers would find it advantageous to issue them more generally.

Libraries find that as new books are placed on their shelves they not infrequently lead patrons to buy copies for their own use. Modern methods of business are now displacing the bookseller in most small towns and cities, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for publishers to put copies of their publications, especially of the more serious ones, within sight and touch of a great number of people. We do not advocate the development of libraries into bookselling stations; but we would call attention to the fact that the work libraries now do in placing books before the public could be done somewhat more systematically and probably more to the advantage of booksellers and publishers were there a cordial spirit of co-operation between libraries and bookmakers. In many cities of this country libraries could well be made to serve in a measure as sample-rooms for publishing houses. They could especially well serve in this capacity for books of the less popular kind; which are precisely the books more

difficult of sale by advertisement and rarely found in department stores.

Certain advantages would follow from the use by publishers of a more nearly uniform style of slips for book circulars. There would be in this, of course, some loss of individuality, a loss which could be counterbalanced in a measure by the use of different types. Were the latest books advertised on slips of uniform size and style and were those slips printed on one side only, so that they could be cut up and mounted for cards, bulletins, etc., they would be more acceptable as advertising material in public libraries, and probably would not lose influence with the booksellers and the individuals to whom they might be mailed. We believe that these advertising slips or lists should tell more clearly the important things about the books they advertise. Libraries certainly, and we think many book borrowers also, would like to know in untechnical terms how large an advertised book is, just what it is about, if an art book what the illustrations are, etc.

Of special books and of books appealing to few readers, the sales to libraries are probably larger than any of your members suppose. Most libraries buy through local dealers or through an agent in the nearest large city. Few libraries send orders directly to publishers. We call attention to this fact because, while it is getting to be well recognized by some that library purchases make possible the publication of certain special books, many publishers and book dealers still seem to think that libraries buy comparatively few of the better books.

We wish to express our approval of the publishers' reinforced bindings for libraries. It may seem at first sight not good business for publishers to reinforce a binding in order that it may last longer. The public library, the publisher may suppose, replaces a book with a new copy as soon as its cover breaks. This, however, is not the case. In the first place, many libraries refuse to purchase books of considerable merit which they would otherwise put on their lists, and sometimes in large quantities, because of their very fragile character. In the next place, books purchased in publishers' cloth, not reinforced, are universally rebound when the covers break and are then kept in circulation until too soiled for use. This is more expensive to the library than it would be to pay an additional 10 cents for reinforced books which may never need rebinding. The added expense to the library for rebinding broken books goes to the binder, not to the publisher for new copies, whereas, with reinforced books, the added expense to the library goes to the publisher for other, new, books.

We hope to publish this letter in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*. If your association or a committee thereof can suggest any further methods of co-operation between libraries and publishers and booksellers we

shall be pleased to give the same a like publicity among librarians.

Yours very truly,

J. C. DANA,  
B. C. STEINER,  
W. P. CUTTER,

*Committee.*

The reply of the American Publishers' Association to the above letter is as follows:

NEW YORK, January 4, 1908.

Mr. J. C. Dana, Chairman Committee of American Library Association on Book-buying.

DEAR SIR: Your valued communication of Dec. 28 was duly considered at a meeting of our Board of Directors held yesterday, and as the result of discussion had, I take pleasure in advising you that a committee consisting of Mr. F. N. Doubleday and Mr. F. A. Stokes has been appointed to confer with your committee regarding the various interesting questions submitted. I might add that copies of your letter are being mailed to the members of our Association.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I beg to remain

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION,  
F. C. J. TESSARO, *Manager*.

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## State Library Commissions

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### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

#### MIDWINTER MEETING

The midwinter meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held at the Chicago Public Library, Jan. 2-4, 1908. There were in attendance 19 commission workers, representing 12 commission states, as follows:

Dr. Thomas M. Owens, Alabama; Caroline M. Hewins, Connecticut; Mrs. Delia F. Sneed, Georgia; Chalmers Hadley and Carrie Scott, Indiana; Alice S. Tyler and Margaret W. Brown, Iowa; Clara F. Baldwin, Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson and Martha Wilson, Minnesota; Elizabeth B. Wales, Missouri; Charlotte Templeton, Nebraska; Sarah B. Askew, New Jersey; Zana K. Miller, North Dakota; Robert P. Bliss, Pennsylvania; H. E. Legler, Miss L. E. Stearns, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer and Helen Stearns, Wisconsin. The library schools were represented by Mary W. Plummer, Pratt Institute; Frances Simpson and Anna M. Price, University of Illinois; Henry E. Legler, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, Wisconsin library school; Mrs. Delia F. Sneed, Library training school of the Carnegie library of Atlanta; Frances J. Olcott, Carnegie library training school for children's librarians, Pittsburgh; Merica Hoagland, Winona technical institute; Mary E. Downey, Chautauqua summer school. Among other library workers in attendance upon the meetings were C. W. Andrews, John Crerar library; Mr. Hild and Mr. Roden of the Chicago public library;

Miss M. E. Ahern and Virginia Bain, of *Public Libraries*; Adah Whitcomb and Edna Lyman, Oak Park; Lilian Arnold, Dubuque, Ia.; Edna Bullock, H. W. Wilson, Minneapolis, and H. A. Gould, of A. C. McClurg & Company.

*First session, Jan. 2*

*Report of publication committee.* In the absence of Miss Hazeltine, chairman of the committee, Mr. Legler submitted a verbal report, on her behalf, as to the progress of publications in hand and new publications contemplated. The pamphlet on library architecture will be issued from the press in about six weeks, all of the illustrations being ready for inclusion in the book. Of the foreign lists, those comprising German books and Hungarian books have appeared, and will be followed shortly by lists dealing with Scandinavian, Italian and French books. Lists of books in Yiddish and Syrian will possibly also be included in the series.

New A. L. A. tracts which have appeared are the following:

Material for a public library campaign, by Chalmers Hadley.

Training for librarianship, by Mary W. Plummer.

Management of travelling libraries, by Edna D. Bullock.

The further recommendation was made that a revised edition of the "Suggestive list" be prepared and issued as soon as possible.

*Report of committee on statistics.* On behalf of the special committee on statistics, consisting of Mr. Legler, Wisconsin, Mrs. Sneed, Georgia, and Miss Prentiss, California, the chairman reported the result of correspondence with a number of commissions and the final summary submitted to the Bureau of Education, through Secretary Wyer. Mr. Legler summarized the suggestions included in the report as follows:

a. Modifying the statistical blanks sent out by the Bureau of Education so as to conform more nearly to those recommended by the A. L. A. committee on administration and generally adopted by the commissions for their use.

b. Requesting the bureau to append to the statistical summaries a digest of the library laws in the several states. This material is now so scattered, and much of it so difficult to procure, that the essential features, in consolidated form, are very much needed.

c. The inclusion of statistics relating to travelling library systems, showing date and place of inception, source of support, income expended annually for books, number of books, total circulation, scope, etc.

The conclusion of the report is as follows: "On the whole, the most valuable aid which the League of Library Commissions can render to the Bureau of Education is in sending, at stated periods, revised lists of the public and other libraries located in their respective

states. There are now 27 library commissions, including three state libraries which are charged with similar duties, and from these states accurate and reliable lists of libraries could be furnished. It might also be possible for the League of Library Commissions to undertake, through correspondence with interested librarians in the non-commission states, to secure similar lists for the latter. It is in the absence of reports from many of the libraries in the several states that the statistics heretofore have proven unsatisfactory. The active agency of the League of Library Commissions in this respect will, we venture to hope, prove of service to the Bureau of Education in making the statistics for libraries as complete and as accurate as it is possible to make them."

A general discussion followed as to whether each commission should collect information in its own state for the Bureau of Education, or whether blanks should be sent directly by the Bureau to each library. A roll-call of the states represented seemed to show that the commissions could give more reliable information, and upon motion of Mr. Legler, the president of the league was asked to express to the Commissioner of Education the willingness of the commissions to furnish information concerning the libraries in their respective states.

*League program at Minnetonka.* It was proposed that the league should ask to be represented on the general program, and in addition should arrange for two section meetings. Mr. Legler suggested that each session be devoted to one subject, allowing ample time for discussion. The importance of advertising the meeting in their respective states was urged upon each commission present.

*Postal rates for commission publications.* Mr. Legler gave his experience in attempting to secure rates on the commission bulletin. His efforts had up to the present time been unsuccessful, but he believed that there was hope of obtaining better treatment in the future. It was decided that a committee should be appointed by the president of the league to urge the matter, the work of this committee to be followed by a strong campaign on the part of each commission.

*Second session, Jan. 3*

*Time in organizing.* The first topic for consideration was the amount of time to be spent by the commission organizer in any one library. The discussion brought out the necessity of regulating the time and kind of service according to local needs and conditions, and emphasized the importance of establishing only such methods of work as could be successfully carried on by the librarian in charge.

*Library work in normal schools.* Miss Mary W. Plummer gave the results of the investigations of the committee on normal

schools of the New York Library Association. The report showed that very few of the New York state normal schools provide definite instruction in the use of libraries and none give technical instruction in the care and administration of books. The committee had sent a letter communicating the facts of the case, with suggestions and a plea for co-operation, to the normal principals' council. The vital point to be considered was the "attitude toward books," and a better understanding of the use of books.

Miss Ahern called attention to the report which has been issued by the Library Section of the N. E. A. on instruction in library administration in normal schools.

Miss Stearns reported on the work in Wisconsin, urging the importance of trained librarians in normal schools; Miss Hewins on conditions in Connecticut, and Miss Askew on the efforts of the New Jersey Commission for trained librarians in normal schools.

Dr. Owen reported that in Alabama normal schools the library was to rank as a department, with the librarian as a member of the faculty, and that students were encouraged to take up library work. Their department of library extension was planning to send its organizer to give a course of lectures on library work in the normal schools.

Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the School of Education, Chicago University, outlined the course required in that institution. The subject was taken up once a day for six weeks, and included classification, the use of the catalog, and informal discussion of groups of books on certain subjects. Miss Warren recommended that library work should be required in the freshman year, and should also include the study of children's literature, and the minimum in organization of school libraries.

*Relation of library commissions to children's work.* Miss Frances J. Olcott, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, said that letters were constantly received from small libraries all over the country, showing that there were two problems to be solved by commissions:

- (1) Advice in book-selection.

- (2) How to teach librarians the relative value of methods in leading to better reading.

The importance of choosing the right books for children in small libraries could not be too strongly urged, and too much time was spent in the small library in showy work, which was ineffective. The best solution of the problem was the employment of an organizer with general training and specialization in children's work.

Miss Edna Lyman, of Oak Park, said that it was easy to make a show with the story-hour, and to make an impression by attracting large numbers of children to the library, but there should always be a definite plan in connection with the story-hour, and its aim, that

of leading to better reading, must always be kept in view. She told of her recent experience in Iowa, where an attempt had been made to get hold of teachers and mothers.

Miss Tyler said that this effort would be followed by the commission with travelling libraries of children's books.

Miss Hewins gave a very interesting account of her experiments in Hartford, in telling stories to groups of children as they naturally assembled at the library, thus making the story-hour a spontaneous development of the day's work rather than a formal entertainment for which unusual preparation was made.

Miss Scott, of the Indiana commission, had found that small libraries had very little money for children's books, and many inferior books were on the shelves. The first problem was the weeding out of the children's collection, and to this end the new list of books for the small library was very much needed. Attention should also be given to the planning of children's rooms.

Miss Tyler suggested that the women's clubs would often assist in furnishing children's rooms and in making possible special work with the children.

Mr. Legler pointed out two dangers to be avoided:

- (1) The indiscriminate condemnation of all books by a given author, because some one volume was inferior. Miss Olcott agreed that many times there was a good "border-line" book by a doubtful author which would serve a very useful purpose.

- (2) Imitative work. Because certain large libraries had given story-hours on the Arthurian legends and Norse mythology, it does not follow that every small library should imitate their example. Could not our own Indian legends be emphasized, and why not have story-hours for boys on practical problems in mechanics? Miss Olcott felt that it was not necessary to tell stories on practical problems, since there was enough natural interest in these questions, but children of the present day need romance to develop the ideal side, and for this reason the romantic cycles and stories from great literature were important.

Miss Hewins told of one librarian who started a chair-caning class to interest restless boys, another had a museum of flowers and insects, still another conducted a branch of the flower mission. Such efforts were quite as legitimate as story-telling—anything which helps "to make the library the center of the broader and more abundant life."

*Reading course for library workers.* Miss Ahern gave an encouraging report of the work accomplished in 1906, and announced that the plan would be continued in 1908, as outlined in *Public Libraries* for January.

Mr. Legler said that the course should be definitely planned and carried out, but that a

great difficulty lay in the fact that references were not available in the average small library. Upon motion of Mr. Legler, Miss Tyler was appointed a committee of one to co-operate with Miss Ahern in planning this course, the various commissions to contribute certain parts, and it was further suggested that the Publishing Board be asked to issue reprints of needed material.

*A. L. A. headquarters.* The location of A. L. A. headquarters was next discussed informally. Ex-President Andrews of the A. L. A. gave a clear statement of the present status of the matter, and Miss Stearns reviewed the early history of the plan as it has been considered by the Council.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Legler, was passed:

"*Inasmuch* as a possible transference of A. L. A. headquarters has been under consideration and discussion by the Executive Council and Executive Board, final action having been deferred until the Minnetonka conference, and

"*Inasmuch* as the greatest profit which can be derived through national headquarters is in furtherance of library extension,

"It is hereby declared the sense of those present, and voting, at this meeting of the League of Library Commissions, that such headquarters ought to be located with special reference to the extension of library interests in those sections of the country where efforts promise the greatest possibilities,

"We therefore respectfully submit, for the consideration of the Executive Council, the advisability of selecting Chicago as the location for the A. L. A. headquarters, in the event that suitable arrangements can be effected for the necessary quarters required. The central location of Chicago affords greater convenience of access to a larger number of the members of the A. L. A. than any other city which has been under consideration, and the fact that it is the natural gathering point in the region which is likely to prove, in the next decade, the chief seat of library extension, gives added force to the arguments for its selection."

#### Third session, Jan. 4

*Catalog of children's books.* Miss Olcott reported that the catalog of children's books which is being prepared by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh will contain 2500 titles; that every book has been examined by specialists, the catalog on cards with annotations for children has now been completed, and it is hoped that the list may be printed in time for the Minnetonka conference.

It was suggested that a selection from the larger list to form a buying list for small libraries was most needed by commissions, and the matter of publishing such a list with the Pittsburgh list as a basis was referred to the publication committee.

*Summer schools.* The matter of arranging a circuit for summer school lecturers on special subjects was next presented, but no definite action was taken. The report of the committee on uniform certificates in summer schools was not completed, and was laid over until the Minnetonka meeting.

*Commission work in state institutions.* Miss Tyler told of the Iowa plan whereby the commission was instrumental in securing the appointment by the Board of Control of a libra-

rian for state institutions, having no direct connection with the commission, either financially or otherwise, and referred to Miss Carey's well known work in this capacity.

Mr. Legler reported that Mr. Hutchins had investigated conditions in Wisconsin, and that the Wisconsin commission now has supervision of the selection of books in the various institutions. Miss Hoagland gave her experience in organizing a prison library in Indiana, and maintained that it was within the province of the commission to render assistance to institution libraries.

Upon motion of Mr. Bliss, the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of three to investigate as to what state commissions are doing in institution libraries and report at the Minnetonka meeting.

Thanks to the hospitality of the Chicago libraries and of the Library Bureau, the social side of the meeting was not neglected. On the evening of Jan. 2 a reception was given by the Chicago Library Club in the directors' room of the Public Library, at which Mr. Legler gave a short and inspiring talk on "The library as a focus and a force." Excellent music was provided and the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing. On Friday evening, at the invitation of the Library Bureau, the entire party attended a performance of "The man from home." For these special entertainments, as well as for many other courtesies, the president and secretary were unanimously requested to extend the thanks of the league to the Chicago Public Library, the Chicago Library Club, and the Library Bureau. CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

#### COLORADO TRAVELLING LIBRARY COMMISSION

The quarterly meeting of the commission was held on Jan. 21, in the capitol building, Denver. Mrs. J. M. Corwin has been appointed on the commission, succeeding Mrs. Harry C. Churchill, resigned.

#### IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION

Among the activities for the new year, planned by the commission, special interest attaches to the plan for close co-operation with the agricultural extension work of the State College of Mechanic Arts. The college has begun a general campaign for short course schools throughout the state and the organization of farmers' clubs for the study of agricultural topics, and the commission's travelling library is to be used in this connection. Miss Tyler says: "A large field of usefulness opens up for us in this work."

#### NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

Miss Zana Miller, librarian and director of the commission, reports: "The commission work is just being started, and everything must be built up from the foundations.

"The commission has in mind to undertake

the following work this year: to reorganize and start records for 175 travelling libraries formerly sent out by the state superintendent, but now turned over to the care of this commission.

"To start a legislative reference department, which is required by the law creating the commission.

"To classify and shelf-list an educational reference library of about 3000 volumes, which library is free to any resident of the state upon payment of transportation on the books. These books will help the study clubs, debaters and individuals who wish to take up some special subject for study.

"The commission will aid all the libraries of the state as much as the funds will allow, but the appropriation is not large enough to send an organizer into the field free of charge. Most of this assistance will have to be given by correspondence, and will probably consist largely of advice as to how libraries are started and in book selection."

Through the efforts of the commission a librarians has been secured for Minot, N. D., where a new public library is to be organized, starting with 500 books from the "Suggestive list," and 500 from the Pittsburgh home library list. Miss Clara H. Kunst, formerly of the Antigo (Wis.) Public Library, has been appointed to this position.

#### OREGON LIBRARY COMMISSION

The activity of the commission in stimulating public interest and intelligence in libraries is well shown by its various recent publications. Among these is the excellent two part "List of books for school libraries of the state"; a useful 16-page list entitled "A child's library: some suggestions for Christmas gifts"; small pocket size booklets on "Starting a free public library," on travelling libraries, the purpose of the commission, and the public and school library laws of the state, and an interesting series of "Library campaign slips," presenting brief cogent arguments in favor of public libraries.

#### VERMONT BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

The Vermont Board of Library Commissioners held a meeting at the Billings Library, Burlington, Vt., Jan. 23. Governor Proctor was present and entered heartily into all plans for co-operation and extension of library work. An endeavor will be made to extend library legislation so that more isolated communities may be helped and small libraries already in existence strengthened, and to place the public library on a basis where it may be considered as much a part of educational work as the public schools. Travelling libraries are to be more widely advertised and further provision made for the foreign population and state penal institutions, and as soon as feasible library institutes will be attempted for the benefit of local librarians.

## State Library Associations

### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Final district meetings of the association for 1907 were as follows: First district, third quarterly meeting, at Woodland Public Library, November 18, 1907, district president Susan T. Smith presiding; attendance about 25; main topic of afternoon session "Library records." The evening session was devoted to discussion of ways and means adopted in different communities to overcome difficulties encountered in maintaining a public library.

Fourth district, quarterly meeting, at Pasadena Public Library, Nov. 14, in conjunction with the League of California Municipalities; attendance 75. The morning program dealt with the place of the library in a municipality; the afternoon topic was "Libraries and schools." A separate Trustees' Section meeting was also held.

### ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the association will be held in San José, Feb. 17-21, 1908. The special feature of the annual meeting this year is a library institute devoted to a course of instruction in the elements of library methods which will be held during the three days, Feb. 17-19, preceding the regular sessions. This institute will be conducted by the library organizers of the state library, Miss Kumli and Miss Prentiss. The subjects to be taken up are "Cataloging with Library of Congress printed cards," "How to get the most out of books," "Classifying for a small library," "Librarians' reports and business methods" and "Book repairing." It is hoped that the practical benefit of this addition to the usual program will commend itself to library trustees throughout the state, and especially to those whose librarians or assistants are comparatively new to the work.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The District of Columbia Library Association having received an invitation from the National Society of the Fine Arts to attend its first lecture of the season, it was voted to let this lecture take the place of the regular January meeting of the association. The two societies met together on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, in the auditorium of George Washington University, and listened to a very interesting address by Mr. William Dana Orcutt, of the University Press, Cambridge, Mass., on "Printing as a fine art." Mr. Orcutt gave an account of the origin of the art of printing, and showed the necessity the early printers were under of producing books which could compete in artistic appearance with the beautiful illuminated manuscripts of that period. The spread of the art throughout Europe was traced by a description of the work



of Gutenberg, Aldus, Étienne, the Elzeviers, the Plantins and other great printers of the past. Coming down to modern times, the speaker told of the revival of interest in printing as a fine art, as exemplified in William Morris and his beautiful edition of Chaucer, the product of years of labor. The lecture was richly illustrated by stereopticon views.

WILLARD O. WATERS, *Secretary.*

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 67th meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Boston Public Library, Jan. 15. The entire meeting, with the exception of Mr. Koopman's paper, was devoted to the subject of "Industrial education."

Mr. Cutter, of Northampton, read a resolution protesting against that part of the pending copyright bill which deprived the public libraries from importing foreign books. Mr. Wellman, of Springfield, also spoke on the subject of copyright, urging every librarian to write a personal letter to the Committee on Patents, also to the Congressmen from Massachusetts.

Mr. Charles H. Morse, secretary of the Massachusetts commission on industrial education, spoke on "What libraries can do to advance the cause of industrial education."

Mr. Morse asked, "What becomes of the boys who leave school at 14? They are not wanted in skilled manufactories. Why are they leaving school and going to work at a small wage? Because they cannot see the importance of remaining in school. At the free employment bureau of the state the question was asked of 2000 boys, Would you have remained in school if school had taught you a trade? The reply was 'Yes.' Has school fitted you for work? Only 36 answered 'Yes.'

"A large number of boys between 17 and 19 were receiving less than \$7 a week, and to get much beyond that would be exceptional." In speaking of technical books, Mr. Morse said that "many are filled with algebraic problems, pre-supposing a knowledge of geometry. Of what use are such books to a general public? The literature of manual training is almost entirely written by the pedagogue who does not know his subject. Museums showing working models of engines, etc., are a great aid to the study of an industry." Mr. Morse said that he hoped that in time industrial schools would build perfect and complete machines to be sent to public libraries.

Mr. Foss asked if the commission would give advice in the selection of technical books. Mr. Morse replied that the commission would be glad to do so.

Mr. Wellman moved and it was seconded that it was the desire of this club that the libraries collectively and individually do all in their power to co-operate with the commission.

The next paper was on "The library and

the industrial worker," by Mr. George W. Lee. As Mr. Lee was not able to be present the paper was read by Mr. Stetson.

A reprint of Mr. Lee's paper read at Asheville on "The library and the business man" was distributed, also copies of "Current literary references," published quarterly. This reference list indexes under subjects important articles in trade and technical periodicals.

Mr. Lee called particular attention to the proposed handbook noted in his paper, "The library and the business man." This handbook is to index "a host of ideas gathered from multitudinous sources, from past experience, from present needs, from every source possible. It will be a means of telling every member of the office what the library contains, and what it can do for him." It is also planned to catalog persons and places, like books, so that there shall be on file lists of specialists and sources of information for all parts of the country and world. Such work might well be done in connection with public service corporations.

The afternoon session was opened by Professor William H. Burnham, of Clark University, who read a paper on "The psychological significance of industrial education."

Professor Burnham said: "My subject is a pretentious one, but I shall attempt merely to treat a few aspects of it. The aim of education, according to a consensus of modern writers, is the development of permanent interests. The aim of industrial education is to develop permanent interests along the line of industrial activities. If librarians are to help in the development of such interests, it is desirable that they should themselves understand them. What they are, and the basis of them, is best shown by a few psychological considerations.

"First of all, these interests go back to one of the deepest and most fundamental of all instincts—the instinct of activity; and certain more special instincts differentiated from this, such as the instinct of imitation, and what are sometimes called the instinct of workmanship and the artistic instinct.

"The first condition of mental health and development is work. Like any other principle of fundamental significance this means very little to us. Yet more and more psychiatry is resorting for cure and hygiene, is emphasizing as prophylactic against mental disease, the simple remedy, work. The brain centers must function or they will not develop. The man who works is usually mentally sane and happy. It is upon this fundamental instinct that the higher industrial interests are based. First, activity for its own sake, and this activity is always under normal conditions a pleasure. Second, psychologically, the significance of all forms of manual activity and of industry are, that they represent the expression of thought."

The liberal education of the industrial



worker must be given largely by agencies outside the school. "The public library should be a large factor in this education. Of the literature helpful, there is of course whatever deals broadly and truthfully with work, invention and industrial achievement, and much of the literature of modern sociology and economics.

"The public library should also be a factor in the education of the artisan. It should in a simple way be a work of art, and it should present the example of a modern workshop. I have no hesitation in maintaining before this audience that that is what a library is; and all the conditions as regards lighting, heating, ventilation and cleanliness, and even the chairs and tables, and arrangement of the books, should be such as to furnish the best conditions for efficient work. In a single word, that the library should furnish to the artisan a concrete example of work under model hygienic conditions.

"The welfare of this country depends in large measure on this liberal education of the industrial worker. The man with the hoe, and the man with the hammer can be trusted to do what they think is right. It is a grave misfortune if they get their ideas of right solely from the yellow newspaper. They are always in danger of being led astray by quacks. They are often too ready to believe in social panaceas. Like all of us, they are apt to ignore the iron laws of nature, and to put faith in artificial devices and laws and regulations. . . . I can hardly emphasize too strongly the opportunity of the librarian to aid and guide industrial laborers in the development of broad interests."

Professor Olney, of the Lowell Textile School, spoke briefly on industrial education; he urged librarians to proportion their book money carefully so that the industrial and technical sides of the library should be better developed. He thought it would be better to purchase several copies of best books in great demand, rather than to purchase many titles.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Green of Worcester, Mr. Foster of Providence, Mr. Tripp of New Bedford, Mr. Cutter of Northampton, and others expressed their satisfaction with the subject of the meeting and with the way in which it had been treated.

From the industrial side of education, Mr. Koopman, in his paper, "Lest we forget, in the multitude of books, the few great books," called attention to the more cultural side. Mr. Koopman stated that the annual literary output of the world is 136,000 books. But even in the face of such discouraging numbers of books, by reading 10 pages a day, it is possible in the ordinary lifetime to read all the really great books. What is needed in the rush of modern life is not so much the time as the will to read systematically. Mr. Koopman's paper will no doubt be published in full.

GERTRUDE E. FORREST, *Recorder*.

## Library Clubs

### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The second meeting of the season of 1907-1908 was held on Monday, Jan. 13, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The meeting was called to order at 8.15 p.m. by Mr. Thomson, who introduced the speaker of the evening, ex-Governor Pennypacker, who addressed the club on "Some early Pennsylvania books." It would not be possible, the speaker said, in the space of an hour's talk, to cover the subject in any broad way, but an attempt would be made to pick out a few of the strands which made up the web of the colony's history. The people who settled Germantown, for example, were much more literary than is generally supposed, while their founder and chief citizen, Francis Daniel Pastorius, was, in the estimation of the speaker, the most highly cultivated man who lived in all the American colonies. A copy of the "Common-place book" of Pastorius, in manuscript, with title showing his skill in the use of Latin, and containing his notes on many subjects and in different languages, was shown the audience.

Another interesting volume displayed was a copy of the third edition of the "Ausbund," a collection of Mennonite hymns printed at Germantown in 1767 by Christopher Saur. The speaker then read his own translation of one of these hymns, in which the spirit and literary style of the original were closely followed. A copy of a manuscript catalog of Schwenkfelder writings, probably the first American attempt at bibliography, was shown, and the attention of the librarians present was called to the fact that nearly all Schwenkfelder books are still in manuscript and are written upon paper made at the old Rittenhouse paper mill at Germantown, the watermark of which is a clover leaf and the initial R. A copy of one of Christopher Dock's books was shown also.

Upon motion, the appreciation of the club was expressed to ex-Governor Pennypacker for keeping his appointment, despite his physical illness, and a cordial vote of thanks was tendered him for his very interesting address.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

The monthly tea in the classroom on Jan. 29 was an occasion of unusual interest, since it marked the last appearance of Miss Wallace as a guest of the class before her approaching marriage. The staff, faculty of the Library School, resident graduates of the school, and the members of the class assembled to greet her. She was asked to be seated

while Major Charles W. Hubner, who has been her fellow worker in the library during almost the entire time of her service, expressed in a few fitting words the feelings of the gathering, the daily affection that had been hers, the sadness at the severing the ties of years, and the abundant good wishes for her happiness in her new home. As a tangible expression of these sentiments he then presented to her on behalf of the staff and students a copy of "Dante's dream," by Rossetti. The picture was framed in mahogany and the inscription on the gold plate read: "Presented to Anne Wallace on her wedding day, with the love of the staff of the Carnegie Library and the class of 1908." Miss Wallace expressed her appreciation of the gift in a few felicitous words.

#### CHANGES IN POSITIONS OF GRADUATES

Miss Carrie Dailey, class of 1906, is cataloging the Library of the School for the Deaf, at Cave Springs, Georgia.

Miss Claire Moran, class of 1907, has completed the organization of the library at McAdenville, North Carolina, and is reorganizing the Carnegie Library at Newnan, Georgia.

Miss Susan Simonton, class of 1907, is organizing the library at Miss Berry's Industrial School for Boys at Rome, Georgia. On the 1st of March she will enter on the duties of librarian of the Public Library at Alexandria, Louisiana.

Miss Eva Wrigley, class of 1907, is organizing the Public Library at Anderson, South Carolina.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

##### ORIGINAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The members of the senior class are preparing bibliographies of the following subjects: Adsit, R. Lionne, Third parties in the U. S. since 1856.

Compton, Charles H., Realistic sociology in fact and fiction.

Cooper, Isabel M., Colley Cibber.

Fay, Lucy E., English translations of Horace.

Hart, Fanny, Annotated bibliography of contemporary English opinion of the French Revolution.

Holding, Anna L., List of books in European languages about Americans for immigrants.

McVety, Margaret A., Journalism.

Porter, Charles F., William Wordsworth.

Roberts, Ethel D., American Dante bibliography, May, 1896-December, 1906.

Rush, Charles E., Annotated list of periodicals selected for a public library.

Stebbins, Howard L., American steam locomotives.

Strange, Joanna G., Juvenile courts in the U. S.

White, Mabel G., Reading list on China.

##### VISITS TO LOCAL LIBRARIES

On Jan. 13 the school, accompanied by Mr. Wyer, visited the Gloversville and Johns-

town public libraries. The kind hospitality of the trustees of the Gloversville Library and the courteous welcome extended by the librarians and their assistants in both places made the day an unusually enjoyable and profitable one. The students have already visited the public libraries of Troy and Schenectady, and later in the year will spend a day at the Utica Public Library.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual luncheon and business meeting of the Graduates' Association was held at the usual place, the Hotel Chelsea, in New York City, on Jan. 29, with an attendance of 75 persons. The following officers were elected for the year 1908: Miss Harriet E. Hassler, president; Miss Ruth S. Grannis, vice-president; Miss Julia G. Robeson, secretary; Miss Mabel A. Farr, treasurer.

At the luncheon Miss Caroline B. Weeks, registrar of the Institute, was the guest of honor. Miss Weeks spoke briefly and inspiringly on the value in library work of the tendency to personality and sensitiveness which are so often decried as disadvantages peculiar to women; asserting that these very disadvantages, if taken by another handle than the usual selfish one, may be made invaluable tools for the strengthening and vivifying of the work, and giving examples of cases where this had been done.

In addition to the regular list of lectures printed in December, the school had the great pleasure and profit in that month of hearing three lectures by Mr. T. Cobden-Sanderson—two on Bookbinding, to which were invited a number of members of the Book-workers' Guild of New York, and one on the Arts and Crafts movement, to which the entire Institute was admitted. The technical lectures, delivered without tools or illustrations, except some slides in the second lecture, were admirably graphic, and the third lecture was one of the most inspiring an Institute audience had ever listened to. The little "teas" with the lecturer after each lecture, to which a few people were invited, were especially pleasant.

The present class effected its organization in November, electing Miss Anna M. MacDonald president, Miss Agnes F. Greer vice-president, Mr. Gilbert O. Ward secretary, and Mr. Donald Hendry treasurer.

A pleasant variation of the lecture-schedule occurred on January 21, when the class went to the lecturer instead of the lecturer's coming to the class; in this way securing not only Mr. Dana's lecture on "Printing," but also a visit to the Newark library and a view of the exhibit of printing posted at that library.

Miss Rathbone has been taking a course in binding at Rademaecker's bindery in Newark, with a view to giving the work to the class more accurately and definitely than

heretofore. The Science and Technology department is engaged in making four sewing-benches for the school, so that the students desiring practice in book-sewing may have facilities for it.

On Feb. 11 the school welcomed Mr. Henry E. Legler, as a lecturer, for the first time. The A. L. A. committee on library training met in the director's office in the morning, and the round table of library school directors at the same place in the afternoon. Both bodies were invited to luncheon at the Institute and to remain to Mr. Legler's lecture and to tea in the schoolroom afterward.

The latest addition to the collection of the printed work of graduates kept by the school is the "List of books exhibited" (by the John Crerar Library), "including incunabula and other early printed books in the Senn collection," compiled by Miss Selma Nachman, of 1905.

A recent investigation into the geographical distribution of 232 graduates, now holding library positions, gave the following results: New York 117, Pennsylvania 17, New Jersey 13, Ohio 11, Wisconsin 8, D. C.; 8, California 7, Connecticut 7, Massachusetts 6, Minnesota 6, Oregon 6, Illinois 5, Nebraska 4, Georgia 3, Iowa 2, Kansas 2, Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Virginia, Washington each 1, and Canada 4.

The spring trip this year will be to the libraries of Pittsburgh, Braddock, Duquesne, Homestead and McKeesport, occupying six days, including the journey both ways. The party will start March 30.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school is very glad to say that Miss Eastman has returned after her illness of the autumn. She has taken up her course in library organization and making plans for the work concerning the year.

A decided advance in the method of presenting the cataloging instruction can be noted for this year. From the first this has been a difficult problem, because of the present condition of codes of rules for cataloging, so that no one code, as it is printed, can be used alone. This year the present edition of the A. L. A. rules is being checked up by the students in accordance with the rulings advised by the school and supplemented by typewritten rulings for all points not in the A. L. A. rules, or not there full enough for us in instruction. Sample cards are given out to illustrate every new form of entry and variation of usage. Both these typewritten rulings and the sample cards are duplicated by means of the schapiograph, so that each student has her individual sets. Miss Hapgood, of the Cleveland Public Library and also a special student at the school, has been engaged to assist in cataloging revision for the rest of the year.

During the month of January students' practice in the Cleveland Public Library took the form of assignments in the various children's rooms, where they both observed and helped in the work as it is there being carried out. This plan is a new feature of the course, planned in connection with the lectures in children's work by Miss Burnite.

On the occasion of a trip eastward by Mr. Legler, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, the school was fortunate to secure him for a lecture on library commission work given at the school Feb. 3. An especially interesting feature of the lecture was Mr. Legler's account of the newest department of commission work, that of legislative reference. The school also enjoyed a call from Miss Browning, of the Indianapolis Public Library, on Feb. 6. She spoke informally to the students, giving them a hearty welcome into the work for which they are preparing.

On January 18 Miss Whittlesey entertained at dinner the class of 1908 and a few members of the faculty. After dinner the evening was delightfully spent in music and games.

#### GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Martha Wilson, '04, has resigned her position as first assistant in the cataloging department of the Cleveland Public Library, to take a position in the travelling libraries department of the Minnesota Library Commission.

Miss Helen J. Stearns, '04, has resigned her position at the Cleveland Public Library, to take a position with the Wisconsin Library Commission.

Mr. Richard Lavell, '04, has been appointed superintendent of branches and stations, Minneapolis Public Library.

Miss Harriet Gage, '05, has been appointed librarian of the new Dayton branch of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Miss Emeretta G. Root, '06, has been appointed librarian of the Bureau of Trade Relations of the State Department, Washington, D. C.

Miss Frances Hunter, '06, has been appointed librarian of the Steele High School library, Dayton, Ohio.

JULIA M. WHITTLESEY, *Director*.

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

Since the last report the following lectures have been given in addition to the regular course: How history is written, and Newspapers and directories, by Dr. Thwaites; Evaluation of books in European history, Professor Munro, of the University of Wisconsin; Evaluation of books in political economy, by Dr. Price, of the university; Foreign dictionaries and encyclopedias, by Mr. Walter M. Smith, librarian of the University Library; Book-plates, by Mr. Legler, who also conducted lessons in parliamentary procedure.

From beyond the borders of Madison several speakers were welcomed. Miss Ahern spent several days at the school, giving lectures and informal talks on the general theme of the Demands of a librarian. Miss Agnes C. Laut gave an inspiring talk to the class on the Gathering of source material as the basis of an author's work, and Miss Edna Bullock lectured on problems of organization.

Besides Miss Ahern, Miss Bullock and Miss Laut, our visitors included Miss Kroeger, director of Drexel Institute Library School, who spoke briefly to the school; Mr. Lane, of Harvard, and Mr. Goddard, of Connecticut, who called at headquarters during vacation.

The course on publishers and publishing houses closed on Saturday, Dec. 14, with a special exhibit. During the course each student gave as a special topic a detailed report of the history and standards of one or more publishing houses, assigned by the instructor, Miss Hazeltine; and the book exhibit was arranged to bring out the special features of each firm. The books were displayed on the desks of the school room and the students acted as guides to the visitors, bringing out the strong points of their respective houses in friendly rivalry. Mounted pictures of noted publishers and the buildings occupied by the various firms added to the interest of each collection.

The appointments for laboratory practice are nearly completed. The students who have had previous library training will assist the commission in some organizing in the state, and will thus be able to share in a very interesting and valuable phase of library work at first hand. The examinations of the first semester are held the last week of January, and the period of field practice begins the first of February and extends through March.

The class of 1908 has organized and will hold monthly meetings with an assigned program, for the purpose of drill in parliamentary methods and the discussion of up-to-date library problems. The election of officers resulted in the following choice: Ellen Isabel True, president; Clara Alice Lea, vice-president; Mary Frances Sheriff, secretary; Emilda Baensch, treasurer. The executive committee consists of the officers, Miss Hillis and Miss Tallett.

The social events of the past two months have been very enjoyable. Miss Hazeltine gave an informal tea in honor of Miss Ahern, Miss Hillis and Miss Hyslop, members of the class, invited the school to attend a unique book exhibit, which proved to be some titles of books in masquerade; and on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 11, the class spent a most delightful time ice-boating, at the invitation of Miss Turvill, a Madison member of the class, who succeeded in chartering enough ice-boats for the entire number. A class sleighride to Middleton on a beautiful moonlight night was another diversion.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*A. L. A. Booklist*, January, includes Miss Kroeger's review of "Reference books of 1907," also published in January L. J.

*Bi-monthly Bulletin* of the American Institute of Mining Engineers for January contains (p. xxiii-xlii) a co-operative list of the serial publications to be found in the library of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and American Institute of Mining Engineers. The list is a comprehensive one, and should be valuable to other libraries as a record of scientific and technical periodicals.

*California libraries, News Notes*, for January, is an excellent number, largely devoted to "Art and music in California." Besides articles on schools and collections of art and music in the state and lists of artists and musicians, there is record of "Music and art in California libraries," and a reading list on music and picture collections in libraries, with notes. The index to vol. 2 of this useful publication appears with the January number.

*Index to Current Events: a cumulative guide to material in newspapers*, a quarterly begun by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission (Madison), under date of December, 1907, is similar in general plan to the "Index to dates," appended for some years to the yearly volumes of "Annual literary index," and there have been other, generally short lived, efforts in the same field. The first number of the *Wisconsin Index* is a neat eight-page octavo, entries arranged alphabetically by subjects, with sub-headings for large subjects. It is in two divisions, "News of the world" and "Wisconsin News." About the same proportionate amount of space is given to each division, and this comparative preponderance of local entries, while valuable to Wisconsin libraries, should make the index less useful outside of that state. The entries are based upon Wisconsin newspapers, and in some cases name of newspaper is given, though as a rule the entries include only date of the item noted, thus serving as an index to a daily paper; when occurrence and publication are not identical both dates are given, the latter date in brackets. The *Index* is issued free to Wisconsin libraries; otherwise the subscription price is \$30 a year.

*Iowa Library Quarterly* for July-December, 1907, just issued, is a double number, largely devoted to report of the annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association at Council Bluffs, in October last; there are also reports of other meetings, several short articles and general library news of the state.

*New York Libraries*, January, contains an

editorial note upon the library as a factor in the effectiveness of state reformatory institutions; a description of the new state education building, with view and plans; two articles on village libraries, one by W. R. Eastman, "The village library and the farm," urging the necessity of bringing lonely farmhouses within the sphere of library influence; and "United States government documents, a list that should be in even the smallest public library," by J. I. Wyer, Jr.

*Public Libraries*, February, has a brief article on "Library printing," by J. C. Dana; "Library instruction in normal schools," by Ida M. Mendenhall; and an abstract from a paper on the "Work of the Concilium Bibliographicum of Zurich," by A. L. Voge, of that institute.

*Library Assistant*, January, discussed "The education of the library assistant," in three short papers, by W. Benson Thorne, Mizpah Gilbert, and Henry T. Coutts.

*Library World*, January, contains an article on "The registration of librarians," by W. Geo. Chambers, which advocates the formation of a professional society, similar to other professional and trade bodies, which when formed should be registered under the Companies Acts. In the articles of association a clause will be included providing for the establishment of a professional register, which will be the membership roll of the society. "My opinion of open access," by H. Tapley-Soper, gives the following two reasons for open access above all other systems which have been practiced. The first is its educational value, and the second its simplicity. Mr. William McGill's article on "The co-ordination of the various departments of an open access library" contains numerous illustrations which confirm his idea that "a good deal of useful work can be done in linking up the information contained in the various departments of a library and making one department supplementary or complementary to the other." An article on "Cash receipts and petty cash," by Ernest W. Mesham, and the departments complete the number.

*Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi* for October-November, 1907, has an article on the disinfection of books that gives the recommendations published in a South American medical journal. As a complete scheme for the prevention of infection through books this is interesting, though as Giuseppe Graziano, the writer of the article, mildly remarks, it would hardly be practical to take all the precautions suggested.

*Bogsamlingsbladet*, the Danish quarterly, no. 5, January, offers an article by Joh. Jensen on more effective co-operation among Danish public libraries as regards purchase

of books, in order to secure cheaper prices. He suggests that the association Danmarks Folkebogsamlinger should buy up the stock in hand of good popular books for distribution among the libraries, and even enter the field as publishers of new books, if the great publishing houses do not show an inclination to be reasonable. The editorial comment on the article is highly appreciative, and it may be worth while to watch the movement. Mr. A. S. Steenberg writes on the Public Library of Gothenburg, Sweden (Dicksonske Folkebibliothek). The number is rich in short book reviews.

The October-December, 1907, issue of the Swedish *Folkbiblioteksbladet* marks the close of the fifth year of its existence. The number is rich in bibliography, including the second instalment of V. Soderberg's article on "Recent popular historical literature" and a list of the Swedish translations of works by Rudyard Kipling. Mr. J. Bergman writes interestingly on the greatest library of the world, which he says must still be sought in Europe, although 50 years from now there is no telling but some American city will hold this distinction, as regards *number* and *size*. "As to *quality* the Bibliothèque Nationale will probably hold its own for centuries to come." No collection in the world includes so many incunabula and valuable manuscripts. The author complains, however, of its lack of catalogs available for the public, and curiously enough seems to be ignorant of the fact that a printed author catalog is at least well under way.

*For Folke-og-barneboksamlinger*, the Norwegian quarterly, vol. 1, no. 4 (October-December, 1907) has a short, admirable article by Dr. A. M. Hansen on the theory of evolution, with a list of the available popular Norwegian literature on the subject. Mr. Arne Kildal, of the class of 1907, New York State Library School, recently appointed as a cataloger in the Library of Congress, describes briefly the activity of the state library commissions of this country, while Mr. H. Koht deals bibliographically with the movement to establish a new national literary Norwegian tongue, more in accordance with the spoken language. There are a number of excellent book reviews of current literature.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Amsterdam* (N. Y.) *F. L. Assoc.* (16th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1907; in local press.) Added 788; total 10,271. Issued, home use 56,636 (fict. 30,696; juv. fict. 16,191). New cards issued 735; total no. cards 7670. Receipts \$5019.76; expenses \$4388.51.

*Auburn*, N. Y. *Seymour L. Assoc.* (Rpt., 1908; supplied by librarian.) Added 1316; total 21,107. Issued, home use 51,309 (fict., 62 per cent.); 24 per cent. of the total issue

was from the children's room. Ref. use 21,012. Receipts \$5800.97; expenses \$5387.87.

"The important gifts of the last few years in electrical, chemical and engineering books are just what are needed in our industries, and the loaning of a few books to the Osborne Club of Engineers, and through them to their men, have brought more men to the library than have ever been seen here before. It is proposed to extend this practice of sending out small travelling libraries to other factories or wherever they will do good service."

The available shelf space is reported already filled, and the librarian recommends the return of the great majority of the files of sheep-bound public documents, which nearly fill one stack-room, to Washington, and that the library shall ask to be removed from the office of a government depository as being too great a burden and responsibility for a small library, with limited space. She adds "Rather let us ask to be put on the mailing list of those departments that issue reports which we have proved to be of real service to our library and patrons—as the Bureau of Education, of Labor, the Agricultural Department, the Geological and Ethnology bureaus, Smithsonian, and the like. The reports of these departments are bound separately, in cloth instead of sheep, and, being sent as a gift instead of a loan, become our own property and can be circulated and used in any way we see fit."

*Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Museum L.* The library has removed from its cramped and inconvenient quarters on the first floor to a suite of four rooms on the ground floor at the extreme eastern end of the building. The stack and reading room, arranged on the alcove plan, is about 43 x 43 feet. A corner room, opening from the stack and reading room, is used for periodicals. A passageway connecting the librarian's room and the cataloging room is lined with card catalog cases, containing over 250,000 cards, including the Concilium Bibliographicum cards. Another room has been reserved for later use as a map room. The present quarters give attractive accommodation for the public, and are well adapted for library use.

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L.* There are being shown in the art gallery that is part of the library building the originals of Boutet de Monvel's pictures illustrating the life of Joan of Arc. This collection is in this country for a short time in bond (being for sale), and has not been before shown in Greater New York.

*Brown University L.* The John Hay Library committee of the university has engaged Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston, as architects for the Hay memorial library building.

*Chicago Hist. Soc. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1907.) Added 2874 (incl. 90 mss., 23 maps). Readers 585, of whom 103 were women; total visitors 1355. 2086 v. were specifically called for by readers.

The most important purchase of the year was that by which the society acquired Mr. Albert Scharf's collection of maps, manuscripts and relics of the stone age in the Chicago region. The Gilpin library was equipped with new steel stacks, with a capacity of 12,000 v. No binding was done during the year, as no funds were available for the purpose. A number of special historical exhibits were held and several library clubs or societies held meetings in the society's rooms. Miss McIlvaine says: "It is gratifying to note that certain of the activities of last year, notably the lectures for children, the work for women's clubs, special exhibits, co-operation with other libraries, and the publication of the handbook, are beginning to make the society more widely felt in the community as a factor in the city's educational forces to-day. The repeated visits of classes from public and private schools, of clubs of young men associated for the study of civic institutions, and of history groups from the women's clubs, prove this. These special visitors invariably leave the building with expressions of surprise at the richness of the collections, and of gratitude to the society for the privileges accorded by an institution supported entirely by private means."

*Chicago. John Crerar L.* The library issues a "Handbook, 1907" (16 p. O.), giving a compact account of the history of the library, its equipment, resources, administrative features, regulations and publications, with a brief statement regarding the plans for the permanent building. The handbook is a revision and extension of the material appearing in the Chicago Library Club's "Libraries of Chicago," 1905.

*Cornell University L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1907.) Added 13,616, of which 12,200 were accessions to the general library; total 339,701 v., 51,000 pms. Of the accessions to the general library 3177 were gifts. The more notable additions of the year are noted. There were 754 registered library users, and the total recorded use of books was 116,179 v. There are 13,594 v. on open shelves in the reading and seminary rooms in the library building. From the various open shelf collections 448 v. are reported missing. A collection of books for general reading (about 3200 v.) selected by advice of the various professors have been placed on open shelves in a pleasant well lighted room; in order to round out this collection an appropriation of \$5000 has been asked. From this collection during six months 3991 v. (59 per cent. fiction) were drawn for home use by 812 registered borrowers. In spite of some

delays and difficulties occasioned in the ordinary use of the library by the segregation of these books, Mr. Harris says: "I am firmly convinced that our experience is likely to be similar to that of Yale, as reported by the present librarian, J. C. Schwab, who says that the maintenance of the Linonian and Brothers library as a separate section of the university library, though it involves some inconvenience in the general administration, is of great service in dealing with the body of students, under the plan of making it accessible to the students without restriction, and declares that the Linonian and Brothers library has greatly contributed in this way to instilling a love of books and reading in successive college generations, holding that the average undergraduate is much more benefited by a small and well-selected library to which he has unrestricted access than by the collections of a large university library, the proper use of which must necessarily be a matter of training."

*Fall River (Mass.) P. L.* On Jan. 10 a man known as Paul Bazaine was arrested for the theft of library books valued at \$10. The discovery of the theft came through the prisoner's seeming attempt to leave the city without settling his bill at one of the local hotels. On his departure the police were notified and the man's room was entered and examined. Among the articles found in the room were three books bearing the stamp of the library, but from which the library labels had been removed; these were later recognized as volumes from the open shelves in the reading room. On his return to the hotel the man was arrested. He was later arraigned in the district court, and on Jan. 13 was sentenced to four months in the house of correction.

*Fort Smith, Ark. Carnegie F. P. L.* The attractive library building was opened with a New Year's reception on Jan. 1; the opening was simply for inspection by the public, as the entire equipment of the building was not fully completed at that time. The formal opening of the library was held on the evening of Jan. 30.

*Fulton, Mo.* An effort is being made to develop a library association, with the purpose of establishing a public library, to be maintained by private aid and interest until such time as the city may be induced to take care of it. The movement has the support of the state library commission.

*Galveston, Tex. Rosenberg L.* (4th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1907; in local press.) Added 3988, of which 488 were gifts; total 26,899. Issued, home use 60,583 (fict. and juv., 40 per cent.), of which 20,892 were issued to children. New registration 968; total registration 6378, or about one in six of the total population.

The colored branch of the library, which

is entirely separate from the main library, contains 2000 v., and had a circulation of 3049 among 501 registered borrowers.

It is noted that during this year more borrowers' cards were issued to men than to women; in previous years the reverse has been true. There are 553 students' and teachers' cards in use. There has been a large increase in the use of books for studious purposes.

During the year 12 public lectures were given, with a total attendance of over 6000. A course of six free lectures on scientific subjects opened Jan. 11, 1908, to continue until Feb. 15. The lecture programs include brief reference lists on the subjects to be presented.

*Holyoke (Mass.) P. L.* A curious incident was the recent mutilation of several library books, all bound in red covers. In each case the covers were torn off and the books then thrown aside. The local press account says: "The reason for such action is a mystery to the library authorities. The first time when it was practiced was about two years ago, when three books had the covers removed; about a year ago the action was repeated, and the books in the reference room were then visited. Six months ago it happened again, and again a month ago. The latest visitation was Jan. 8, when a couple of books were mutilated."

*Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L.* The January LIBRARY JOURNAL reported that the city tax levy for library purposes in Louisville was reduced from three to two and one-half cents. Since that report was sent the saloon license has been increased from \$150 to \$500 and the library has profited by this change, so that it will have for the present fiscal year the usual allotment of three cents, which will much more than comply with the conditions of Mr. Carnegie's grants to the city.

*New Orleans (La.) P. L.* The Algiers branch—being the second Carnegie branch library to be established—was formally opened on Dec. 29 last. It is located in west New Orleans, at Pelham ave. and Belleville st., and is an attractive and well-equipped small library building, with about 4000 volumes on the shelves.

*Ohio State L.* According to the report of the state librarian, submitted to the governor on Jan. 20, accessions for the year 1907 were 8728, giving a total of 121,463 v. In the travelling library department 1146 libraries, comprising 38,159 v., were sent to 820 different communities.

Attention is again called to the crowded condition of the library, which, it is declared, has reached a point that demands prompt relief. The Crist bill, now pending in the senate, or some other measure that will provide the needed room, must be enacted into law if the library is to meet, in creditable



manner, the increased demands made upon it.

*Philadelphia F. L.* The Spring Garden branch library, opened Nov. 18, 1907, is the seventh Carnegie branch to be completed; three others are nearing completion. The site was donated by Messrs. Burnham, Williams & Co., proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, whose extensive plant, with thousands of employes, lies directly to the south and east of the new branch. Across the street is the Philadelphia High School for Girls, and four other high and manual training schools for boys and girls are located within four squares' distance, while to the northwest is an extensive residence section.

The building is constructed in the English collegiate style, and with its red brick walls, striking entrance of terra-cotta and mullioned windows, forms a pleasing contrast to the stately new building of the United States Mint on the opposite corner. A feature of the exterior decoration is the use of recessed stone panels bearing the marks of famous printers of the 15th and 16th centuries, while the arms of the city of Philadelphia are cut in stone over the main entrance. The interior is very attractive, with its trussed and beamed ceiling and its deep window embrasures. The room is almost square, and the section to the left of the entrance is devoted to the children's room, while the corresponding space at the right forms the periodical and reference room. These two rooms are separated from the main library by low bookcases, which permit of the supervision of these divisions from the circulating desk, which is placed opposite the entrance. The basement contains a commodious lecture-hall, cloak rooms, engine room, store room, etc. Miss Amy Ridgway, formerly in charge of the Wagner Institute Branch, is branch librarian.

*Pittsburgh. Carnegie L.* The circulation of embossed books among the adult blind of Pittsburgh was begun in December last. The needs of blind children had been met for some time past by the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, but there had been no organized effort to teach the adult blind to read and to supply them with literature. Realizing this fact the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind has sent a teacher to Pittsburgh who, under the direction of the society, goes into the homes of the people and teaches the blind to read. There is no charge for this instruction or for the use of books. The society has deposited in the library a collection of embossed books which will be changed from time to time. The library will be responsible for this collection and will superintend the loaning of these books. In addition the library has a file for circulation of the *Matilda Ziegler Magazine*.

*Rhode Island State L.* State librarian Herbert Olin Brigham submitted his annual report to the legislature on Jan. 9. It records accessions of over 1500 v., and a marked increase in the use made of the library, and urges increased appropriation for administration and enlargement of the library's quarters. A special report is made on the Legislative Reference Bureau, established by the legislature at its previous session. The bureau, while supplementing the state library, is an integral part of its work, utilizing the books of the main collection, as well as preparing special references and undertaking detailed research. The bureau, while established as an experiment, has more than justified its existence. Over two-thirds of the members of the legislature have availed themselves of its services.

*San Francisco (Cal.) P. L.* (Rpts. — two years ending June, 1907.) Owing to the disorganization and loss caused by the earthquake and fire of April 18, 1906, the library report for 1906 appears only now, included with the 1907 report. It is brief, being mainly a statement of the extent and character of the loss sustained, these having been at the time fully reported in these columns. The fire left, approximately, 25,000 v. The preparation of a union catalog and shelf list was immediately begun showing the contents of the unburned branches, and with this as a basis the work of selecting and ordering books was undertaken as soon as possible. Numerous gifts of books were received from other libraries and from other sources; and the 1906 report closes with the statement that a return to normal conditions may be hoped for with fair rapidity.

The 1907 report is a further record of rehabilitation and effective work in restoring the library to usefulness. The temporary building on Van Ness avenue previously described and illustrated in these columns, is reported as in process of construction. Four branches and six deposit stations were in operation almost the entire year. Additions for the year were 22,377, giving a total of 44,551. The circulation was 349,646 (as against 830,225 in 1905), and the number of cardholders is 19,822, as against 40,771 before the fire. Mr. Clark says: "The work of restoration has gone on without interruption. The branch losses have been replaced and with the addition of the usual number of current books, these collections have maintained their customary standard of usefulness. By avoiding in our purchases for the main library duplication of items already in a branch, we have extended as far as possible the range of available books, and with the resumption early in the year of messenger service among the branches it has been possible to utilize the resources of the entire system wherever wanted. While the requests for books represent the extreme



range to which a public library is subject, the demand for technical books probably exceeds that for all other classes, with the exception of fiction.

"The fire and the opportunity it gave to take a fresh start has been an advantage in the matter of our classification and notation. We are now using a later form of the Decimal system giving a more extended subdivision of topics than our old system. We have also adopted the Cutter notation. The publication of the monthly bulletin was resumed with the October number, thus leaving a gap of five months during which it was not published. With this exception it has appeared every month since January, 1895, when the first number was issued. Along with the other innovations, for which the fire is responsible, mention should be made of the new book-plate. It seemed an appropriate time to introduce a suitable design, and as the one submitted by Mrs. Abbie Randall Wheelan seemed eminently fitted to commemorate the rebirth of the library, it was formally adopted."

The report includes record of the resignation of Mr. George T. Clark as librarian, with cordial expression by the board of trustees, of appreciation for his long and efficient services.

*Scranton (Pa.) P. L.* (17th rpt., 1907.) Added 2815; total 55,036, of which 17,446 are for reference. Issued, home use 107,944, of which 22,992 were from the young people's department. Registration 3886; borrowers' cards in use 8633. Receipts \$20,624.05; expenses \$15,056.66.

The circulation was 8751 less than for 1906, the decrease being most marked in circulation of fiction; a similar decrease was observed in juvenile fiction, though other classes showed a percentage of increase. Four branch reading rooms, serving also as delivery stations, are maintained.

*Virginia State L.* (4th rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1907.) This is the first report of Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, who succeeded John P. Kennedy as state librarian on July 8, 1907. It is largely a review of the needs of the library, which must be met before its work can be efficiently developed. First among these requirements is additional shelf space. At present several thousand volumes are piled on the floor or in inaccessible closets, attic and basement, while there is no accommodation available for current accessions. "The truth is that in a very short time, unless more space is provided, all the books coming to the library, both those appealing to the average reader and those appealing to the student, can have no worthy accommodation accorded them. They will have to be deposited in piles on the floor. Of course, when this extremity is reached, the purchase of books might as well cease." If funds for a new building are unavailable it is urged that

at least \$10,000 be appropriated for a second tier of stacks. Another pressing need is for a complete and accurate card catalog, and the engagement of temporary help for this purpose is requested. It is hoped to prepare and print from time to time reference lists of the Virginia material contained in the library. The library exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition is described with approval, and an appendix gives a list of the manuscripts here displayed. The work of the travelling libraries has been successfully carried on, and it has been impossible to meet all demands; there are 109 libraries in operation, of which 44 are school collections.

Attention is given to the bibliographical work being carried on by various members of the library staff, and includes a "Calendar of petitions," "Bibliography of colonial Virginia," index of Revolutionary War records, and the important Journals of the House of Burgesses, of which two volumes have appeared; for carrying on this latter work a special appropriation of \$3000 a year is asked. Separate reports of the various departments follow the librarian's report, and appendixes include record of the material displayed at the Jamestown exhibit, and a useful provisional list of works relating to Virginia genealogy contained in the library.

The library has begun the issue of a *Bulletin* to be issued quarterly. Number 1 of vol. 1 appeared in January, 1908, and contains a list of works on genealogy in the Virginia State Library. The library has also issued 10 "Legislative reference lists," the first of which is "State aid for highway construction."

*Washington, D. C. District of Columbia P. L.* The 10th report of the library, summarized in January L. J. (p. 35), has been issued in a new edition. The first issue was so unsatisfactory in the matter of illustrations that the Government Printing Office has reprinted the entire edition.

The library was closed for two weeks on Jan. 14 by order of the health officers of the District of Columbia. Mr. Carl P. Vitz, assistant librarian, was away over the Christmas holidays, and contracted smallpox during his absence. His case was a very light one, and it was a long time before the disease was recognized, so that all the members of the library staff were exposed to infection. When it was known, all possible precautions were taken, the members of the staff were vaccinated, and the library building was thoroughly fumigated.

*Wisconsin F. L. Commission, Legislative Reference Dept., Madison.* The department has now 12 numbers in its series of "Comparative legislative bulletins," dealing with subjects of public interest. The last issues in the series (nos. 11 and 12) cover respectively "The initiative and referendum state legislation" and "The recall." They include bib-

liographical references on the subject, outline of its history, laws and judicial decisions, and summary of salient features. The bulletins, compiled by Margaret A. Schaffner, of the library staff, are issued in co-operation with the Political Science Department of the University of Wisconsin.

#### FOREIGN LIBRARIES

*Bodleian L., Oxford.* That familiar little volume, the Bodleian "Staff-kalendar" appears in its 1908 issue, somewhat augmented in size, but similar in matter and arrangement to the previous issues. The "upside down" combination of "Kalendar" and "supplement" is continued; new material added to the latter section includes "Rules for the first revision of the catalog of printed books;" "daily list record for expansion pneumatic fire alarm;" "Guide to the fire-alarm 'detectors'"; and the rules and provisions regarding photographing manuscripts or other works contained in the library. The latter are of interest to librarians of other libraries; indeed, the "Staff-kalendar," which is designed to serve as a complete directory of Bodleian practice, is well worth the attention of library workers.

*Bradford (Eng.) P. Ls.* (37th rpt.—year ending Aug. 12, 1907.) Added 6476; total 145,667, distributed among the central reference, central lending, 15 branches and a travelling library department. Issued, home use 825,888.

731 Braille books have been issued to blind readers, and 2164 v. of music scores have been used by borrowers. The work of revising and weeding out the stock of the various branch libraries has been practically completed.

*Netherlands library association proposed.* The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* of Sunday, Jan. 5, 1908, contains a report of a paper on the subject of a national public library association for the Netherlands, read at Dordrecht a day or two before by H. E. Greve, of The Hague. Establishment of a training school for assistants, of a model catalog, co-operative buying and cataloging, etc., are some of the advantages instanced by him. The question of consolidation of institutional and state or city libraries was also discussed.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.** Miss Elfrida Everhart, reference librarian of the Atlanta Carnegie Library, has in preparation a "Handbook to the public documents of the United States," which it is announced will be published some time this spring.

### Gifts and Bequests

*Boston P. L.* Hon. Whitelaw Reid, ambassador to the Court of St. James, has presented to the library a copy, on parchment, of an interesting document of much local

interest. It is one of three copies struck off for this country, from the original engraved copperplate, of the form of commission issued to the custom house in Boston just before the Revolutionary War. The plate was one of the few which survived the fire when the London custom house was destroyed in 1814, and was only recently found. A few copies were made, three coming to this country, and with the approval of President Roosevelt one of these has come to Boston. The others probably will be kept in the State Department and the Library of Congress.

*Bridgewater (Mass.) P. L.* By the will of the late Theodore F. Wright, of Cambridge, the library trustees receive a bequest of \$2000, to be used either for the library or for a museum.

*Chicopee (Mass.) P. L.* By the will of the late Mrs. Sarah E. Spaulding, of Chicopee, \$20,000 is bequeathed to that city for the erection of a public library building on a specified site, and \$5000 more is left for the purchase of books. This bequest will enable the library trustees to accept the pending Carnegie offer of \$15,000, made on condition that the trustees raise \$30,000 additional and erect both a main and a branch library building.

*East Hartford (Conn.) P. L.* By the will of the late Jane A. Spencer the library receives a bequest of \$10,000.

*Great Neck (L. I.) L. Assoc.* On Dec. 12 the library association received from Roswell Eldredge, of Great Neck, a deed for the lot and building now occupied by the library, completing the gift he had promised a year ago. The lot is valued at \$5000, and the building cost \$10,000.

*Harrison (Me.) L. Assoc.* The association has received from David H. Caswell, of Austin, Tex., an offer to give \$1000 for a library building, and also purchase a suitable site, on condition that the library be called the Caswell Library. The offer will probably be accepted and additional funds raised by subscription.

*Jenkinson, Pa. Abington L. Assoc.* By the will of the late John Lambert, of Philadelphia, the library receives a bequest of \$10,000. It is provided that this sum shall be devoted to the maintenance in the new library building of a "Lambert memorial room," to contain valuable heirloom furniture and portraits bequeathed to the association by Mr. Lambert. The latter bequest does not become available until the death of Mrs. Mary E. Lambert, the testator's step-mother.

*Laconia (N. H.) P. L.* By the will of the late Major Edwin E. Bedee, of Meredith, N. H., the library receives a bequest of \$10,000.

*Petoskey, Mich.* Mrs. W. W. Johnson has given \$5000 to the city for the purchase of a

Carnegie library site. Her gift insures the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer.

*South Coventry (Conn.) L. Assoc.* By the will of the late William B. Kingsbury the library receives a bequest of \$1000.

*University of Pennsylvania L.* Dr. Morris Jastrow, librarian of the University, writes: "I beg to correct an unfortunate error on p. 589 of the December number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL regarding the gift of medical books to the University of Pennsylvania. It was not 50,000, but merely 50 volumes of medical books, used during his studies at the University by the late Dr. Henry S. Hutchinson, that were presented by his father, Mr. Emlen Hutchinson. As far as I have been able to ascertain the error of adding three ciphers was due to a slip on the part of a reporter of one of the local papers."

*Westport (Ct.) P. L.* By the will of the late Morris K. Jessup, of New York, the library receives a bequest of \$5000 as a permanent fund, the income to be applied to the purchase of books.

*Yale University Library.* By the will of the late Edmund Clarence Stedman, the library receives Mr. Stedman's valuable collection of editions and texts of the Greek idealists, rare edition of Theocritus, and other valuable works.

#### *Carnegie library gifts*

*Howard University, Washington, D. C.* The university has received the offer from Andrew Carnegie of \$50,000 for a new library building. The library, which numbers 40,000 v., has been housed on the third floor of the recitation hall, and, for some years past, the need for a new building has been imperative. Mr. Carnegie was present at the 40th anniversary of the university and installation of President Thirkield, and his visit was promptly followed by his welcome gift.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS DURING JANUARY, 1908 (Increases in italics.)

8. Caldwell, N. J.....	\$7,500
Eilensburg, Wash.....	10,000
Harpswell, Me.....	5,000
McCook, Neb.....	1,000
Marion, Ohio.....	1,500
Middleborough, Eng.....	£15,000
Neepawa, Man.....	\$6,000
Northfield, Minn.....	10,000
Paisley, Ont.....	5,000
Santa Maria, Cal.....	10,000
Selkirk, Man.....	10,000
10. East Orange, N. J. (add. 1 bldg.).....	19,000
15. Ilkley, Eng.....	£212
20. Clarinda, Iowa.....	\$5,000
Cranford, N. J.....	10,000
Mt. Carroll, Ill.....	1,000
South Bend, Wash.....	10,000
Vancouver, Wash.....	10,000
Vienna, Ill.....	5,000
27. Seattle, Wash. (add. 3 branch buildings).....	105,000
Total for U. S. and Canada (incl. 16 bldgs.):	
12 new gifts for buildings.....	\$98,500
6 increases to previous gifts (including	
4 add'l buildings).....	132,500
	<b>\$231,500</b>

#### *Total for United Kingdom:*

1 new gift for building.....	\$75,000
1 increase to previous gift.....	1,060
	<b>\$76,060</b>

#### *Total for month:*

13 new gifts,	
7 increases,	
comprising 17 bldgs.....	\$307,560

### **Librarians**

ABBOT, Miss Etheldred, New York State Library School, class of 1897, has resigned her position as librarian of the art department of Wellesley College to become assistant librarian of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.

ABBOT, George Maurice, at the November meeting of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Library Company, was unanimously elected librarian of that library, succeeding Mr. James G. Barnwell, who has retired on account of ill health, after 20 years' service. Mr. Abbot has been connected with the library for many years, having for the last 20 years held the office of treasurer, as well as of assistant librarian.

COBB, Mrs. Maud Barker, assistant librarian of the Georgia State Library, has been appointed state librarian, to succeed Judge C. J. Wellborn, resigned. Judge Wellborn's resignation, which is due to ill health, will take effect April 1.

COMPTON, Charles H., New York State Library School, class of 1907, has been appointed assistant in the Reference section of the New York State Library.

CURTIS, Miss Florence R., New York State Library School, class of 1896, has resigned her position as librarian of the Saratoga (N. Y.) Athenæum Library to become instructor in the library school of the University of Illinois.

DENIO, Herbert W., of Concord, N. H., has been appointed cataloger of the Dittenberger library of classical philology, recently purchased by the University of Illinois. Mr. Denio is a graduate of Middlebury College and New York State Library School, B.L.S. For five years he was the head cataloger in the New Hampshire State Library, and later was librarian of the Westfield Athenæum at Westfield, Mass.

FLETCHER, Robert S., on the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed assistant librarian of Amherst College Library, succeeding Calvin D. Foss, resigned.

HASSLER, Miss Harriott E., Pratt Institute Library School, 1898, has resigned her position in the Portland (Ore.) Library to become head of the children's department in the Queens Borough (New York City) library system.

JARNAGIN, Miss Hetty S., Pratt Institute

Library School, 1907, and formerly librarian of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, died Jan. 16, in Pittsburgh, of pneumonia.

MULLIKEN, Miss Clara A., B.L.S., New York State Library School, class of 1906, has resigned her position as reference librarian and head of the loan department at the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, to become librarian of the El Paso (Texas) Public Library, succeeding Albert C. Read, who has resigned to go into business in Los Angeles.

PATTON, Miss Adah, of Paxton, Ill., has been appointed catalog assistant in the University of Illinois library. Miss Patton is a graduate of the Illinois State Library School, B.L.S., and has been cataloger at the John Crerar Library, Chicago, and at the Charles City (Ia.) Public Library.

RANKIN, Miss Julia Toombs, assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta and head instructor in its training school, has been appointed librarian of that library, to succeed Miss Anne Wallace, resigned. Miss Rankin is a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, 1899, and has for the past nine years been closely associated with Miss Wallace in the administration of the Atlanta library.

RICHARDSON, Dr. Ernest C., librarian of Princeton University, is at present on a business and pleasure trip in Europe, visiting the large libraries under commission from the governor of New Jersey. He will probably remain abroad until next summer.

SAWYER, Miss Ethel, Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, has resigned her position as librarian of the Stevens Point (Wis.) Normal School, and has been engaged for several months cataloging by the Michigan State Library. She will also assist in conducting a summer class in library methods at Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

SNEED, Mrs. Percival, of Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, has been appointed chief instructor in the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

WALLACE, Miss Anne, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga., resigned that position on Jan. 20, her resignation to take effect Feb. 10. Miss Wallace's engagement was at that time announced to Mr. Max Franklyn Howland, of the Library Bureau, Boston, and her marriage took place in Atlanta, Feb. 18. Miss Wallace's library work began 16 years ago, when directly after leaving school she succeeded her sister as librarian of the Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta, which in the succeeding years, through her initiative, enthusiasm and executive ability, developed into the present Carnegie Library

of Atlanta. Her work for the Atlanta library in particular and for library development throughout the South in general is well known to all familiar with the library history of the last decade. She inspired the organization of the Georgia Library Association, the creation of the library commission of that state, and the two southern conferences (Atlanta, 1899, and Asheville, 1907) of the American Library Association. Through her personal efforts Mr. Carnegie's original gift of \$100,000 for the Atlanta library was increased more than half as much again, and later he contributed the funds for the establishment and maintenance of the library training school conducted by that library—a gift which in November last on Miss Wallace's representation, he made a permanent endowment. As a "little remembrance" from Mr. Carnegie, on the eve of her wedding, Miss Wallace received a substantial dower in U. S. Steel corporation bonds. Miss Wallace is at present a member of the Council of the American Library Association; she has also served as second vice-president, and she has for years been one of its leading and most beloved members. Her address at the Asheville conference last May on the library movement in the South was, if read between the lines, a record of what she had herself so largely inspired and accomplished; and it was after the Asheville meeting that she received from her friends in the A. L. A. a silver loving cup, as a token of their personal affection and their appreciation of her work for library advancement in the South. She is succeeded at Atlanta by Miss Julia Rankin, who has been her right hand in the administration of that library and of its school, and she will bear with her into her new life the love, admiration, and good wishes of her many friends throughout the library world.

WALTER, Frank K., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1906, resigned his position as assistant reference librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library to succeed Mr. Judson T. Jennings as director's assistant in the New York State Library. His appointment took effect December 20.

WOODIN, Miss Gertrude L., has been appointed head cataloger in the Library of the Bureau of Education. Miss Woodin is a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1892, and of the New York State Library School, class of 1899-1900. She has been cataloger in the Holyoke Public Library from November, 1900, to March, 1902, in the United States Department of Agriculture from April, 1902, to September, 1906, and in the Library of Congress since September, 1906.

WOOTEN, Miss Katharine, who has been an assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta for nine years, has been appointed assistant librarian.

## Cataloging and Classification

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Annual list of new and important books added, selected from the monthly bulletins, 1906-1907. Boston, 1908. 299 p. O.

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY OF BALTIMORE CITY. Bulletin, January, 1908. 74 p. O.

Lists all titles added in 1907 to central and branch libraries.

GLASGOW CORPORATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Index catalogue of the Parkhead District Library. Glasgow, December, 1907. 415 p. D. Compact and well arranged, like the 10 branch catalogs previously issued.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY. A list of books exhibited, December 30, 1907-January 4, 1908; including incunabula and other early printed books in the Senn collection. Chicago, 1907. 32 p. O.

An interesting list, annotated.

PITTSBURGH CARNEGIE LIBRARY CLASSIFIED CATALOG. The 2d series of the catalog, covering the period July, 1902-December, 1906, is now nearing completion and will be issued in book form early this year. It is also being issued in pamphlet form as the sections are completed. The library *Bulletin* says: "The completion of this second series will bring the library into the wholly unique position of having a complete catalog of the library in book form up to the end of the current year, because the *Monthly Bulletin* for the current year is being indexed on the same plan that has been used in the "Classified catalogue," and the indexes for the first and second series will be consolidated and issued as a separate part. This consolidated index and the index for this year's *Monthly Bulletin* will then give a complete key to the contents of the library up to the end of this year. This will be a consummation which we believe has not heretofore been attained by any library."

SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY. Class list no. 11; supplement, Sept., 1903, to August, 1907. Salem, October, 1907 [1908]. 8+103 p. O.

THOMAS CRANE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Quincy, Mass. Classified list of books added during the year 1906, including also all fiction added since 1898. [Quincy, Mass.,] 1907. 58 p. O.

TRENTON (N. J.) PUBLIC LIBRARY Bulletin, v. 1, no. 2. January, 1908. p. 34-137, D. Devoted to selected lists of books purchased during 1906-7.

WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY *Bulletin* appears, with the January number, in a new

form, compact and neatly printed. A feature will be made each month of special reading and reference lists, designed to present the resources of the library more clearly to the public.

## Bibliography

AMERICAN POETRY. Wegelin, Oscar. Early American poetry, 1800-1820; with appendix containing titles of volumes and broadsides issued during the 17th and 18th centuries, which were omitted in the volume containing the years 1650-1799. New York, O. Wegelin, 29 W. 42d st., [1907.] 82 p. 8°.

This completes Mr. Wegelin's work on the bibliography of the early poetry of America.

ARABIC POETRY. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Arabic poetry; prep. by Miss A. I. Pratt, under direction of Dr. Richard Gottheil. (In New York Public Library *Bulletin*, January, p. 7-31.)

ARITHMETIC. Smith, David Eugene. Rara arithmetica: a catalogue of arithmetics printed before 1601, with a description of those in the library of George A. Plimpton, Esq. Boston, Ginn & Co., 1907. [1908.] 8°.

Besides the elaborate two-volume *edition de luxe*, a students' edition is in preparation.

BLIND. Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind. Special reference library of books relating to the blind; comp. under the direction of Michael Anagnos. Part 1, Books in English. Boston, 1907. 6+192 p. O. [For private circulation.]

This is practically an extended and authoritative bibliography of the subject, representing as it does the special collection of books begun by Dr. Howe in the closing years of his administration of the Perkins Institution, and continued and developed by his successor, Mr. Anagnos, until now this library is the largest in America and second only to the great collection in Vienna: "A bibliography of these books has long been in preparation under Mr. Anagnos' own eye, and this first instalment is now given to the public as he had planned, in the hope and confidence that students of the subject especially, and the friends of the blind generally, may delve deep in the mine that is here, uncover much precious treasure, and in the mint of the human heart stamp it into helpfulness, the coin current of the Realm of God." The present list records, at a rough estimate, about 1800 titles, recorded by author entry in 10 divisions, as

follows: 1, Adult blind, *a* employment, *b* homes and working homes, *c* industrial training; 2, Biography of the blind; 3, Books by blind authors; 4, Blind in literature; 5, Blindness, cause; 6, Blindness, effect; 7, Color blindness; 8, Deaf-blind; 9, Education of the blind, *a* bibliography, *b* biography of educators, *c* libraries and books, *d* printing, *e* reports, history, etc.; 10, Specimens of embossed type. A compact index follows. An "addenda" list accompanies the catalog, in which recent additions numbering about 100 books, pamphlets and articles are recorded. Similar addenda lists will be issued from time to time, and it is requested that information as to errors discovered or titles not included be sent to Dr. Allen, the director of the institution. The list will be of much value and interest to all librarians interested in the use of books by the blind, and it is an important addition to the literature of the subject.

BOSTON BOOK CO.'s *Bulletin of Bibliography and Magazine Subject Index* for January contains the third part of Miss Mulliken's "Reading list on modern dramatists"; a first instalment of a bibliography of "Literary annuals and gift books," by F. W. Faxon, and continuation of the bibliographies of holidays and prose fiction.

CELLINI. *Bibliografia Celliniana*. [Pt. 2.] (*In La Bibliofilia*, v. 9, Sept.-Oct., 1907, nos. 6-7.)

Continuation from *La Bibliofilia*, v. 9, nos. 4-5. Besides the Italian section, this instalment gives the Cellini literature in English, French, German, Dutch, Hungarian, Russian and Spanish—234 titles in all. Compiled by Sidney J. A. Churchill.

CHILDREN. Brooklyn Public Library. The welfare of children: a reading list on the care of dependent children. Brooklyn Public Library, 1907. 44 p. nar. S.

A carefully classified, comprehensive annotated list.

FURNITURE. Special list on furniture. (*In Worcester Free Public Library Bulletin*, January, p. 22-30.) Annotated.

HEALTH. Health and hygiene: reading list. (*In Salem Public Library Bulletin*, January, p. 35-36.)

ICELANDIC BOOKS. [Fiske, Willard.] Bibliographical notices, VI: Books printed in Iceland, 1578-1844; a fourth supplement to the British Museum catalogue, with a general index to the four supplements. Ithaca, N. Y., [Cornell University Library, 1907.] 46 p. O.

A notice regarding the distribution of this

catalog to libraries appeared in L. J., January, p. 40. The material had been gathered and partly arranged by Mr. Fiske, and after his death was carried to completion by Mr. Hall-dor Hermannsson, in charge of the well-known Fiske Icelandic collection of Cornell University. It comprises 142 titles, including some interesting rarities. The list is a piece of careful and erudite bibliographical work, with elaborate analytical and critical annotations.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE. Fisk, G: M. International commercial policies, with special reference to the United States. N. Y., Macmillan, 1907. 16+3-288 p. D. General bibliography (13 p.).

IRELAND. Special list: Ireland. (*In Springfield City Library Bulletin*, January, p. 18-20.)

ITALIAN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Fontana, Leone. *Bibliografia degli statuti dei comuni dell' Italia superiore*. Torino, Fratelli Bocca, 1907. 3 v. 25 cm.

LATIN-AMERICA. International Bureau of American Republics. List of Latin American history and description in the Columbus Memorial Library. November 1, 1907. Washington, [1907.] 98 p. O.

A useful list, including public documents and magazine articles published within recent years. Classified by countries.

LETTERING. Smith, A. L. Notes on technical sketching and free hand lettering for engineering students. Worcester, Mass., Alton L. Smith, 1907. 93 p. il. 16°. Books on lettering (1 p.).

LINGUISTICS. O'Shea, M. V. Linguistic development and education. N. Y., Macmillan, 1907. 18+347 p. 12°. Bibliography (9 p.).

MICHELET, Jules. Michelet, J. La mer; ed. by W: Robertson. N. Y., Oxford University Press, 1907. 37+253 p. por. S. Bibliography of the works of Michelet (2 p.).

MINSTRELSY. Duncan, Edmonstoune. The story of minstrelsy. N. Y., Scribner, 1907. 15+336 p. 12°. Bibliography of the literature of minstrelsy.

MOSQUITOES. Mitchell, Evelyn G. Mosquito life: the habits and life cycles of the known mosquitoes of the United States, [etc.] N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 22+281 p. il. O. Bibliography (2 p.).

**MUSIC.** Selected list of works in the New York Public Library relating to the history of music. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, January, p. 32-67.)

**NEGRO.** Du Bois, W. E. B., *ed.* The health and physique of the negro American. Atlanta University Press, 1906, [1907.] 112 p. pors. 8°, (Atlanta University publications.) Bibliography (about 225 references, 7 p.).

**NEWTON, Sir Isaac.** Gray, G. J. Bibliography of the works of Sir Isaac Newton; with a list of books illustrating his works; with notes. 2d ed. rev. and enl. Cambridge, [Eng.,] Bowes & Bowes, 1907. 6+80 p. il. sq. O. bds., 5s. net.

The first edition, printed in 1888, limited to 120 copies, has long been out of print. In preparing this edition many important additions have been made, as, for example, two issues of the first edition of the "Principia," two differently-dated copies of the second edition of the "Optics," and six varying issues of the "Commercium Epistolicum," etc., giving information now printed for the first time.

**NURSING.** Nutting, M. A., and Dock, L. L. A history of nursing. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 2 v., 15+549; 5+461 p. il. O. Classified bibliography (10 p.). Index.

**PLACE NAMES.** Beauchamp, W. M. Aboriginal place names of New York. Albany, N. Y., N. Y. State Education Dep., 1907. 5-333 p. 8°, (New York State Museum bulletin, Archeology.) "List of authorities" (9 p.).

**QUAKERS.** Edmunds, Alb. J. Quaker literature in the libraries of Philadelphia. (*In The Westonian*, Nov., 1907. Pub. by Westtown School, Westtown, Pa., p. 181-204.)

This entire number of this school magazine is devoted to Mr. Edmunds' article, which is an interesting descriptive account of the Quaker literature to be found in Philadelphia libraries.

**QUIETISM.** Hilgers, Jos. Zur bibliographie des quietismus. (*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, 24 jahrg., 12. Heft, Dec., 1907. p. 583-593.)

Hilgers states that Heinrich Heppe's "Geschichte der quietistischen mystik in der katholischen kirche" (Berlin, 1875) is unsatisfactory in the number of works consulted, and that the present list is an exact and full one of the original edition of the works of Miguel de Molinos, Juan Falconi and Pier Matteo Petrucci.

**READING FOR THE SICK.** Kulzick, Josephine.

(*In American Journal of Nursing*, January, 1908. 8:261-265.)

This article attempts to answer the request that comes to a public library almost every day, "Give me something cheerful and entertaining. It is for a sick person." Extended lists of books are given for different classes of readers.

**REFORMATION.** Clemens, Otto. Bibliographica zur Reformation geschichte. VII. jahrg., 12. Heft, Dec., 1907. p. 594-599; for I-vi, see 23. jahrg., 1906, p. 25-29, 117-124. 242-246.)

**ROLFE, W. J.** Cambridge Public Library. A bibliography of William James Rolfe. Cambridge, December, 1907. 38 p. S.

Prefaced by a brief biographical sketch, chronologically arranged and followed by list of articles about Dr. Rolfe.

**SAMARITANS.** Montgomery, J. Alan. The Samaritans, the earliest Jewish sect. (Bohlen lectures for 1906.) Philadelphia, John C. Winston Co., 1907. c. 7-14+358 p. Samaritan bibliography (25 p.).

**SCANDINAVIANS IN IOWA.** Flom, G. T. Chapters on Scandinavian immigration to Iowa. Iowa City, State Hist. Soc. of Iowa, 1906, 1907. 4+150 p. maps, 4°. Bibliography (4 p.).

**SPECULATION.** Gibson, T. The cycles of speculation. N. Y., Moody Corporation Co., 1907. c. 5-187 p. D. Bibliography (7 p.).

**STYLE.** Cooper, Lane, *ed.* Theories of style, with especial reference to prose composition. N. Y., Macmillan, 1907. c. 7-23+460 p. 120. Bibliography (10 p.).

**SÛDÂN.** Budge, E. A. W. The Egyptian Sûdân. 2 v. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1907. 28+652; 10+618 p. il. pls. maps, O. Bibliography (57 p.).

**VOCABULARIES.** Doran, Edwin W. A study of vocabularies. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, December, 1907. 14:401-438, inclusive.)

This article is followed by a bibliography of 118 titles.

**WHITTIER, J. G.** Special reading list: Whittier. (*In Salem Public Library Bulletin*, December, 1907.)

**WRITING ART.** Williams, H. S. Manuscripts, inscriptions and muniments Oriental, classical, medieval and modern; described, classified and arranged, comprehending The his-



tory of the art of writing; with more than 200 facsimile reproductions in tone and color from the important languages of every age. London, [1907.] 4 v., f°.

Portfolio. 1, Oriental series; 2, Classical series; 3, Medieval series; 4, Modern series.

#### INDEXES.

*Technical Literature* (220 Broadway, New York), best known to librarians for its useful current monthly index to technical periodicals, changes its title with the new year to *The Engineering Digest*. The publishers say: "The magazine is an engineering publication—an epitome or compendium of published information on technical subjects—it deals with the *subjects* of current interest, not merely with the *literature* of these subjects, as might be erroneously assumed from the words 'technical literature.' A magazine of this kind is essentially an 'engineering digest,' and after careful consideration this title has been adopted as most clearly defining the nature of the publication. One other change—the 'index' now known as the *Index to technical articles in current periodical publications* will be called the *Technical press index*, and will be increased considerably in scope to include more of the foreign publications and society transactions."

### Notes and Queries

**LAKE PLACID CALENDAR.**—Librarians who have enjoyed the hospitality of the Lake Placid Club during "Library week" in past years, may be glad to receive a copy of the tasteful "Forest and mountain kalender for 1908," issued by the club at 25 c. each, of which a copy will be sent, without charge, to any librarian sending postal request to Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid, N. Y.

**LIBRARY LAPSES.**—Last summer we circulated 50 prominent American libraries, offering upon receipt of a remittance of \$2.50 certain publications of The New York Shakespeare Society ordinarily listed at \$7.25, if remittance were received within 30 days.

After this offer had expired, a certain very prominent American library, indeed, wrote us, without any remittance, asking leave to take advantage of that offer; and, in view of the great prominence of aforesaid library, we waived both the time limit and the remittance, and sent the publications.

To-day, five months after, we get a letter from the librarian of said library, not mentioning the matter of the remittance at all, but cheerfully asking us if the publications of The New York Shakespeare Society are bound up in more than one style.

We send you this memoranda, in view of the space which the LIBRARY JOURNAL devoted last summer to our own high crimes and misdemeanors, to suggest that others besides ourselves are not always angel children!

Regretting that even librarians are human beings, subject to the frailties of our common fallen state, yours truly,

THE SHAKESPEARE PRESS,  
Westfield, New Jersey.

**ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION.**—The association issues the following announcement to libraries:

"The American Branch of the Association for International Conciliation will be glad to see that its documents are sent regularly to your library without charge, upon receipt of word that this will be acceptable to the library and that the documents will be regularly accessioned and cataloged and placed at the disposal of readers. The documents thus far issued by the American branch are as follows:

"1. Results of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, by Andrew Carnegie.

"2. Program of the Association for International Conciliation, by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President Fondateur.

"3. A League of Peace (address delivered at the University of St. Andrews), by Andrew Carnegie.

"4. The results of the second Hague Conference, by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and Hon. David Jayne Hill, American Ambassador at Berlin.

"5. The work of the second Hague Conference, by James Brown Scott, J.U.D., of the State Department, Washington, technical delegate of the United States to the second peace conference at the Hague."

GROSSET & DUNLAP have issued an edition of Neltje Blanchan's "Bird neighbors" which is calculated to entrap the unwary. The text is identical with the Doubleday edition, but the plates are 24 instead of 48, and very poor, indeed.

The edition is marked in the department stores "98 c. reduced from \$1.58," but could not be regarded as a bargain from any standpoint, as the pictures are the important part of that book. It is hoped this may prevent some nature lover from being deceived by this example of publisher's ethics. A. V. V.

### Library Calendar

#### FEBRUARY

5. Conn. L. A. Bristol.  
Mor.: Problems of delivery desk.  
Aft.: W. P. Cutter, Rev. O. S. Davis.
10. Penn. L. C. Philadelphia.
12. Dist. of Columbia. Washington.  
J. C. M. Hanson, Lib. of Congress, on his trip abroad; Dr. Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian Inst., on Glasgow conference.

#### MARCH

12. N. Y. L. C. Manhattan.  
3 p.m.: E. 58th st. Lib'y.
- 13-14. Penn. L. C. and N. J. L. A. Atlantic City.  
F.: Chairman, J. Thomson, pres. Penn. L. C.  
Sat. mor.: Chairman, Miss Winsor, pres. N. J. L. A.  
Sat. aft.: General session.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 3

THE Atlantic City meeting of 1908 must go upon record as especially satisfactory. A large attendance, interesting program, perfect weather and a spirit of harmony and personal friendliness made a combination of features pleasant and profitable to all in attendance. The fact that no Council meeting was held might have detracted from the importance of the gathering, but that the initial meeting of the American Library Institute brought together many members of the Council, as well as other leaders in the profession. In this meeting of the Institute there was manifest a vitality and *esprit de corps* that seem to indicate a future usefulness for this body that will entitle it to prominence, provided always that it does not detract from the importance and value of the existing library organizations. Reports of the proceedings are deferred to the next issue of the JOURNAL, that they may be in official form.

THE copyright question rests in *statu quo*, but now that the Supreme Court has decided the so-called "canned music" case, it became necessary for the Committees on Patents to give further hearings, which are planned for March 26, 27 and 28. There have been introduced and referred to these committees two pairs of bills, representing primarily the division of opinion on the mechanical music issue. The Kittredge and Barchfeld bills unfortunately contain a further restriction of the importation privileges of libraries which invites the opposition of librarians and will receive the protest of the A. L. A. Committee on Federal Relations, in accordance with the instruction of the Council, directing the committee to protest "against any less liberal provisions as regards libraries than the bill reported by the Committees on Patents of the last Congress." This further restriction formulates the compromise between librarians and publishers suggested by Mr. Cutter at the Astor Place conference, but afterward withdrawn and opposed by him, permitting importation of foreign reprints of a book by an American author only in case the American edition cannot be supplied by the American publisher or copyright proprietor. This ex-

ception was not specially emphasized by American authors, and it was understood that it was dropped from the bill as reported because the Treasury officials considered it unworkable. With the exception of this clause all four bills leave the library matter as it was left in the compromise of the last session, but it is probable that the revived restriction will be dropped from the bill without controversy.

IN reference to desired postal matters the adoption of the report of the Postal Commission of senators and representatives will greatly better the organization of the department and permit better facilities in the future, though it would not affect reduced rates. The library post bill, introduced by Senator Lodge and Mr. Lawrence, providing for a one-cent-a-pound rate for library books, is on the calendar of both houses, and recommendations should be addressed to Senator Penrose and Representatives Jesse Overstreet, the respective chairmen of the Post-Office Committees. The likelihood of favorable action on this bill is very small, and possibly more would be effected by the concentration of library opinion in favor of the measures for a parcels post within rural delivery routes introduced by Senator Burnham and Mr. Henry and pending in the House, which proper support should carry through. The general parcels post bill is meeting with strong opposition from the express companies and country merchants, and will mean a long fight, but the rural route bill has fewer enemies and there is for it a working possibility.

IN our public libraries special attention should be given to inviting workmen to make free and practical use of the books; and the practice that has come into vogue, of inviting labor unions as such to come into touch with the library, first through a committee of inspection and consultation and, finally, through the membership at large, is one to be cordially commended. It is a mooted question whether "lady assistants" repel or invite the use of the library by men, and especially by workmen; there is evidence

on both sides, and probably the presence of women acts in both ways. If there is hesitancy on the part of a workingman to come into a library or to ask questions because he doesn't like to approach women in his workday clothes, that is the more reason to cry out on the highways and in the factories that the workingman is invited to call at the library on his way home, even if he has not "washed up" and must bring his dinner pail with him. Why should not provision be made for dinner pails as well as for umbrellas? It is a lamentable fact that even in the Providence Public Library, with its artisans' room, with special conveniences for copying mechanical drawings and the like, workingmen have not used the modern library as they should do. In all industrial centers it should be a chief aim of the librarian to invite the co-operation of trade unions and in every way to make it known to the workingman that no one is a more welcome reader than he. When it is remembered that such a man can use library facilities only at the end of a tiring day of hard work, it should be acknowledged that no reader is worthy of more respectful treatment.

AN excellent means of enlisting workingmen in the library is suggested by the shop-list issued by the Dayton Public Library and described in full elsewhere. Its cordial invitation has the right ring, and the list of books following is sufficient evidence that the workingman can find books that will turn his time into "better money." It is gratifying to note that the trades unions of Dayton have taken hold of this catalog and purchased editions for their members. Every library in a manufacturing town should take the hint and prepare, first a list of the trades followed in its town, and then a list of the trades-unions, commercial bodies, workshops, etc., and then send out a preliminary circular asking suggestions as to books desired for practical helpfulness in the respective trades. This preliminary co-operation will usefully call attention to the library, even if all the books proposed are already in the library, and when the book-list is compiled, the several trades will have the right to feel that they have directly co-operated in the result and are, as it were, co-proprietors in the enterprise. If a hundred libraries will experiment in this direction, there

will be less reason to complain that men are not seen in public libraries. The cost of the experiment is certainly not great, and can in most places be met, as at Dayton, by advance subscription from firms and trade organizations; and if there is any surplus above cost, that will be devoted to enriching the library on these lines. Doubtless in many places advance subscriptions could be gotten for books also, but it is perhaps better policy to emphasize the public character of a library by refraining from asking for private subscriptions, even to this good end.

THE recent appointment of Mr. Anderson as assistant director of the New York Public Library is of wide interest to the library profession, and should prove a strong factor in the further development of the library system of New York City. Following closely upon the publication of Dr. Billings' last report, it tends to give even a further realization of the penetration and judiciousness with which he has administered the great organization of which for the past twelve years he has been guardian. While dealing with present problems as numerous as they are complex, Dr. Billings has still had his fingers upon the pulse of the future, and the profession owes one more debt to his wisdom in his provision for so able a lieutenant and one so admirably equipped as Mr. Anderson for furthering the effectiveness of the New York Public Library.

THE editor takes great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has again recognized effective personal work done in the library field by the gift of a yearly pension to Miss Helen E. Haines as an acknowledgment of her far-reaching work in the cause of libraries. This action of Mr. Carnegie's was taken without Miss Haines' knowledge, word being received by her in Saranac as to its effect, early in March. Though the editor regrets, more than all the friends Miss Haines has made by her exceptional editorial and social gifts, that broken health makes it necessary for her to resign her position as managing editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and to live in another climate, yet he now feels that the outlook for her is brightened by Mr. Carnegie's generosity, and that in time she will be restored to health and may again be able to give of her efficiency to library progress, though in new fields.

## FACTORY STATIONS\*

BY ANIELA PORAY, *Detroit (Mich.) Public Library*

BEFORE library work at factories is actually begun it is well to have the most important features of it decided upon. There are two distinct types of problems to deal with in connection with it—the library problems and the factory problems. The former includes the important question whether the library shall establish deposit stations or delivery stations.

By deposit stations I mean a collection of books sent to the factory for from three to five months, the books to be issued there on certain days, under the same rules and regulations as at the main library. As a rule the readers have access to the shelves. After the period agreed upon expires the first deposit is returned to the library and a new one is sent in its place.

At the delivery stations there are no books, the library supplies in their place a full set of catalogs and call lists. The factory readers fill out their requests for the books wanted; on a certain day a library assistant calls for these requests and takes them, together with the library cards of the applicants, to the central library. The books that are in are charged on the cards and returned to the factory; in case a book asked for is out, the applicant must wait until the library assistant makes her weekly or semi-weekly call. It is not always wise to substitute another book, for the choice of the library assistant may not be satisfactory to the reader.

Each system has its drawbacks; but judging from our experience, the deposit stations seem to be the more practical. The chief argument in favor of delivery stations is the fact that the reader may select any book from the catalog, thus the contents of the entire library are at his disposal; while in the deposit station he is supposed to be limited to the 200 or 300 books comprising the deposit collection. We supply, however, the catalogs as well as the books, and any book

may be selected and brought by the assistant on her next trip to the factory. Besides, when a book cannot be loaned to the factory for the usual three to five months because of its popularity, and the factory readers are asking for it, I charge the book to myself and reissue it to the person who wanted it. This applies only to non-fiction books for which there are no reserve postals.

In our experience this plan has worked quite well thus far; of course, if the requests were too numerous the carrying of books would have to be abandoned in favor of more suitable mode of delivery. The worst feature of this scheme is the fact that the books which would be of the greatest value to the factory readers are very often those that are much in demand at the central library. We had an illustration of this at the Cadillac Motor Car Co. The factory readers wanted everything they possibly could get on motor cars; in the meantime, the demand for books on this subject at the central library was so large that there were no books left on the shelves. The deposits are changed quite frequently and I do not think that this system limits to any great extent the choice of books of our factory readers.

The next thing to be considered is the supply of books, or rather, the source of it. If a library is so exceptionally fortunate as to possess an income adequate to its needs, I would urge the purchase of new books, or new copies for each of the stations. New, clean, attractive looking books tempt the eye. Books in fresh bindings are invariably selected in preference to those in soiled covers. When the library finances do not permit the purchase of new books, the duplicate copies from the central library are used to supply the factory stations. We compromised by supplying some old copies with a fair sprinkling of new ones. In instances where books were purchased specially for the factories, the word "special" is stamped across the inside label, indicating that this book belongs

\*Read before the Michigan Library Association in 1907.

to the factory collection. There is a card author entry for each of these books with the initial of the factory written in pencil in the upper right-hand corner; these initials are changed when the books are sent to another factory. Special books are interchanged between the factories, while the used duplicates from the central library are checked off on their return and put back in circulation. When a non-fiction book of which we have only one copy is sent to the factory, a piece of cardboard about 5 x 9 is put in its place. On this card is noted the book number, date when the book was loaned and the name of the factory. If a book is called for to any extent at the central library we recall it and put it back in circulation.

When the matter of deposit or delivery stations is decided upon, as well as the source of the supply of books for the factories, the most important library problems are disposed of. The factory phase of this work is to create a demand which the library must be ready to supply.

Before I called on any of the manufacturers I must confess that I had the worst case of stage fright I ever experienced. After my call I realized that they were not at all formidable people. My experience with them has been most fortunate; except in one instance I have met with unfailing courtesy and kindness. They were never too busy to listen, and as a body they show far more appreciation of our efforts to reach their working people than they are generally given credit for. Still it is well to remember that no matter how much they may be interested in our work of library extension they are business men whose time is exceedingly limited. The entire scheme in its minutest details must be tabulated in one's mind and stated in as few words as possible, and there must not be an answer lacking to any of the questions asked. If an average manufacturer who is at all sympathetic to our work of library extension can be convinced that he has some space in his already crowded factory which could be used for library purposes, everything else is a mere detail. In one case we waited several months until an annex was built and then established a library station.

We had some cards printed, about 11 x 14,

calling attention of the working people that library cards will be issued to the applicants. These posters were hung in prominent places throughout the shop. Sometimes a manager would speak to his employees during the noon hour, telling them of our work, commending it. I was usually there to issue the cards. Occasionally I left them with a member of the office staff whose name was inserted in the blank space of our advertising card. After the application blanks were stamped with the name of the firm as a surety they were mailed to the main library to be verified. If the applicant had no previous card we issued him one, which entitled him to take books from the factory, any of our branches, or the central library.

There are three duties incumbent upon the manufacturer who has a library station in his factory: he provides bookcases or shelves, bears the cost of transportation of the books, and becomes surety for his employees while they are in his employ, his obligations ceasing when they leave. The library provides the timekeeper with a set of cards giving the name of the card holder, the card number, and the date of issue. The timekeeper consults this record when some one leaves the employ, and if there is a library card issued to this person it must be returned free of charges before he is paid in full. Thus far we have had one book lost and paid for by the card holder.

In the past occasionally some one from the office staff was appointed acting librarian. But unless there is a so-called "welfare worker" in the shop, whose duty it is to look after the personal welfare of the working people, it would be far preferable to have a library assistant attend to the library work. We tried both experiments and the latter is far more satisfactory. No matter how willing any one may be, to do this means additional duties that are new, unfamiliar and must be learned. Working men and women have enough to do, and additional duties will sooner or later pall upon them. "If you want the work done well, do it yourself." Mr. Finck, of the W. M. Finck Manufacturing Co., donated two bookcases and established a library almost in the center of an immense dining-room. The place is admirably lighted and ventilated. Books are issued

every Wednesday and Saturday, from 11:30 to 12:30. During the winter months the library is the center of great activity; the table where the books are issued is at times surrounded five deep. The assistant must be able to answer questions, return and charge the books, issue cards, all at the same time. But no one can find better-natured people than our factory readers. The deposit station at the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. is in a large, well-furnished rest room. The assistant forewoman helps to return the books, while the library assistant issues them. The library is open every Friday, 11:30 to 12:30. At Hamilton Carhartt's we have a large circulation of foreign books, owing to the great number of German and Polish employees. Miss Walsh, who has charge of the welfare work, keeps the library open every day during the working hours, and renders excellent service. The charging system is the same as in the central library, the card holders being subject to all the rules and regulations governing the library patrons in general.

We had our ups and downs in this work. We had to withdraw two deposits, one owing to the transient nature of the workingmen, who would apply for a card one week and surrender it the next. The other at one time was our banner station, leading all the others in circulation; a change in the management did not result favorably to the interests of our work. The new manager was not only out of sympathy, but was positively hostile. The growth of the library work in the factory depends largely upon the management, and its ultimate success is in the harmonious co-operation of the manufacturers and the library. Both of these factory stations were in the charge of a librarian appointed from the office staff, and although I have no doubt they did their best, still, I repeat again "Do it yourself." It is a significant fact that I find the percentage of workingmen and girls who have library cards exceedingly small. Factory deposit stations do not merely bring books to those who are already users of the library, but rather create a demand for books among those who have hitherto deprived themselves unconsciously of the blessing of good reading. I was surprised to find such a large number of people to whom the library was an unknown institution. And they are

not all foreigners. Over and over again I had to repeat "absolutely no charges for books and cards."

A library worker doing this work must be like a skillful angler dangling a bait; not too insistent upon its being taken, but shrewd enough to have the bait too tempting to resist. While in the factory she must be an organic part of it, not merely with the working people, but one of them; not friendly to them, but rather their friend. And then, she must know something of every book on the shelves. If a reader wants something sad and lachrymose, it would be fatal to one's reputation to suggest the "Virginian" or "Helen's babies." When a young woman asks for a good love story it will never do to recommend Dickens, or even Scott, and insist that either of the two is infinitely better than some novel in modern setting by a modern author. From a literary point of view we may be right, but we ought to cater to her taste to some extent so far as it is not unwholesome.

Nine-tenths of our factory readers are girls, and the question what they should read has often been discussed. Every one engaged in library work must admit that there is a wide discrepancy between our idea of what the people should read and what they actually will read. In selecting the books for a factory station it is well to bear in mind the homely saying that "you can bring a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink it." There is no doubt that both men and women prefer fiction to other classes of literature, but this predilection for the romantic literature is not confined to factory readers alone. It is the spirit of the age. The large percentage of fiction read in every library, notwithstanding all the efforts to the contrary, proves that it is almost useless to struggle against it. Some day the pendulum will swing back and the public will clamor for some other class of reading.

Magazines like *Harper*, *Century*, *Scribner* and *McClure's* make excellent substitutes for novels. There is a sufficient amount of fiction in every one to make them interesting, and still the non-fiction looks attractive, with good illustrations telling part of the story, and tempts the reader to go on, read the rest and find out all about it. Some girls

tire eventually of the hairbreadth escapes and the imaginary kingdoms with beautiful princesses waiting to be rescued by some gallant American. We watch for this, it is our opportunity, and we try to make the most of it. But it is useless to attempt to dictate even in the gentlest manner to our factory readers what they should read.

There is no doubt that the influence of this work will be in time felt at the factories. There are now a few girls who are studying the English language with a grim determination to know something about it, and you must remember that the time for their studies comes after a long day of hard work. The desire to use better language is almost universal among the girls, who frequently ask for books on this subject. As a body the factory girls are happy, cheerful and large-hearted. Many of them are gentle-voiced, well bred, innately refined girls, who are trying hard to keep step in the universal march towards better and higher things of life. I do not say that they possess all the virtues under the sun; in common with the rest of the children of our great human family they have their faults, but they have also their virtues. If you know them well, know them intimately, you will realize that their strong points outweigh the weak. It may not be out of place to mention here, that I hear far more slang in a car filled with the high-school boys and girls on their way home than in any of the factories.

Occasionally I am asked for books on domestic science; this spring there was much demand for books on gardening. Biographies are sometimes asked for, irrespective of the subject. They want to know about men and women whose lives were spent in doing things instead of dreaming them. No matter if it is fiction, history or biography, there must be plenty of action in it. I do not say that the percentage of non-fiction reading is large; I realize that many will continue to read novels exclusively, but the novels provided by the Detroit Public Library are good and wholesome, even if they are not always considered the best literature from our point of view.

For the sake of reports and statistics it may sound well to say that certain factories were supplied with books on philosophy, sociology, science, etc. But will they be read or will they serve merely as a monument to good intentions? It is not enough to supply books; the fact that they are standing in some corner forgotten and unread does not mean library work in the factories. Their material presence is of little value, unless they are read. Books that are never opened will not prove very important factors in the lives of our workingmen and women. Better a good, wholesome novel, wept over, or laughed over and enjoyed, than the best book written of which after the first twenty pages the reader will tire and leave it unread. Do not let us aim too high, lest we fail to hit the mark.

## CIRCULATION OF SINGLE NUMBERS OF PERIODICALS

By EDNA M. SANDERSON and ELIZABETH M. SMITH, *New York State Library School*

THIS investigation was undertaken at the request of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. A search for already existing material on the subject, made by a library which was considering for itself the question of circulating periodicals in single numbers, produced very meager results, and disclosed the need and value of a detailed statement of current practice in the matter from a number of representative libraries. The most extensive investigation previously undertaken was that by F. M. Crunden, re-

ported in LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1889, 14:254-56. The report deals with the general question of periodicals, and is of course not at all indicative of the procedure of libraries to-day. Other existing material is an article on "Management of periodicals," in LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1890, 15:5-7, and one in LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1895, 20:174, "Making the most of periodicals" (a brief report from the Los Angeles Public Library).

As a basis for the investigation just com-

pleted, the following questionnaire was prepared, designed to cover all important phases of the subject:

1. *a.* Of how many periodicals do you circulate single numbers? *b.* How many copies of each?

2. Do you circulate the current numbers?

3. How long do you continue to circulate each number?

4. What is the final disposition of these copies?

5. For how many days may a borrower keep a single number?

6. Are renewals allowed?

7. Are reserves allowed?

8. What is the fine for overdue numbers?

9. Are periodicals charged on the regular borrower's card? Are these charges distinguished in any way from the charges of books?

10. How are the numbers covered? At what cost?

11. Does the circulation of periodicals relieve at all the demand for new novels?

12. Do you post a list of the serials or interesting articles running in the periodicals you circulate? Do you call attention to them in your bulletin?

13. *a.* Are figures available showing the cost per annum of your periodical circulation?

*b.* If so, do you consider that the amount spent in this way brings better value to the library than it would if spent in books?

14. *a.* Would you like to circulate more periodicals? *b.* More copies?

15. Do you include periodicals in your pay duplicate collection?

Please make any comments in addition that relate to any side of this subject not covered by these questions.

This questionnaire was sent to 68 public libraries, selected with a view to making the result as helpful as possible to libraries of various sizes and localities. 64 of the 68 replied, 12 of these do not circulate single numbers of periodicals, so that the following summary is made from the reports of the remaining 52 libraries. The answers to questions 1, 2, 11, 13 and 14 have been charted; the chart, together with the list of libraries replying, will be found at the end of the article (Table 2).

The investigation makes it evident that the majority of libraries circulate unbound num-

bers of periodicals. Of the 12 which do not, 3—Fall River, Indianapolis and Rosenberg (Galveston)—have the matter under consideration, and in 3 other cases the librarian reports in favor of it.

1. The answers show a variety of methods of dealing with periodical circulation. 36 libraries, a majority, circulate a selected list which are circulated while current, and generally as long after as the demand continues. Of these 36 all but 6 limit their circulation to these special copies alone. The answers of these 6—Eau Claire, Grand Rapids, Haverhill, La Crosse, Omaha and Silas Bronson (Waterbury)—are given in Table 2. 9 libraries circulate all their magazines except in the current numbers (Gloversville, which is included in this number, makes an exception of the large pictorials), and have in addition special duplicate copies of the most popular which circulate from the first. 4 circulate all their magazines except in the current numbers. New London circulates all numbers, including the latest, of 104 periodicals, 14 of which are duplicated. The James Prendergast Library (Jamestown) out of a periodical list of 59 circulates 43, none of them duplicated. At St. Louis all except 5 magazines for teachers, and at Toledo all the circulating magazines for two months belong to the pay collection.

Of the libraries which circulate only a small number of their periodicals, or which duplicate certain of the most popular, 43 give lists. These lists, together with the answers to question 14, brought out some noteworthy points with regard to the character of the magazines circulated. The *Century* and *Harper* appear on every list, *Scribner* on all but one. There are 9 which appear on the majority; their names, with the number of times each appears, are: *Century* 43; *Harper*, 43; *Scribner*, 42; *McClure*, 35; *Atlantic*, 32; *Review of Reviews*, 30; *World's Work*, 29; *Cosmopolitan*, 27; *Munsey*, 26. Several libraries make it a policy to exclude 10-cent magazines from their number of circulating copies. There are none on the lists of Grand Rapids, Providence and Portland. Gloversville states that it is willing to duplicate any magazine in demand except the 10-cent magazines. La Crosse refuses to supply this demand on the principle that it is not best to circulate magazines which, considered from the standpoint of cost alone, are

within reach of nearly all. The reply from Omaha states: "From experience I believe the best purchases to make for this collection are the high class expensive magazines, as the public will not buy these because of the expense."

Denver includes in its 27 circulating periodicals almost all the important English reviews — *Fortnightly*, *Edinburgh*, *Nineteenth Century*, etc. St. Louis, most of whose circulating periodicals belong to its pay collection, subscribes also for the following, which it issues free: *Elementary School Teacher*, *Journal of School Geography*, *Kindergarten Magazine*, *National Geographical Magazine*, *Nature Study*. Pittsburgh, in its list of 23, includes these five technical and business periodicals: *Business men's Magazine*, *Cassier's*, *Engineering*, *System*, *Technical World*. The report from North Adams calls attention to the especially great value in that library of scientific and technical magazines. Evanston expresses a desire to circulate *Popular Mechanics*, and such periodicals of popular scientific interest; New Bedford also expresses a similar wish. St. Joseph, at the time the report was made, was planning to experiment with the circulation of magazines in "Useful arts."

The amount of duplication varies of course with the size of the library, though even in the case of libraries belonging to the same class in size, the difference in the amount of duplication is often marked. Table 2 gives the minimum and the maximum amount of duplication in each library. It will be seen that in proportion to its size Boston has the fewest number of copies, finding the demand supplied with 6 circulating magazines, and 2 or 3 copies of each. Fairhaven, in size at the other end of the scale, circulates all its periodicals, with from 1 to 3 duplicate copies of 16. Cincinnati, Cleveland and Minneapolis stand first in the amount of duplication done. It is noteworthy that Minneapolis circulates a large number of copies of magazines like *World's Work* — 24 of *World's Work*, 23 of *Review of Reviews* and 22 of *World To-day*. On all lists *Harper and Century* are most duplicated. *Scribner* stands next, with often a marked difference in the number of copies taken.

2. The answers are tabulated below (Table 2). Only four libraries circulate no current

numbers. Of these, Davenport, North Adams and East Orange have no duplicates. The James Prendergast (Jamestown) does not circulate current weeklies or monthlies until after the 15th of the month.

3. This question referred to the length of time copies remain in circulation. Most of the libraries give indefinite times — "3-4 months," "6-8 months," "indefinitely," "as long as the copies are in demand." 11 reply, "Until the volume is complete for binding." The shortest time is found at the James Prendergast, where they circulate for one month only. At Detroit, Hartford, Pittsburgh and St. Louis they circulate for two. The remaining libraries with definite answers give periods in length from three months to a year. East Orange holds all copies, whether bound or not, for reference use at the end of a year, and lends them, if at all, for the shortest time possible. Several libraries in their replies mention the length of time the demand for a magazine continues. North Adams, Buffalo and Scranton find that it lasts for about three months. At Peoria magazines are seldom called for after four months. In Cincinnati the demand lasts for six months, and in New York six months or longer.

4. There is variety in the methods of disposing of the circulating magazines. 24 libraries out of the 36 which circulate only selected titles bind many or all of those which are in good condition, and use them, it is generally stated, in the circulating department. The following libraries do not bind any circulating copies. Boston sends them to the penal or charitable institutions of the city, Brooklyn discards them, Cedar Rapids sends them to circulate in the schools, Milton sells, exchanges, or cuts up for bulletin material, Osterhout (Wilkes-Barré) files in case of future need, Seattle preserves one or two on file and gives away the rest or cuts them up for pictures, Springfield sells or gives away those it does not reserve, Utica stores, clips, etc., Washington keeps a few copies to supply an occasional demand, cuts up some copies for picture work and sends the rest to hospitals. Somerville binds as many complete sets as possible of important magazines. New York states that its circulating copies are generally worn out and discarded. New Bedford keeps its periodicals which are to be



bound in good condition either by withholding them from circulation when they show signs of wear or by having duplicate copies reserved. East Orange, also, keeps reserve duplicates of the most popular for binding. Different kinds of selected material into binding. Davenport, which circulates all without duplicating, reports that the copies are generally in excellent condition for binding; this may be partly due to the fact that the library receives many gifts of back numbers, which would somewhat relieve the strain.

Magazines not bound and not reserved for future use are disposed of in several ways. Nine libraries give them away, several to charitable and penal institutions. Newark gives away its technical periodicals after four months. Minneapolis, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Springfield sell those not otherwise disposed of. 11 cut up much of their surplus stock for bulletin material of various sorts. Fairhaven prepares a "handy reference collection," and New Bedford puts different kinds of selected material into binders. Cleveland, Haverhill, Madison, Medford, Milton and Minneapolis make use of periodical exchanges in disposing of copies not otherwise wanted.

5. Seven days is the time most frequently allowed for keeping a number. 22 libraries allow 7 days for all magazines. Five libraries — Denver, Dubuque, James Prendergast, Lincoln and Utica — allow 3 days only. The least time given is two days, by Brookline for current numbers, and the most, four weeks, which is allowed by Springfield for some of its magazines after three months. Six libraries allow two weeks for all but current numbers; several others (8) increase the time to two weeks after 2, 3, or 6 months. Gloversville and Seattle loan the magazines of the current month for 3 days, of the previous month for 7 days, and the others for 2 weeks. Minneapolis makes a similar distinction between newer and older issues. Portland allows only 3 days on its magazines for 3 months, but will extend the time if the magazine is not in great demand. Somerville varies the time, according to the popularity of the magazine, from 4 to 7 days. North Adams not circulating current numbers, allows 2 weeks on all others, but considers the time too long.

6. Custom seems to be against the practice of renewing or reserving periodicals. Only Dover, New Bedford, North Adams, Toledo and St. Louis allow renewals. 38 do not renew at all, 7 renew numbers after a certain period of circulation, the period varying from 1 to 6 months. Brookline renews back numbers for study and research on special application. Medford and Newark are governed by the popularity of the magazine.

7. To the question regarding reserves, 30 reply no and 15 yes; 3 reserve all except current numbers. Other examples of the reserve privilege are found at Brookline, which will not reserve popular magazines, but makes the rules elastic for others, at the James Prendergast, which reserves rarely, and at Springfield, which will reserve any at the end of 3 months. The libraries which include periodicals in their pay duplicate collection are among those which grant the privilege; Washington, whose duplicate pay copies are additional to those regularly circulating, limits reserves to those only. Davenport and St. Louis report that the privilege, though granted, is seldom asked for.

8. The usual fine for overdue periodicals is 2 cents a day; 35 out of the 52 libraries charge this amount. The charges vary from 1 cent to 5 cents. Brookline and Portland charge the latter for all numbers, Minneapolis and New London for those current, and Omaha changes the 2-cent fine to 5 cents when the periodical is 10 days overdue. Springfield charges "2 cents a day for 3 months; after that 6 numbers constitute a volume at 2 cents a day." Gloversville charges no fine, but if it is necessary to send a messenger to collect the magazine the cost of collecting — 20 cents — is charged to the borrower. There was no question to cover the point of the correspondence between periodical fines and regular book fines; 2 libraries report the charge the same, the others did not specify.

9. Question 9 deals with the charging of periodicals. Only 3 libraries out of the 52 — East Orange, Newark, Medford — have no charge on the borrower's card. Of these, Newark does not restrict the number of magazines; East Orange allows only 1 magazine for each borrower's card, but does not mention any method of determining how many are out on any given card. Of the 49 which use

the borrower's card for a magazine charge, only 15 distinguish this charge from a book charge. By these 15 the distinction is made in various ways—by simply adding "mag.," etc., to the date, by using red ink, by bringing the periodical charges up the right-hand column to meet the book charges, etc. Evanston and Cleveland use special periodical accession numbers.

10. The answers to the question regarding covering will be found in Table 1 below. Seven libraries, it will be found, do not cover at all; North Adams probably voices the opinions of these 7 in the statement that the magazines are not damaged enough, even for binding, to make covering pay. At Newark the copies of magazines most circulated are reinforced by a piece of rice paper pasted inside each cover, overlapping the joint, and a narrow strip of cloth pasted up the back. The remaining libraries are divided into those who use cheap temporary covers (in 12 cases, of paper), and those who use specially made binders which can be used repeatedly. Washington, which at one time used buckram covers costing about 35 cents, is now turning as rapidly as these wear out to temporary binding of red rope paper. Scranton also favors the cheap temporary cover and states that on the whole the cost to the library is less. From New Haven, on the other hand, the report comes that experience has convinced them there is nothing in the end cheaper than their covers of flexible American russia. Pittsburgh reports that the Emerson binders in use there often last 2 years; and at the Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, the leather binders have been in use for 5 years and are not yet worn out. La Crosse, New York and Scranton all say that their borrowers prefer a flexible cover.

11. The answers to this question on the relief by periodical circulation of the demand for new novels are listed in Table 2. It will be seen that the majority—23—of the 36 who feel able to answer definitely find no relief. Of the other 13, 4 think it small, 2, La Crosse and Dubuque, are very certain that it is great.

12. This covers the subject of advertising circulating periodicals and their contents. Six reply that it is unnecessary. Of those who reply definitely, 14 say yes and 23 no. Several say "Occasionally." Minneapolis replies

that if it were done the disappointed people could not be pacified. Omaha sends lists of the best articles to the schools, both public and private. Newark in its special school bulletins calls attention to articles of greatest interest to teachers. East Orange posts lists of interesting articles on the bulletin boards in the reference and reading rooms, the Lackawanna station, the post office, and also sends lists to the Woman's Club. Brookline often posts lists printed in library bulletins. Several libraries mention their use of "What's in the magazines?" which is kept in a convenient and conspicuous place for the use of magazine readers. Several confine their advertising efforts to posting the list of the periodicals circulating, or calling attention to the list in bulletins or newspaper notices. Scranton displays new numbers on the new book shelves. The bulletins do not seem to be much used for the purpose. Of the 30 who reply definitely, 5 use them and 25 do not.

13. The answers to question 13 regarding cost and value will be found in Table 2. 13 do not reply to the question of cost. 18 state that they do not find the figures available. The majority of those who answer the second part of the question are convinced of the value of circulating periodicals; very few of them, however, undertake to compare the value of periodical and book circulation. In connection with this question of value the following quotation from the 1906-07 report of the Pratt Institute Free Library will be of interest: "In January we began the circulation of current numbers of a few periodicals. The expressions of appreciation as to this have been stronger than for anything the library has done for some time."

15. The question regarding the inclusion of magazines in the duplicate pay collection brings out the fact that 28 libraries have no such collection; 3 only—St. Louis, Toledo and Washington—include periodicals. St. Louis includes all (with the 5 exceptions already mentioned in the answer to question 1) at a charge of 5 cents a week. Toledo includes the 2 latest issues; after 2 months they circulate as part of the regular collection. Washington has a few special duplicate pay copies in addition to those regularly circulating. Omaha reports that the experiment has been made there and found unsuccessful.

TABLE I.

	How are Numbers Covered?	At What Cost?
BOSTON.....	Temporary pasteboard covers, made in our own bindery.	Estimated at 8c. each set of six copies.
BROOKLINE.....	Current numbers in binders with stiff sides; others, if ragged or soiled, covered with a piece of brown paper pasted over outer cover.	Cost of paper very slight.
BROOKLYN.....	With red rope paper.	Estimated cost of paper $\frac{1}{2}$ c. persquare foot.
BUFFALO.....	Board covers.	Bound, 6c. each.
CEDAR RAPIDS.....	Gaylord Bros. covers.	
CINCINNATI.....	Covered with jackets made by binder. These are glued on.	About 8c. each.
CLEVELAND.....	Gray paper cover, pasted to back of original cover.	
DAVENPORT.....	Few numbers covered with red rope manilla paper.	A few cents a number.
DENVER.....	Temporary binders.	35c. each.
DETROIT.....	Ordinary magazine holders.	70c. each.
DOVER.....	Covers made with elastic band at back to hold magazine. The magazines are not kept in these covers when not in circulation. Anything too large for covers is placed in a large manilla envelope.	About 30c. each.
DUBUQUE.....	Covered with a special heavy paper.	About 5c. per number.
EAST ORANGE.....	Covered with red rope manilla, magazine cover pasted on top.	2c. each, and 8 minutes time.
EAU CLAIRE.....	Special circulating copies covered with manilla paper, magazine cover pasted on top.	
EVANSTON.....	With brown Tufenuf paper secured with paper fasteners, magazine cover pasted on top.	Not more than 2c.
FAIRHAVEN, Millicent Library.	Not covered.	
GLOVERSVILLE.....	With red rope manilla fastened with Ballard Klips.	Covers, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per number; clips, 50c per dozen.
GRAND RAPIDS.....	Not covered.	
HARTFORD.....	Magazine tied into cloth case made by binder. Case lasts for some time.	50 cents.
HAVERHILL.....	Periodicals for the last six months are sewn into temporary binders made in cloth by F. J. Barnard & Co., Boston.	35c. each.
JAMESTOWN, James Prendergast.	With cloth-covered boards. Magazine fastened with patent clips.	Magazine size, 25c.; larger size, 35c.
JERSEY CITY.....	With manilla covers, front cover of magazine pasted on the outside.	Trifling.
LA CROSSE.....	Current numbers in regular magazine binders, back numbers covered with cover paper at slight cost.	
LINCOLN (NEB.).....	With Gaylord's pamphlet binders.	\$4.90 per hundred.
MADISON (WIS.).....	With regular binders.	
MEDFORD.....	Not covered.	
MILTON.....	Not covered.	
MINNEAPOLIS.....	Bound in boards, wired in.	9c. per number.
NEW BEDFORD.....	Not covered.	
NEW HAVEN.....	Special circulating copies are sewed in flexible full American russia covers.	About 75c. each.
NEW LONDON.....	Current numbers in limp leather binders.	
NEW YORK.....	"We use various styles of binders and also manilla rope paper."	From a fraction of a cent up to 90 cents.
NEWARK.....	Not covered.	
NORTH ADAMS.....	Not covered.	
OMAHA.....	With light weight board and a cloth back, front cover of the magazine pasted outside.	3c. per copy.
PEORIA.....	With stiff paper cover.	Too small to estimate.
PHILADELPHIA.....	With special covers made by library binder.	27c. each, including lettering.
PITTSBURGH.....	Emerson binders.	Magazine size, \$1.25 each.
PORTLAND (ORE.).....	With manilla rope paper fastened with klips.	Paper averages \$4 per year, but is used for other things. Klips cost 5c. each.
PROVIDENCE.....	Bound into a simple cover, cardboard sides, cover of the magazine pasted on the outside.	
ST. JOSEPH.....	With various covers.	15c. to 65c. each.
ST. LOUIS.....	By a binder, which is simply a book-cover with leather backs and corners and paper sides.	50 cents.
SCRANTON.....	Side covers of No. 12 "paperoid" cut to $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, are laced on with linen twine. Some of the cover pieces are used a second time if not too soiled or frayed.	2c. per cover.
SEATTLE.....	Tar-board covers made in library bindery, covered with imperial morocco cloth. Ballard steel klips used for fastening.	Magazine size, 30c.; larger size, 50c. This includes cost of gilding names.
SOMERVILLE.....	Covers of green art canvas, made by P. B. Sanford, Boston. Magazine is held in place by an elastic.	About 40c. each.
SPRINGFIELD (MASS.).....	Stabbed in boards covered with dark blue art linen, with magazine cover pasted on the front.	15c. per number.
TOLEDO.....	With cloth bound covers.	10c. a pair.
UTICA.....	With board covers with marbled sides and leather corners and half backs. Magazine fastened in with brass pins or cord.	45c. each.
WATERBURY, Silas Bronson.	With covers of flexible leather (full American russia), made by Tuttle, Morehouse & Co., New Haven, Ct.	70c. each.
WASHINGTON (D. C.).....	With red rope paper fastened on with Ballard Klips.	Paper, about a cent or two per number; klips, 10c. a pair
WILKESBARRE, Osterhout.	With boards covered with dark red cloth. The magazine is laced in with braid.	About 18c. each.
WILMINGTON.....	With boards.	19c. per number.

TABLE II.

	1a. Of How Many Periodicals do You Circulate, Single Numbers?	1b. How Many Copies of Each?	2. Do You Circulate Current Numbers?	11. Does Circulation of Periodicals Relieve at all the Demand for New Novels?	13a. Can You Give Cost of Your Periodical Circulation?	13b. Does the Amount so Spent Bring Better Value than if Spent in Books?	14a and b. Would You Circulate More Periodicals? More Copies?
ATLANTA .....	Do not circulate.						
BALTIMORE .....	Do not circulate.						
BOSTON .....	6	2-3	Yes	No	No. Subscription cost, \$14.50 per year.	Indispensable part of library work.	Demand fairly well supplied; would increase number of copies if necessary.
BROOKLINE .....	All subscribed for (150)	1-4 (duplicates of 23)	Of duplicates.	No data.	.....	.....	No
BROOKLYN .....	29	Usually 1 per branch.	Yes	Not appreciably.	No	Demand seems to justify expenditure.	No; demand is met.
BUFFALO .....	23	1-28	Yes	Doubtless.	.....	Full return for money spent.	Regulate supply by demand.
CEDAR RAPIDS (IA.) .....	7	1-3	Yes	Yes	No	A feature of the library.	No
CHICAGO .....	Do not circulate.						
CINCINNATI .....	24	1-44	Yes	.....	.....	Necessary expense to meet demand.	Demand not satisfied by those taken.
CLEVELAND .....	46	1-51	Yes	Yes	\$891.20	Yes; leads to the books those who would not otherwise read.	Not with present income.
DAVENPORT (IA.) .....	All subscribed for	1	No	No	.....	Favor purchase of some magazines for circulation; but believe that only very large libraries can afford the expense.	Yes; but demand is met fairly well.
DENVER .....	27	1-7	.....	No	No	Positively a paying proposition	Yes
DETROIT .....	8	3-7	Yes	Probably to some extent.	\$75.84	Advantageous.	Demand fairly well met.
DOVER (N. H.) .....	All subscribed for.	1 duplicate of 6	Of duplicates.	Not appreciably.	About \$250 a year.	Wise expenditure.	Would like more duplicates of current numbers.
DUBUQUE (IA.) .....	All subscribed for.	.....	Of 5 popular ones.	Very much.	No	Pays decidedly.	a No b Yes
EAST ORANGE (N. J.) .....	All (104).	1	No	No	No extra expense for circulation.	.....	Yes
EAU CLAIRE (Wis.) .....	5 which are duplicated and all others not in Reader's Guide.	.....	Of duplicates.	Not appreciably.	No	.....	Yes
EVANSTON (ILL.) .....	9	1	Yes	No	No	.....	More copies of the best.
FAIRHAVEN (Mass.) .....	All subscribed for.	1-4 (duplicates of 16).	Of duplicates.	Yes	Cost periodical circulation, \$.039 Cost book circulation, \$.024	See 13a.	Perhaps.
FALL RIVER .....	Do not circulate.						

TABLE II.—Continued

	1a. Of How Many Periodicals do You Circulate, Single Numbers?	1b How Many Copies of Each?	2. Do You Circulate Current Numbers?	11. Does the Circulation of Periodicals Relieve at all the Demand for New Novels?	13a. Can You Give Cost of Your Periodical Circulation?	13b. Does the Amount So Spent Bring Better Value than if Spent in Books?	14a and b. Would You Circulate More Periodicals? More Copies?
GALVESTON.....	Do not circulate.						
GLOVERSVILLE (N. Y.)..	All except large pictorials (47).	Duplicates of 3.	Of duplicates.	Not appreciably.			Would duplicate any in demand except rec. magazines.
GRAND RAPIDS (MICH.)	12; also almost any other for a limited time study.	1-9	Yes	Yes	\$203.67	Same amount expended in books would not bring forth same favorable results.	Expect to increase the number.
HARTFORD.....	17	1-4	Yes	No		Circulation of high grade periodicals exceedingly desirable.	
HAVERHILL .....	12; also any wanted for club use or study.	1-3	Yes	Probably not.	No	Yes	Yes
INDIANAPOLIS.....	Do not circulate.						Yes
JAMESTOWN (N. Y.)..	43	1	Of monthlies, after the 15th.	Not appreciably.	No extra expense for circulation.	Value equal to that of books.	Desirable.
JERSEY CITY.....	22	1-3	Yes	No	No	Increases the circulation.	Not at present.
KANSAS CITY (Mo.)....	Do not circulate.	1	Yes	Yes; materially.	No	Yes	b Yes
LA CROSSE (WIS.)....	4; also back numbers of all not in Reader's Guide or Poole.						
LINCOLN (NEB.).....	6	1	Yes	No		Yes	One copy sufficient.
MADISON (WIS.).....	7	1-3	Yes	.....	No	.....	Yes
MEDFORD (Mass.)....	All (108).	Duplicates of 6.	Of duplicates.	No	Extra yearly cost, about \$20 for duplicates.	More people served than by same amount spent in books.	No
MILTON (Mass.).....	All subscribed for.	Duplicates of 4.	Of duplicates.	No	Cost periodical circulation, 1906, \$035. Cost book circulation, 1906, \$-032.	See 13a.	b Yes
MINNEAPOLIS.....	23	1-39	Yes	Somewhat.	Subscription cost \$1400 per year.	Not sure as to value; people want them.	No
NEW BEDFORD.....	All subscribed for.	1-8	Of duplicates.	Yes	In 1905, \$1128	.....	In certain lines—scientific and mechanical.
NEW BRITAIN (CT.)....	Do not circulate.						
NEW HAVEN.....	All except 30 held for reference. Duplicates of some of these are circulated.	Generally one copy.	Of duplicates.	To some extent.	No	.....	b Yes
NEW LONDON.....	104	Duplicates of 14	Yes	No		.....	No
NEW ORLEANS.....	Do not circulate.						
NEW YORK CITY.....	Varying with the branch.	1-3	Yes	No data for comparison.	\$12,000 yearly, about one-half of this for circulating copies. Cost of maintenance unknown	Yes	Try to fill demand as nearly as possible.
NEWARK.....	All subscribed for.	1-2 duplicates of 6.	No	No	No	.....	Yes
NORTH ADAMS (Mass.)	All subscribed for.	1	No	Not much.	In 1906, \$246.21	Yes	Yes; technical magazines are especially valuable.

TABLE II.—Continued.

	14. Of How Many Periodicals do You Circulate, Single Numbers?	15. How Many Copies of Each?	2. Do You Circulate Current Numbers?	11. Does the Circulation of Periodicals Relieve at all the Demand for New Novels?	13c. Can You Give Cost of Your Periodical Circulation?	13b. Does the Amount so Spent Bring Better Value than if Spent in Books?	14a and b. Would You Circulate More Periodicals? More Copies?
OMAHA.....	19 (others after a few months).	1-8	Yes	Don't know.	.....	.....	No; demand reasonably well satisfied.
PEORIA (ILL.).....	21	1-3	Yes	Yes	No	.....	Could use more current numbers.
PHILADELPHIA.....	15	5-25	Yes	To some extent.	.....	Circulation fully warrants expenditure.	Think not.
PITTSBURGH.....	23	1-8	Yes	Don't know.	Cost of magazines, \$182.35 Cost of binders, \$115 (latter last two years or more.)	Yes	<sup>a</sup> Yes; but cannot think it economy. <sup>b</sup> Yes; could use 50 of each popular one.
PORTLAND (ORE.).....	11	1-6	Yes	No	Yes	Yes, so far as it goes.	Demand at present easily supplied.
PROVIDENCE.....	11	1-2	Yes	No data.	No	Consider the money well spent.	Yes
ST. JOSEPH (MO.).....	15	1-5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes; would like to circulate useful arts periodicals.
ST. LOUIS.....	21 for 5c. a week; 5 free.	1-23	Yes	Don't know.	No	Consider the work worth while	Demand met.
SALLEN (MASS.).....	Do not circulate.	1-3	Yes	Not appreciably.	No	No better, but just as good.	No
SCRANTON.....	14	1-15	Yes	No	\$277.17	No better, but just as good.	Possibly one or two more magazines might be used.
SEATTLE.....	27	1-15	Yes	No	About \$400	Yes	No
SOMERVILLE.....	All (205).	1-3	Of duplicates.	No	Subscriptions and bindings, \$276 (a little less than 2% per circulation).	Yes, unless book fund were very inadequate.	No
SPRINGFIELD (MASS.)...	25	1-6	Yes	No		Satisfies a class of readers who would not otherwise patronize the library at all.	.....
TOLEDO.....	17	1-6	Yes	No	\$85		
TRENTON.....	Do not circulate.						
TROY.....	Do not circulate.						
UTICA.....	17	1-3	Yes	No	An average of \$60 a year is spent on 23 periodicals circulating 4300 times.	Yes	Yes
WASHINGTON (D. C.)...	20	1-20	Yes	Don't know.	No	Consider the money well expended.	Regulate supply by demand.
WATERBURY (CT.), Silas Brouson.	11 (also any which have been removed from the reading room).	1-9	Yes	No	In 1906 average cost each number (including cover), 23c. Average circulation, 12 times. Average cost each issue, \$.02.	On the whole, the circulation of periodicals is no more expensive than that of novels. Moreover the public wants them.	More of the best ones.
WILKESBARRE, Ostrhout.	9	1-3	Yes	No	\$44	Wise expenditure. <sup>a</sup>	No present need.
WILMINGTON.....	11	1-3	Yes	No	.....	Consider that it pays.	Yes

## THE LIBRARY MILITANT: A DRAMA IN BLANK VERSE

BY ELIZABETH M. SMITH AND LUCY E. FAY, *New York State Library School*

## CAST

Librarian.....	Lucy E. Fay	Meehanic.....	Charles E. Rush
Loan clerk (new).....	Elizabeth M. Smith	Bird-hunter.....	Margaret A. McVety
Page.....	Howard L. Stebbins	Englishman.....	Charles H. Compton
Professor.....	Charles F. Porter	Viola, a maid.....	Mabel G. White
	Other members	of the public.	

*Scene: Public library (using the classed catalog on Saturday night; page buried in a copy of "Spare moments"; loan clerk at loan desk.*

*Loan clerk (musing):*

I know not why it is that I should feel  
So ill at ease, so full of vagrant fears;  
This charging horde that onward presses,  
say  
Can they disturb my rising dreams of greatness?  
Through books the saviour of my race,  
ah me!  
My dreams disturbed by a craven fear?  
No, never!

(Enter librarian.)

Yonder walks my chief,  
From her I'll get my comfort.

*Chief:*

Sweet, my child,  
Come hither. I'd commune with thee;  
would know  
What motives led thee to o'ertake this task;  
Was't dream of wealth allured? a love of ease?

*Loan clerk:*

Ah, no! mankind instead I dream to save  
From slavery to Duchess, Southworth,  
Holmes,  
The innocents from Elsie, Alger lead  
By steps discreet to Schopenhauer, Kant.

*Librarian:*

A noble aim and one well thought on!

*Loan clerk:*

Say,  
What need I then to reach my longed-for goal?  
What qualities?

*Librarian:*

Now prithee sit, and I,  
O'erturning in my mind those precepts fine  
Which to my L. S. days were dear, will tell  
Of what stuff *we* are made. And first, sweet child,  
A courage great that blanches not when down  
The shudd'ring line comes query bold,  
An inmost searching after facts we wot not of,  
Of Brockhaus, how from him the lesser lights,  
Chambers, American, all draw nourishment;  
Of Littré, Standard, Century, LaRousse,  
"In bulk prodigious, price prohibitive."  
Courage—ah yes, a sea, a world we need.  
And patience, faith the Orloff diamond's  
Found at last. Co-operation, too;  
Think not the weekly checking's done as well

By silent commune with your inmost soul;  
The Conversation room is with us yet.  
Good habits, too; on pedestal that all  
May see, it ill befits the use of drugs,  
Tobacco, gambling, oaths (unless it be  
The oath that slips unconscious from your lips

When Webster fails, e'en Webster the elect)

And then discrimination, too, the skill  
That sees the slumbering soul that may  
With care be wakened unto noble things.  
Behold!

In yonder man bespectacled, to outward seeming

Studious, so grave of mien, in him  
An object worthy your endeavor; child,  
He reads his novel daily; nay, by twos  
And threes he reads them; nothing else  
In this, the wealth of man's great intellect  
Will tempt his wandering fancy. Now, for long,

My mind has nurtured thought of leading him

To things befitting more that thoughtful gaze

Of his. But keep your eye upon me now  
And you shall see what you shall see.

(Crosses over to man.)

Kind sir,

What wilt thou?

*Professor:*

Stories, dame, rich, rare and racy,  
Love, hate, revenge, adventures strange of Weyman,  
Doyle, McCutcheon, Barr.

*Librarian:*

Kind sir, I grieve.

From all these products of the noble minds  
Of ages, diamonds rare of Plato, Locke,  
Ideas that jostle each the other, such  
Their number, you seize only paltry, mean  
And slender verbiage. I grieve for that  
You wot not of—that wealth you spurn.

*Professor:*

Fair dame,

Disclose to me the road to this, thy treasure.

*Librarian (holding up copy of Henry James):*

Now here is one on flowery beds of ease,  
By slope of gentle grade will lead you straight

To subtleties of logic, intricate  
Wanderings in the psychologic field.  
I pray you, take it to enlarge your view.

*Professor:*

I bow to your desire, and yet I crave  
A boon, one backward glance to cast — Miss  
Reed,  
A favorite of mine erstwhile; her book  
Lavender, 'tis called, and lace that's old—  
To dilute Mr. James. I pray! One leaves  
Not readily one's life-long friends; and now  
My thanks for this, thy friendly aid. Adieu!  
But wait! I have a thought! Such cour-  
tesy,

Such care for my mentality deserves  
More fitting treatment than 'twere meet to  
give

To one for whom the care of literature  
Were business merely. Here, fair dame,  
my card.

*Librarian:*

Alas! I am undone!

*Loan clerk:*

My chief, distraught,  
Not conquering, seemeth; can it be that he,  
This one of sober mien proves fractious?

*Librarian:*

Oh,  
That I should live to see this day! that I,  
Professor Bones, the mighty, should pre-  
sume  
To dictate! Come, a maid approaches. Go!  
Life comes not back to me.

*Loan clerk:*

Yes, dear,  
Self-raised? We have it not; but Yeast!  
Will't do?

*Librarian:*

Well done! you will learn.  
Remember, patience, courage, fortitude,  
Tact, accuracy, speed, and order, too,  
Each thing in place to go.  
From year to year the loyalty, perseverance  
Of thy nature show. Be fond of children;  
Contact with them will show thy will's  
strong bent  
For discipline. A sanguine mind, an in-  
terest.  
Will make thee guard thy health and  
strength, willingness,  
The mind alert to most disastrous chances  
Of ignorant search for subjects vast and  
deep,  
Of mad-gone readers i' the eager, hot pur-  
suit  
Of Edith Wharton's House of Mirth. Such  
the case;  
And of th' ability to see the 'sential and the  
non  
Thou feelst the need, which, I observing,  
Take now the hour to add: Read, read:  
Fill every moment not engaged with read-  
ing.  
Time counts and so be punctual. A sense  
Of humour get; permeate thyself with  
humour:  
Use all the humour thou canst; it's saving  
grace.  
And, likewise do you take the utmost care;

Get intellect; get accuracy and natural  
ability.

*Mechanic (who has entered during the last  
part of this speech and is looking through  
the D. C. Index):*

Ah, here it is, 6—1—3.81

Alcohol, see also Beverages.

Is that the thing I want? No. No.

I want denatured stuff, it isn't good to  
drink.

I want to find the process for the making.

This must be it: 615.964

Narcotic poison—yes, it is a poison.

This is it, but the process! Where is that?

I care not what effect this liquid has,

I want the process. 1—7—8

Temperance! Of course it is not there.

Alcohol, see also Beverages, 663

Well, here it is. I never thought to find

This fuel arrayed beside fermented wine,

Brewed beer, chocolate, cocoa, coffee, tea.

What can it mean? Oh, yes, I see. In '99

There was no need to make a place for this,  
And so the old-time number serves us still.

(*Enter Englishman with monocle.*)

*Englishman:*

Madam, what should I do?

I find no indicator, no Cotgreave here.

I want to get the "Helpmate" from the  
shelves

And what's to tell me whether it's in or out.

No red nor blue I see in any case,

Only a towering cabinet of drawers.

Does the secret lie therein, buried

From the public eye? Madam, what should  
I do?

*Loan clerk:*

Sir, here's the book you want, in Chivers  
bound.

You need no Cotgreave, no machine un-  
sound

To show you what deep lore may here be  
found.

In our great land the public is our friend  
Whose wants we serve with zeal; our time  
we spend

In getting to a man the book he wants

With quickest speed and on his way him  
send

Rejoicing in a library that serves.

(*Enter bird hunter stealthily, opera glass in  
one hand, book in other.*)

*Bird hunter (reciting):*

Hourly over the fields  
I silently, stealthily, go,  
With opera glass to seek  
For fly-catcher, chickadee, crow.

Little of dew do I reckon,  
Little of briar and thorn,  
When I know that the crow and the lark  
Are awake with the flush of morn.

(*Elevates opera glass to eye, then approaches  
loan desk.*)



*Loan clerk:*

What wilt thou?

*Bird hunter:*

The robin, madam, I aspire to learn,  
Closely, intimately, his heart and mind  
And soul. A treatise, please.

*Loan clerk:*

'Tis yours, if but

One little moment you will wait. O, page!  
A robin book.

*Page:*

The number, please?

*Loan clerk:*

I know

It not, pray use the index relativ.

*Page:*

It gives it not.

*Loan clerk:*

Then aves, birds! Turn quickly  
Back!

*Page:*

Here's birds, no robin.

*Loan clerk:*

Read me, then,  
What meets your eye?

*Page:*

'Tis this, fair dame.

"Grallatores—waders"—ne'er did I  
See robin wade, unless it were through  
grass

With rain besprinkled, deep in search of  
worm.

Then "natatores—swimmers"—nay—and  
yet

Perchance if robin e'er on island barren  
Stranded were—escape cut off, no hope  
Save swimming, dost not think that he  
might swim?

"Cursores—runners"—Yes, he runs, but  
still

A child can run as fast, and long—'twere  
strange

To put him in the class with him of old  
Who news of Marathon to Athens brought.

"Rasores—scratchers"—anger often leads  
The mildest to such measures. "Climbers,"  
well

'Tis scandalous to call "scansores" such  
An innocent of nature. "Perchers," yes  
Perchance—and yet this "insessores" hath  
A villainous sound I like not. "Birds of  
prey—

Raptors," well I know this bird preys not  
on man

Or beast, 'tis but a gentle creature, still  
The worm that at the dawn wakes to find  
Death calling thro' this voice of honey  
sweet

Might call such classifying just.

*Librarian:*

Away! no more

Such idle conjuring—to Newton fly.  
To Webster, Worcester, Standard, any-  
thing,

So it be huge of bulk and full of lore.

*All:*

I fly! I fly! I fly!

*Page:*

At last the book.

*Librarian:*

Fair dame, the book.

*Bird hunter:*

The book. I go, adieu!

(Retires reciting verse as before.)

(A mad rush, after which the janitor drives  
everybody out and blows out the foot-  
lights. Loan clerk remains alone.)

*Loan clerk:*

At last I am alone!

Now sink the stars to rest. Orion there  
His belt of gold now flaunts in face of  
Heaven.

Into the distance sink the multitude,  
Their imprecations, complaints manifold  
Of books not in and rooms ill-ventilated,  
And pages slow, and fines unwarranted.  
I feel the gripping of a mighty destiny.  
Through books the saviour of my race—  
ah, me!

—What's that? A spectre grim, in form  
horrific!

And there, and there, and there! They  
crowd

Upon me! Avaunt, ye spectres bold!

Away! Ah! I recognize you now,  
Ye fiction demons! Yes, by day you lurk  
'Neath beauteous covers, borders decorated.  
At night alone you dare to show yourselves  
In these, the sacred walls which dream  
some day

To oust you, one and all. Be mine the  
task!

Be mine to bring the day when, fiction dead,  
The world reads but philosophy! To this  
I dedicate my life, my strength, my days,  
My fortune, all! The world I'll scour;  
from depths

Of baseball, football, Proctor's, bridge, I'll  
drag

The multitude, until the Fate that hovers  
O'er the world shall look and say,

"Readers

All!" So farewell, peace, and welcome,  
strife!

To this great task I dedicate my life!

#### BRYN MAWR COLLEGE LIBRARY

Serenity and peace and sunny dream

Have laid their blessing on these graceful towers,

And airs august from old-world Oxford seem

To breathe among these courts and cloistered bowers.

JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERSIUS

PROF. M. H. MORGAN, of the Classical Department of Harvard University, has for a number of years been making a special collection of Persius, including editions, translations and commentaries. His collection now numbers nearly seven hundred; the following list gives the titles of books of which Prof. Morgan has been able to find no trace. In a letter to the LIBRARY JOURNAL he says: "As I am preparing a rather extensive bibliography of this author, I should be very much obliged to you if you would publish the enclosed list of the missing books, and I shall be grateful to any reader who can put me upon the track of any of them, so that I can obtain exact collations of them for publication."

Possibly there may be librarians who can forward the completion of this valuable contribution to classical knowledge.

## I.

## EDITIONS

(EDITIONS OF JUVENAL CITED CONTAIN PERSIUS AS WELL)

1. Venice, 1849, Hain, 12743.
2. Ex recens. Bernaldi. (Antwerp, Leeu, (c. 1490)
3. C. comm. Brit. et Font. Venice, *J. de Quarengis*, 1492, H., 12742.
4. Venice, *A. de Bactibobus*, 1493, Hain, 12728.
5. C. comm. Brit. et Font. Lugduni, 1498, H., 12741.
6. Ed. H. v. d. Busche. Lipsia, 1502.
7. C. comm. Brit. Brixia, 1503.
8. Ed. Badius Ascensius. (Paris) *G. Rubi*, (1506)
9. Ed. H. v. d. Busche, Lips., *M. Herbiol.*, 1507.
10. — Lipsia, *Lotter*, 1507.
11. C. comm. Brit. Lugduni, 1507.
12. Vienna Pannonia, (H. Vietor), 1511.
13. Vuitenburg, *Gronenberg*, 1512.
14. Ed. Buschius. Lipsia, *Thanner*, 1512.
15. — Lipsia, 1514.
16. C. schol. Murellii. Daventria, 1516.
17. Reprint of No. 14, 1517.
18. Reprint of No. 16, 1520.
19. Juvenal. Lugduni, *Trechsel*, 1532.
20. Horace. Juvenal. Basile, *Curio*, 1533.
21. Juvenal. Venet., *Stagnini* (or no printer) 1535.
22. Persius. Antwerp, 1541.
23. C. quattuor comm. Aug. Vindel, 1544.
24. Juvenal. Francofurti, 1544.
25. Reprint of No. 20. Antwerp, *Locus*, 1545.
26. Juvenal. Paris, *R. Stephanus*, 1549.
27. Persius. Paris, *R. Stephanus*, 1549.
28. C. comm. Turnebi. Paris, *Richard*, 1564.
29. Notæ Engberti. Lipsia, 1580.
30. Notæ Fr. Sanctii. Salamantica, 1591.
31. C. ephrasi F. Ceruti. Aug. Vindel., 1599.
32. C. ephrasi Sanctii. Salamantica, 1599.
33. Horace. Juvenal. Lond., *Norton & Bill*, 1604.
34. Juvenal. Leyden, *Plantin-Raphel*, 1604.
35. Persius. Ed. Lubinus. Frangueræ, 1607.
36. — Hanoviae, 1607.
37. Reprint of No. 30. 1613.
38. Paris, *R. Stephanus*, 1613.
39. Juvenal. In *Fichetii Choro Poetarum*. Lugduni, 1617.
40. Persius. Ed. Farnaby. Amsterdam, 1634.
41. Paris, *R. Stephanus*, 1634.
42. C. notis Dilherri. Jenæ, 1635.
43. Friburg, 1644.
44. C. notis Farnaby. Paris, 1644.
45. Juvenal. Amst., *Jansson*, 1654.
46. — Ed. Busby. London, 1656.
47. — Ed. Juvencius. Rotomagi, *Lallemant*, 1709.
48. — Paris, 1715.
49. — Ed. Casaubon. Norimbergæ, 1753.
50. — Ed. Farnaby. Matriti, 1775.
51. Persius. Ed. Hickie. Dublin, 1818.
52. Juvenal. Halle, 1821.

## II.

## TRANSLATIONS

## Dutch

53. By Valentijn. Leyden, 1703.

## English

54. Sat. 3. By F. A. London, 1685.  
 55. Sat. 1. By Mr. Dudley. London, 1739.  
 56. Juvenal. By Madan. London, 1789. (Perhaps this is Juvenal only.)

## French

57. By Lagoguey. 1894.  
 58. Quercetan. Paris, 1607.  
 59. By Retoul. Lyon, *Pitrat*, 1883.

## German

60. Sat. 3. By Blumen. Wirzburg, *Riemner*, 1801.  
 61. Sat. 1. By Drier. In *egger's Neu. deutsch. Magazin*, 1801, p. 120.  
 62. Sat. 5. By Dühr. Neubrandenburg, 1842.  
 63. By Düntzer. Stuttgart, 1857.  
 64. Sat. 5. By Handrick. Torgau, 1853.  
 65. By Krause. Prenzlau, *Raczky*, 1831.  
 66. Sat. 1 & 2. By Nasser. In *Anthologie aus Röm. Dicht.* Kiel, 1810.  
 67. Sat. 3. By Pistorius. Hamburg, 1812.

## Polish

68. By M. Slonkiewicz. Krakovie, 1651.  
 69. Same as No. 68. Warsawie, 1774.

## Russian

70. By Blagovyescenski. St. Petersburg, 1873.

## III.

## COMMENTARIES

71. Beier, C. F. A. Animad. in primæ sat. Persii initium. Zwicavie, 1809.  
 72. Blagovyescenski. In the *Journal of the Russian Ministry of Education*, 1870, Vol. 151, part. 9, pp. 75-118.  
 73. Cantalycii Clari comm. in Persium. Cir. 1472.  
 74. Fontius. De locis Persionis, 1489.  
 75. Frömmischen, C. H. De Persio. Progr. Hildesheim, 1775.  
 76. Galante. Codd. Magliabichianus VII., 276 & 948. In *Comm. Phil. Laud* X., 1902, pp. 344 & 349.  
 77. Hebig. De synalophe. Bautzen, 1878.  
 78. Hottinger, J. J. Ueber Persius. In *Schrift. d. Mannheim Gessellsch.* V., p. 301.  
 79. Kriegk, G. N. De A. P. F. Jenæ, 1701.  
 80. Plifke. De discrimine. sat. Horat., Persii, Juv. Progr. Hechingen, 1863.  
 81. Rein, A. G. De Persii sat. et. Horatii epp. Geræ, 1839.  
 82. Stieber, G. F. S. Coniectanea in. . . Ovidii, Jul. Obs. et Persii Loca. Erlangen, 1786.  
 83. Willeke, H. Quid elocutio Juv. et Persiana differat. Stendal, 1869.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS\*

"THAT the government will continue to publish" (Rpt. Supt. of Documents, 1907, p. 18). The sinister significance of this plain, everlasting fact has hitherto been lost upon the public man as well as upon the librarian. If the former's interest in the subject were not too immediately "next" he would scorn to support the present unbusinesslike method of disposing of public documents simultaneously by sale and by free distribution. In one year the income of the office of the Superintendent of Documents from sales has doubled itself (\$16,000 in 1906, \$32,000 in 1907; p. 16, supra). If this increase can take place

\*Superintendent of Documents. 13th annual report, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. Washington, 1907. 140 p. O.

at the same time that the congressman is making presents of public documents to his constituents and the government is placing reserve copies in designated depositories, there is slight chance that a sales system only combined with regulated distribution, would have any deleterious effect on the labor interests of the big printing plant at Washington.

"That the government will continue to publish." . . . Let the practical bearing of this fact as it existed in 1789, as it exists in 1908, and as it will continue to exist in all time to come, once sink in. Wherever it does, and the gray matter is honest American stuff, the odiousness of the custom of making presents to political constituents of a product for which government exacts payment from non-constituents, is apparent.

It is legally required of the Superintendent of Documents that he account for the documents and the money passing through his office, which it is expected in time to make self-supporting. What are the returns to government to account for maintaining its free distribution of public documents? There is something amusing in the spectacle of government throwing overboard at the prow reckless quantities of the product which are hoarded with great care at the stern.

Every librarian will do well to study this 1907 report. Business methods of accounting for stock have been introduced into the office for the first time since its organization in 1895. While it is to be regretted that the installation has greatly retarded the cataloging service, it is to be hoped that the very cause of delay will be the means of accelerating in future the delayed publication of the catalogs.

The library of the office now numbers 92,125 pieces. With such resources it is a pity that some provision cannot be made for special bibliographical work. The preparation of a general catalog is such an enormous undertaking that it seems almost hopeless of realization. The production of subject lists, intelligently constructed and devoid of the flubdubbery usually associated by the librarian with bibliography, would, in time, make the need of a general catalog less and less.

The report contains an appreciative reference to the document discussion at the Asheville conference. It is to be hoped, for the good of the librarians and the ease of the Documents Office, that this may be made a regular feature of the American Library Association conferences.

A. R. HASSE.

### INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES OF SOUTHERN LIBRARIES\*

THERE is a wonderful development now spreading over the entire South. The pro-

\*From address "Public libraries in the South, what has been done, what can be done," read before Southern Educational Association, Lexington, Ky., Dec. 28, 1907.

ducts of the soil, of the mines and the factories are increasing with rapid strides. This industrial and commercial awakening has made the South rather than the West the land of opportunity. Fortunately with this marvellous material development there is progressing at the same time the work of education. In a sense these are related to one another as cause and effect. This fact makes the present a most opportune time for the library not only to present its claim for support, but also to offer its services to assist. The library must identify itself with these two great factors in this forward movement; that is first, the educational, second, the industrial and commercial. . . .

The library must come into step with the industrial and commercial forward movement of the South by making itself useful to men of business and affairs as well as to the professional man. This can be done by furnishing technical literature to those who are engaged in our industrial development and by preparing to answer the questions which they will bring; by supplying them with information on the latest mechanical improvement or the newest invention; by getting in touch with the Government at Washington, which will send free of charge to the smallest library bulletins of the most practical value to every manufacturer, farmer, tobacco raiser or cotton grower.

At the Louisville Free Public Library a building contractor recently came to the reference department with a question in hydrostatics. After some search the desired information was found. Supplying this to him promptly caused the builder to alter some of his plans of construction at a saving of thousands of dollars. It probably also caused him and others to alter their ideas as to the proper function and scope of the public library. This kind of demand and the purpose to fulfil it are evidenced in the Goodwyn Institute Library recently established at Memphis for the special promotion of industrial and technical interests.

The library must further identify itself with commercial progress by demonstrating that it is a paying investment in any community. Its influence is not only wholesome in general, but by adding to the educational advantages of a town it makes that town a more desirable place of residence, thereby attracting the best class of citizens as well as new business enterprises.

A third method of connecting the library closely with industrial progress is the recognition of it as a department of the city or town government, to be made of direct service to the city administration, as are the office of the city attorney, boards of public buildings and public safety. This feature first undertaken on a large scale by the New York State Library has recently been established in Baltimore

W. F. YUST.

## INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE Boston *Globe* of Feb. 2 printed several contributions by well-known librarians answering the question, "What can the public libraries do for the industrial needs of the community." Sam Walter Foss, of the Somerville Public Library, says: "Industrial workers have hitherto, on the whole, kept out of public libraries because of a suspicion—perhaps not entirely without foundation—that they are not wanted there. They are suspicions that they do not know the etiquette of the place. They look upon it as a proper resort for men with bulging heads, but not the place for men with calloused hands. It has taken a generation of cold exclusiveness to generate this idea; but a generation of kindly tact and brotherly sympathy will eradicate it.

Let the industrial workers know that all the book reviews and trade journals can tell them may be had from their public libraries for the asking, and we can change the bulk of our American youth in a generation from a horde of aimless bunglers to a well drilled army of artisans and masterful and productive men.

"After all this is done, if the industrial workers will not come to the public library, carry the public library to them. Make distributing stations, if possible, of the great manufacturing plants, the factories and the big shops. It will be easy to get the co-operation of the manufacturers, for they all prefer experts to bunglers."

George W. Rankin, of the Fall River Public Library, describes the efforts there made to extend and improve the collection of works on textile manufacture, engineering, mechanics, chemistry, and the mechanic arts; and Hiller C. Wellman tells of the work done at the Springfield City Library to bring technical and industrial books to the attention of men in varied occupations, by means of printed lists on a wide variety of subjects, which are mailed, posted or distributed where they will be useful. Mr. Wellman adds: "Does it pay? In four years, while the population increased about 16 per cent., the use of these technical books increased 145 per cent.

"But the best testimony is not statistical, but comes from the men themselves. For example, a textile designer declared that his company was able to beat competition because of the freshness of the designs he got from the library. A young mechanic with an armful of books said he was to get \$3.50 instead of \$2.50 per day, and that he had learned enough to get a job where new machinery is used instead of the old that he was accustomed to. Still another stated that, largely as a result of his reading, he had invented three successful loom devices and had been promoted to assistant superintendent."

## BOOKS FOR MEN IN SHOPS

THE Dayton (O.) Public Library has published as a neat enclosure catalog, with union imprint, a list of books "of practical interest to men in the shops"—machinists, electricians, molders, plumbers, woodworkers—which presents an excellent suggestion to other librarians in manufacturing centers. An edition of 1800 was paid for in advance by orders from firms and trade unions in the respective industries.

Under "Machine shop practice" there are sub-divisions of "Reference and miscellaneous" books, Magazines, General works, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Automobiles, Compressed air, Dies, tools, etc., Gas, oil and heat engines, Gearing, Mechanics, Mechanical drawing, Metallurgy, Steam engineering, Refrigeration, Turbines, Strength of materials, Invention; and the other general subjects are: Electricity, Foundry practice, Plumbing and Woodworking, similarly subdivided. The second page of cover contains an index to specific subjects, and the last page a schedule of library hours and location of branches.

The first page of the text gives the following capital notices, which is here reprinted in full as an example to other libraries:

### SHOP MEN, NOTICE!

Did you ever stop to think that the *opportunity* for an *education* is at your elbow? The *Public Library* with its 70,000 books is for the free use of the men of Dayton. Any man who takes a little time and effort can secure its benefits.

This list shows some of the books which will help you in your daily work.

Many other kinds of books are in the library, and a visit to the open shelves will show you what there is to read and to study.

### HOW TO DO IT

You can borrow any of the books (except reference books) for two or four weeks at a time. Or you can answer puzzling questions in your work by consulting the reference books or the reference assistant any time in the day. And you can give half an hour any evening you are downtown, to looking over the trade journals and other fresh magazines and daily papers in the reading room.

You are *welcome* any weekday, *any time* from 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.

*New books* in the trades and sciences are added to the library monthly, and their names are announced in the daily papers on frequent Saturdays.

A blank page is left here for inserting the names of the new books.

Suggestions as to good books desirable for the library are welcomed.

*Keep this list for reference.*

## MARYLAND STATE LIBRARIANSHIP

THE following is the correspondence which passed between the governor of Maryland and the recent state librarian:

FEBRUARY 19, 1908.

Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers, Annapolis, Maryland.

DEAR MADAM: I have considered very carefully your application for the position of state librarian, as well as the number of letters endorsing you for this position, which, I must confess, are very strong and complimentary to yourself; especially the ones from Mr. Poe, Mr. Bernard Carter, Mr. Wm. S. Bryan, Mr. William Pinckney Whyte, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

From the conclusions I have reached, however, I regret very much that I shall be unable to reappoint you to this position. I want to say, however, that I have been more embarrassed in reaching this conclusion than I have been in any other appointment I have to make. You have held this position for a number of years and I must say to you frankly that this contributes not a little to my decision in making the appointment in another direction.

There are so few of these places and so many applicants of sterling qualities, efficiency and good party record who are anxious to enjoy the honors of a public position that we are forced, as we are in your case, to gratify them by failing to reappoint officers against whom there has been no complaint.

I hope and believe that you will accept this result and realize fully that I did the best I could from the considerations with which I had to deal, and that it does not in any wise reflect upon You. With highest personal regard, I am,

Very truly yours,  
AUSTIN L. CROTHERS.

FEBRUARY 24, 1908.

His Excellency, Austin L. Crothers, Annapolis, Md.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant was duly received and I thank you for the very kindly sentiments expressed therein.

I hereby tender my resignation as state librarian, to take effect on Feb. 29, 1908. Please notify my successor that I shall be ready to turn over the keys of the library and the property of the state to her custody on Saturday morning, Feb. 29, at 10 a.m.

Referring to the paragraph of your letter in which you say that there are "so many applicants of sterling qualities, efficiency and good party record," I must say that I cannot see how the appointment of another woman, and one without training or experience in library work, satisfies the requirements of the phrase quoted.

For 12 years the State Library has been "out of politics" and my application for reappointment was based on experience, efficiency and faithful service. Many states are now alive to the fact that rotation in office is more detrimental to the interests of state libraries

than to any other department of government and, hence, the tendency now is to make the tenure of office dependent solely on the qualifications of the incumbent, without any regard to the "good of the party."

Fully appreciating that the personal element has not entered into the matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

ANNE BURTON JEFFERS.

Little information is given in the press with regard to the new incumbent. The *Baltimore News* of Feb. 29 contains a note which refers to Miss Shaffer as "attractively brisk and bright of feature, and brightly and briskly attractive in form," and, continuing, says: "Miss Shaffer impresses one as being fully as capable of keeping one 'guessing' as is Governor Crothers, who appointed her, when a desire to learn more than she cares to convey is manifested by an interviewer she has a way of smiling that fully compensates one for all she does not say." No mention is made of her library experience or qualification.

## ARE REVIEWS RELIABLE?

In a recent address before the Connecticut Library Association, Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian of Yale University, is quoted as saying:

"Publishers send to newspapers notices of books in pamphlet form; these are often copied without credit. A criticism of a book is often written by the author. Publishers say that prepared notices are one of the necessary evils of the day. A large proportion of book reviewing to-day is not honest. A literary journal usually pays attention only to the books sent to it to review, and makes a selection from these. Criticisms of books are influenced by the advertising of their publishers. When an advertisement is sent with a book, the book is reviewed quickly. The fear of losing advertisements restrains a journal from giving adverse notices. Publishers' notices are the work of craftsmen who know how to talk about a book without passing judgment. Notices of a half-dozen kinds of books are written by the same reviewer, who cannot be expert in as many fields. Reviewers for as many different journals are written by the same man and worded a little differently."

Much though I respect Mr. Keogh's judgment, as a reviewer of some years' experience I venture to think that his criticism is too sweeping and too severe. It is safe to say that no newspaper of the first class uses publishers' notices. Without questioning the correctness of Mr. Keogh's information, one is loth to believe that many authors would be guilty of such inconceivably bad taste as to review their own books. While the balance of Mr. Keogh's criticism may, and no doubt does, apply to the ruck of mediocre newspapers and second- or third-rate reviews, I do not believe for a moment that it applies to such reviews as the *Nation* and *Spectator*,

the *Saturday Review* and the *Dial*, nor to newspapers of the class of the *New York Post* and *Times*; and it is to these alone that any intelligent librarian will look for advice in selecting his books. It is, of course, quite true that even the best reviews rarely look beyond the books sent them by publishers, and obviously can only give extended notices to a few of these; but it is equally true that these reviews receive press copies of practically every book of any real importance, and of such books authoritative and reasonably impartial notices will be found in one or other of the reviews. It is the librarian's fault if he wilfully ignores the universally recognized reviews in favor of his local newspaper.

From personal experience with several of the leading reviews in England and America, I think I can say without hesitation that so far as periodicals of this class are concerned it is not the practice to send various classes of books to the same reviewer. Even if the editors were so ill-advised, there is no occasion to do so, as in this age of specialization a man can always be found equipped with special knowledge for the appraisal of even the most out-of-the-way books. The practice with one of these reviews (and in the case of the others it is not essentially different) is to send its reviewers, at the opening of each of the four seasons, a list of publishers' announcements upon which the reviewer marks those he wishes to deal with, the editor reserving the right to send only such of them as he may see fit. If one of these reviewers were so lacking in common-sense as to ask for a book upon which he was not competent to pass judgment, the review could scarcely pass the editor, or if by some mischance it did get into print, it assuredly would not happen a second time.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE following topics were those covered in the program of the American Library Institute, in its meeting on Thursday evening, March 12, at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City:

(1) Except in the administration of a few of the great storehouse libraries of the country, have we not reached a time when the most pressing duty and responsibility of the librarian is that of selection and rejection? And, if yes, what general principles underlie this work?

(2) Ought not libraries of a certain grade to be created permanent depositories of public documents issued by the general government—to insure completeness of collections and most efficient administration of the same?

Also the Institute held a business meeting on Thursday morning, March 13, at the Hotel Chelsea. The official report of both these meetings will be given in the next number of the *L. J.*

## American Library Association

### THE MINNETONKA CONFERENCE

#### Post Conference information

These are the plans proposed for those attending the Minnetonka Lake Conference, as outlined by the Travel Committee:

*Leech Lake and the wilds of Minnetonka.*—If 25 or more make applications a personally-conducted party will spend 10 days on a trip to Leech Lake and region thereabouts. Leech Lake is 7½ hours by train from Minneapolis. It has a broken shore of over 500 miles and is one of Minnesota's most attractive lakes. There is a large Indian reservation which can be easily visited. Glengarry is the name of a club house surrounded by a number of cottages on a point of land extending out into the lake. Under the same management as the club house is a houseboat with 12 state rooms, accommodating about 25 persons. This boat makes a nine-day cruise of the lake, visiting the many bays and even going up into the rivers, anchoring nightly in a different place, thus giving constant change of scenery. Persons staying at the club house can explore the lake in gasoline launches. There is excellent fishing. The cost of this trip for those staying at the club house will be about \$30; for the houseboat party about \$35. The first 25 applicants only can be booked for the houseboat. Applications should be made to H. W. Wilson, chairman A. L. A. transportation committee, Minneapolis. He will supply circulars and all further particulars to all who write to him.

*Yellowstone Park.*—A trip to Yellowstone Park can be made from Minneapolis in nine days, of which 5½ are taken up by the coaching trip in the park, a stop being made each night at a different one of the delightful park hotels. This trip from Minneapolis to Minneapolis, including everything—transportation, Pullman, coaches, hotels and meals—will cost about \$104.

*Duluth, the copper country, and great lakes.*—This trip will be taken as a part of the return journey for all those from eastern and central points, and it is hoped that many from the west will make the trip with this party to Mackinac Island, returning thence to Minneapolis. The lake steamer connects with railroads at Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo.

This will be a nine-day trip, the party leaving Minnetonka Lake in the morning and spending a day and a night at Duluth, which is at the head of Lake Superior, and one of the notable cities of the country. Here the famous "Boulevard Drive" and probably a boat excursion will be taken. From Duluth the party will spend 2½ days in "the copper country" of northern Michigan, seeing at Calumet the famous Calumet and Hecla mines and their rock and shaft houses and

machinery. A trip to Lake Linden and Dollar Bay will show the stamp mills and smelters as well as the copper rolling mills. The Calumet and Hecla Library will be visited and a gala day is promised by our Calumet friends. A day will be spent at Houghton, Mich., where the Michigan College of Mines is located, and we are promised a visit to a mine and an opportunity to see the notable collection of minerals at the college as well as the models of many of the nearby mines.

Should this party number 75 or more, Marquette will be visited, where the beautiful shores of Lake Superior and the "Painted Rocks" are well worth seeing. At Houghton, one of the largest and finest of the lake steamers will be taken for the wonderful voyage through the Great Lakes, with stops at the "Soo," where the enormous locks are among the wonders of the world. At Mackinac Island, beautiful and historic, between Lakes Michigan and Huron, the party will split, those persons going to Chicago spending the night at the hotel on the island and proceeding by another steamer the next morning. The eastern party will continue in the original steamer after a stay of a few hours and a ride about the island. Three days after leaving Houghton, Buffalo will be reached in the early morning, so that Niagara Falls may be visited by any that desire.

It is intended to make this nine-day trip a personally-conducted one, the total expense, including transportation on railroads and steamers, Pullman berths, state rooms, hotels, meals, rides, transfers of party and baggage — in short everything but souvenirs — will be for the nine days about \$55 to Buffalo, \$52 to Chicago, \$47 to Detroit, \$50 to Cleveland.

The approximate cost of railroad tickets, Pullman berths and meals returning from Minnetonka Lake by quickest route to the above points would be about \$29 to Buffalo, \$10 to Chicago, \$21 to Detroit, \$24 to Cleveland. Therefore the actual cost of the post conference lake and copper country trip would really be the difference between these two amounts. The cost of the lake trip will be less than above estimated if a party of 100 or more take the trip, and it is possible that some reduction may be made on account of the A. L. A. meeting which would further reduce the above figures. It should be remembered, however, that the present regular railroad rates are practically what the former fare and one-third concession gave us.

To estimate the entire expense of attending conference and returning with this lake party add the estimated cost of lake trip as above to one railway fare from your home to Minneapolis and then add fare from nearest lake point that the steamer touches to your home.

Application for this trip should be made as early as possible and not later than June 1 (as lake steamer state rooms will be gone after that date) to Frederick W. Faxon,

chairman, travel committee, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass. He expects to conduct this party himself. Detailed information will be given in the May *Bulletin*, but preliminary applications should be made now.

F. W. FAXON, *Travel Committee*.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

*Committee changes.* Miss Elizabeth Griffin, supervisor of bookbinding in the Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed to membership on the Committee on Bookbindings and Bookpapers *vice* W. P. Cutter, resigned.

Purd B. Wright, of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, has been appointed to membership on the Committee on Federal and State Relations *vice* R. R. Bowker, resigned.

C. H. Brown, of the John Crerar Library, has been named as additional member of the Travel Committee.

*Exchange of Bulletin.* The secretary was authorized to send the *A. L. A. Bulletin* regularly as an exchange to a list of 16 library journals in the United States and Europe.

*Report of delegate to Library Association.* The report of J. C. M. Hanson, accredited representative of the A. L. A. to the annual meeting of the Library Association at Glasgow, was submitted and accepted. It appears in full in the *Bulletin* for March and is chiefly devoted to his work with the British Catalog Rules Committee.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary*.

#### PUBLISHING BOARD

The A. L. A. Publishing Board held a meeting in Boston at its office, 34 Newbury st., on Feb. 12-13.

Mr. Soule, a member of the Board and its treasurer since 1901, having resigned, and a new member not having been appointed by the Executive Board, it was necessary for the Publishing Board to choose a new treasurer. The Board had appointed by correspondence Mr. Gardner M. Jones as treasurer, and confirmed this action as of Jan. 1. Under this appointment Mr. Jones acts as treasurer, but not as a member of the Board.

*A. L. A. Booklist.* At the October meeting of the Board it was decided to issue the *Booklist* 10 times instead of eight each year, so during 1908 numbers will be issued monthly except in July and August. The price, however, will remain the same, \$1 per year; 15 cents for single copies.

Owing to the increasing number of books to be noticed, it was voted to omit from the *Booklist* all special lists and all matter not strictly pertaining to the current record. It was agreed that in future the *List* should be more comprehensive, and should include many books which hitherto have been omitted because of cost, technical nature, or which for other reasons were unsuitable for a small library.



On the editor's recommendation it was decided to omit in future the Expansive classification numbers, as the number of libraries using that classification are few, and in general had trained workers, so that the need of the numbers was not imperative.

*A. L. A. Catalog rules.* Mr. Hanson, chairman of the Catalog rules committee, has lately sent to the Board copy for the "A. L. A. Catalog rules." It is expected that these will be printed and ready for distribution in time for the Minnetonka meeting. Further notice will be given in the May number of the *Bulletin* and in the *Booklist*.

*A. L. A. Subject headings.* The work of securing and digesting material is nearly completed, and the editor, Miss Crawford, will shortly begin the actual preparation of copy for the printer. If any librarian, cataloger or reference assistant has any suggestions to make they should be sent at once to 34 Newbury street, if they are to be considered.

Miss Crawford has lately spent three months in Boston and has discussed her plans in much detail with the resident members of the Advisory committee, Mr. G. M. Jones and Miss Browne, and with Miss Hitchler, of the Brooklyn Public Library. It is not expected that the book will be ready for distribution before next spring.

*Book tests.* Mrs. S. C. Fairchild prepared in connection with her courses on book selection at the New York State Library School a series of book tests for different classes of books, each consisting of a number of questions indicating the points that should be kept in mind in estimating the value of individual books, together with illustrative material.

The tests have been used in mimeograph form and have proved so useful in training students that it seemed worth while to make these available for other schools. The tests would also be useful to every librarian to place in the hands of the book committee or of those who read and recommend books for purchase. The price will not exceed 25 cents.

*Cards for photographic reprints.* Photographic facsimiles of rare books and manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford are often made for American libraries. In order that students may know where such facsimiles are to be found, the Publishing Board proposes to print catalog cards for these reproductions, each card to show in what library or libraries they are. Arrangements have been made through Prof. Cunliffe, of Wisconsin University, to receive regular information of the facsimiles made. Subscriptions will be received for the whole set at a price not to exceed 4 cents per title. Librarians interested in this undertaking are asked to report to the secretary of the Board.

*Fairy tale index.* An index to fairy tales

was presented to the Board at its October meeting, and it has been voted to print it. Libraries interested in such an index should make their suggestions directly to Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, to whom the work has been referred.

*French list.* Prof. J. C. Bracq, of Vassar College, has compiled a list of French books suitable for general reading. He has indicated, when desirable, whether the books included are written from the Catholic or Protestant standpoint. This will be issued as number 3 of the Foreign book list series. Price will be announced later.

*Handbook of library economy.* The Board received a request from the Library school round table to take up the publication of a text-book of library economy, and to appoint an editor-in-chief. The different subjects which go to make up such a handbook will be assigned to different persons, and the individual chapters will first be issued separately in pamphlet form, with a view to subsequent revision and consolidation. It is hoped that the plans will be completed before the Minnetonka meeting.

*Italian list.* The issue of this list has been unavoidably delayed, but it is hoped that a list by an Italian scholar will soon be available.

*Kroeger Guide.* "The Guide to the use and study of reference books" has proved a most useful text-book for library and normal schools, as well as for individual library assistants. Since its publication, in 1903, many new reference books have been published, which Miss Kroeger has listed year by year in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and the *A. L. A. Booklist*. The section pertaining to cyclopedias needs entire revision, and it has been voted to issue a new edition of the "Guide" rather than a supplement. This will be ready in the fall.

The price of the old edition will be reduced after April 1 to 75 cents. Copies in sheets for mounting on cards will be furnished at 60 cents for 2 copies.

*Library plans.* The Board will publish this spring a collection of views and plans of library buildings, selected and approved by the League of Library Commissions, and edited, with text, by Miss Cornelia Marvin, of the Oregon Library Commission. This will be sold at \$1.25 for single copies, but a discount of 40 per cent. for 25 or more copies will be made on orders received *direct* from libraries, library schools, or state library commissions.

*Music list.* Miss Hooper, of the Brookline Public Library, has been preparing a list of music and books on music. Care has been taken in selecting the most suitable editions for public libraries. This the Board hopes to issue some time this spring.



## State Library Associations

### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the Public Library, Bristol, on Feb. 5, 1908. Mr. C. L. Wooding was both presiding officer and host. His cordial welcome to their new library building was warmly seconded by Judge Epaphroditus Peck, secretary of the library's board of directors. Judge Peck also gave a history of the library movement in Bristol leading up to the erection of the present beautiful building, which represents the general effort and interest of Bristol's citizens, since the funds for its erection were all raised by them.

The business transacted at the morning session consisted of the reading and acceptance of the secretary's report of the last meeting, her annual report and the annual report of the treasurer.

The report of the executive committee on the printing of the *Connecticut Magazine* index was a report of progress. The motion was carried that a committee to nominate officers for the coming year be appointed from the floor to report at the afternoon session. Mr. W. K. Stetson, Mr. F. B. Gay and the secretary were appointed.

The chief feature of the morning was a paper read by Miss Alice T. Cummings, of the Hartford Public Library, on "The delivery desk." She had secured forms and rules used in connection with the delivery desk from about 15 libraries and gave the usages of these libraries in different lines of the work. These comparisons were helpful and suggestive. Among other things she said that the point of contact with the books of a library for the greater number of people is undoubtedly the delivery desk. The public gets there its first impression of the library. It is vital that the first impression, as well as later ones, be favorable. She spoke of the increased liberality which a number of libraries report in the number of books lent at a time. One novel, a recent magazine, and any reasonable number of non-fiction are given to one borrower at a time in some libraries, and non-fiction may be renewed as many times as desired subject to recall. Others charge non-fiction for four weeks when taken. It is customary to grant vacation privileges, with the right of recall reserved. Duplicate pay collections are reported as helping to solve satisfactorily the problem of furnishing enough fiction to meet the popular demand. The desk attendant should show interest in a person's requests, and judgment in the kind of books offered. Tact, courtesy, self-control, patience, a sense of humor, punctuality, and accuracy were a few of the virtues mentioned as necessary in a desk attendant.

The paper was followed by questions and a discussion of the subjects introduced in it.

The meeting then adjourned to the parish house of Trinity Church, where the ladies' clubs of the city entertained the members of the Association most hospitably at luncheon.

At the afternoon session Rev. Ozora S. Davis, of New Britain, gave an illuminating address on "Some studies in Dante's Purgatory." He spoke of the difficulty of reading Dante because of its crowded references to history, its inverted renderings and obsolete terms. He said, "Begin by skipping obscurities; read for the story." The Temple edition of the "Divine comedy" he recommended as a good one, giving as it does both the Italian and English.

Mr. Wooding then called for a report of the nominating committee on officers for the ensuing year. It was as follows: president, Charles L. Wooding, Bristol; vice-presidents, Mrs. C. H. Bissell, Southington; Miss C. M. Acton, Saybrook; Rev. F. W. Harriman, Windsor; Gen. W. A. Aiken, Norwich; Miss Ida Spurr, Falls Village; A. C. Bates, E. Granby; secretary, Miss Grace A. Child, Derby; treasurer, Miss Jessie W. Hayden, E. Hartford. The secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the entire list of officers as read.

Mr. George Godard, of Hartford, followed with a report of the Committee on Connecticut Bibliography for the preceding year. The several cards received from different libraries have been deposited in the Pequot Library. The Yale University Library is copying some of its cards for books on Connecticut and intends contributing to the bibliographical collection the ones from which the copy is made.

The paper by Mr. William P. Cutter, of the Forbes Library, Northampton, on the "Selection of technical books" had the following helpful suggestions: In starting to develop a technical collection we should first look near at hand for the everyday industries and buy books on those. Home-making is the most common industry. Books on home architecture, on flower and vegetable gardens, dress-making, cooking, care of children, and the like will be read by a large and thoughtful number of the community. Let the books bought be practical until there is a call for the theoretical. For the men and boys get books on amusements and sports, for the women on fancywork, pyrography, bridge.

After home life and amusements are provided for, take home industries. Get books or magazines on facial massage and hair-dressing for the barber, on design for the jeweller, on horses for the liveryman. In farming communities have books on poultry, bee-keeping, fertilizers, dairying. Make use of the publications of the Department of Agriculture.

Those who live in manufacturing towns should have books on the manufactories of the town; if possible, securing books which treat the industry from all sides, giving the history, as well as theory and practice of the

work. Danbury should have books on hats, Bridgeport on the sewing-machine, on fire-arms and clocks.

How are you to find out about these books and where to get them? First, take Severance's "Guide to current periodicals of the United States and Canada." This gives lists of periodicals on different subjects. Find those on the industry you are looking up. Write to the editors of these papers, enclosing stamps and asking for sample copy of the magazine and for titles of the best modern works on the subject. You are pretty sure to get answers from some of them. Then write to your book dealer or the publishers and ask to have the book sent on approval. Show them to the managers of the manufactories and get their opinion. Probably you will also succeed in arousing their interest so that they will be willing to bulletin your books in their workshops. Technical journals are the best sources of reviews on technical books. Any others are almost useless. Buy no old technical books. Look out for those published first in England and reissued in America under American imprint.

How shall we get boys and men into the library? Keep eternally at the people through the newspapers. Have something brief and to the point appear every day or two, and write it yourself. A lunch-cart would make a good branch library in which to take books to the doors of manufactories and so reach the working people.

Mr. Cutter's paper was followed by one written by Mr. William N. C. Carlton, of Trinity College Library, Hartford, on "Reorganizing a library after damage by fire," and was read by Mr. F. B. Gay. Mr. Carlton's paper was a description of the fire which visited Trinity College Library in May, 1907, of the scattering of the books and magazines during their removal from the building and the difficulties of getting them together and rearranging them.

Mr. Cutter spoke of the contemplated changes in the copyright law. A motion was carried as follows:

*"Resolved, The Connecticut Library Association protests against any legislation abridging the privileges of importing books, enjoyed by libraries under the existing law."*

Mr. Godard moved that the best thanks of the members be extended to the librarian, ladies who had arranged the luncheon, and speakers for the entertainment of the day.

It was also moved that the place of the next meeting be left to the executive committee with power.

The meeting was then adjourned.

GRACE A. CHILD, *Secretary*.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the association was held in the children's room at the Public Library, Wednesday evening, Feb.

12, 1908, with an attendance of about 100 persons, President W. D. Johnston being in the chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, addressed the association briefly.

The first speaker on the program was Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, chief of the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress, who gave some very interesting "Reminiscences and impressions of the Glasgow conference of September, 1907," which he attended as official delegate of the American Library Association. Mr. Hanson confined his remarks principally to personal experiences, without attempting to give a full account of the proceedings of the conference. His description of the exceedingly hospitable manner in which the British librarians were entertained in the city of Glasgow was especially interesting to those of his hearers who have attended various conferences of the American Library Association. To quote some of his words: "The opening feature of the conference at Glasgow was a reception to the visiting librarians given by the corporation of the city at the Municipal Chambers, on Monday evening, Sept. 16. All the ceremonial rooms of the vast building were thrown open to the guests, who consisted of the members of the association and about 2000 of the élite of Glasgow. It was difficult for one accustomed to A. L. A. conferences to realize that the highest city officials and the best society of the second city in the kingdom had here put in an appearance to welcome a body of 200 librarians. Throughout the week that followed the American delegate was destined to have it forced upon him again and again that the Library Association occupies quite a different place in the estimation of the people of Great Britain than does the A. L. A. here in America. Others will be able to explain this more satisfactorily than I. One or two reasons may, however, be referred to in passing. Ours is a much larger country, in area as well as in population. We are a busy people, more given to commercialism and the practical affairs of life than to literature and books. Ours is also a young nation. When its history shall extend back for 1200 years or more, perhaps a representative body of American librarians may be received as were the members of the Library Association at Glasgow."

Mr. Hanson spoke of the attendance of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who made two brief addresses, one before the association and one at a luncheon following the laying of the cornerstone of the new Mitchell Library. "In both addresses, but particularly in the second one, Mr. Carnegie held up the example of American library and civic enterprise as well worthy of emulation by the libraries and municipalities of Great Britain. He paid a high tribute to the work done by a lady librarian of the South, not mentioning her name. Perhaps there were few present, aside from

the American delegate, who knew that he was picturing the work of Miss Wallace, of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

"The British librarians impressed me as readier and more experienced debaters than the average A. L. A. member. There were life and snap in the proceedings, perhaps less regard for an opponent's feelings, and more of the give-and-take sort of exchange than we are accustomed to hear."

One feature noted by Mr. Hanson was the part taken in some of the discussions by "men not librarians, but evidently trustees, or otherwise connected with or interested in libraries, some of them persons of great influence and high standing in their communities."

Mr. Hanson closed by paying a tribute to the unflinching courtesy and kindly attention which the British librarians extended to their guests.

The next speaker was Dr. Cyrus Adler, who gave a brief historical account of the International Exchange Service conducted by the Smithsonian Institution.

The association then adjourned.

WILLARD O. WATERS, *Secretary*.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club is planning to hold its annual meeting in June at Lenox, and to invite the library clubs of New England to meet with the Massachusetts Library Club at that time. It will be a three days' session.

The general subjects for discussion will be library buildings, and General library administration.

Suggestions as to topics for papers or discussions should be sent to the secretary, Mr. Drew B. Hall, Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.

### Library Clubs

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Feb. 13, the speaker of the evening being Mr. Hodges, of the Cincinnati Public Library. His subject was "Our public library as I know it."

Mr. Hodges sketched the early history of the Library Society of Cincinnati, some of the works of which are still left on the shelves. He then told more fully of the work of the last eight years. With the aid of the stereopticon he told of different departments of the work in a most instructive and interesting manner.

He spoke of the value of using pictures in the children's hour; and, to illustrate this, showed on the screen some views taken in Germany that were used in teaching the children of that country.

The lecture was also of interest in showing the remarkable work done for the blind by the Cincinnati Public Library.

EMILY M. WILCOXSON, *Secretary*.

#### IOWA CITY LIBRARY CLUB

ON Feb. 4 the Library Club of Iowa City held its first regular meeting for 1908 in the trustees' room of the Public Library. The general topics for discussion this year are the various schools for library training, their aims and standards. A formal report is given, followed by a free discussion. In addition the club is working out a plan of having a selected number of the new and important books reviewed, with a résumé of the leading events in the library world.

The meetings are attended by the staffs of the University and public libraries, with the trustees of the latter. The following officers for the present year were elected: president, Malcolm G. Wyer; vice-president, Jennie Roberts; secretary-treasurer, Caroline Langworthy. CAROLINE LANGWORTHY, *Secretary*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The third meeting of the season was held on Monday, Feb. 10, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. In the absence of the president and the two vice-presidents the meeting was called to order at 8.30 p.m. by Mr. John Ashhurst. Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted, and the chairman introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. John L. Stewart, librarian and professor of economics and history at Lehigh University.

Taking for his text the well-known remark of Burke's, "There are three estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery yonder there sits a fourth estate, more important far than they all," Professor Stewart gave an interesting talk upon the main features connected with the evolution of the power of newspapers, from the days when the Star Chamber was the strict censor of all published expression of public opinion, to the present time, which is so far removed from the 17th century that not since 1798 has the United States government felt that suppression of the freedom of the press has been necessary, nor has any prosecution for political libel been brought in England since 1832.

The word editor in the modern sense of a director of a great corps of newspaper writers was unknown until 1803, and the opinion commonly held that, "No gentleman would write for the newspapers, no gentleman would read the newspapers," has not quite passed away in England at the present day. All the earlier newspaper editors in the United States were social and political outcasts; either French or Irish, whose resentment against the suppression of expressed opinion in their own country found vent in the virulence with which they attacked public men in America. To the reader accustomed to the modern hero-worship of Washington it is a remarkable revelation to read the criticisms of his policy expressed in the *Aurora* in the last decades of

the 18th century. The "Sedition law" of 1798 was passed by the Federalist party to check this unbridled expression of opinion, but was so obnoxious in its severity that it resulted in the defeat of the party two years later and was repealed as soon as Jefferson came into office.

A great change in feeling has taken place since the days of the *Aurora*. The newspaper world is no longer made up of social and political outcasts, while the newspaper has ceased to be simply a party organ, and has become a tremendous factor in political education. Some of the best criticism of literature and art of the present day appears in the public press. The function of the newspaper is that of a large nervous system which reflects the life of the whole nation.

At the conclusion of Professor Stewart's talk Mr. Ashhurst thanked him in the name of the club. The meeting was followed by the usual reception and tea.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

#### TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The Twin City Library Club held its regular meeting on Feb. 3, the *St. Paul Dispatch* acting as host. Dinner was served in the lunch-room at 7 o'clock, after which the club assembled in the library room, where Miss Marie Hohler, the librarian, read an interesting paper explaining the work and purpose of the reference library and information bureau. "The library of a newspaper is a storehouse of material for the editorial department. In addition to the general books of reference, there is a collection of about 25,000 photographs, all properly indexed and arranged by subject, and the cuts are also filed in the reference room. Every article of news and each editorial is indexed, stating the exact date, page and column where the item appeared. While the library is principally for the use of the newspaper staff, an information bureau has developed in connection with it. One specially interesting feature is the educational and resort bureau. Catalogs of schools and colleges of every description are on file, so that information can readily be furnished to parents or students. Through the resort bureau, the man who is planning his vacation may obtain description of attractions offered by various resorts, kind of fishing, price of hotels and boarding-houses, and even time of departure of trains and railroad fare."

Mr. William B. Stout, better known as "Jack-Knife," gave a delightful talk on "The newspaper as a factor in industrial education," showing models that had been made by boys throughout the state from suggestions given in the *Dispatch*.

The remainder of the evening was spent in visiting "Jack-Knife's" sanctum and workshop and in inspecting the excellent system of filing used in the reference library.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss F. J. Olcott, director of the Training School for Children's Librarians in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh visited the school on Feb. 14. She spoke to the students on the work with children in the Carnegie Library. After her talk there was an informal tea in the classroom.

Miss Edith Smith, children's librarian at the Apprentices' Library, gave a talk before the class on Feb. 20. Her subject was "Story-telling to children." Some of the students are telling stories to children in settlements and guilds in connection with their work in the school.

Practical work in the Free Library is now a feature of the second term. Each student spends an afternoon a week in one of the branches of the Free Library. The experience which they get in seeing the workings of a large circulating library is of great benefit to them. They also have an opportunity to work in the children's department of the Apprentices' Library.

A special course of lectures on reference work given by Miss Kroeger on Thursdays is attended by more than 40 assistants from the Free Library, the University Library and the Apprentices' Library.

### GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Edith Fulton, class of '05, has been appointed cataloger in the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Sara L. Young, class of '06, has resigned from the Connecticut State Library to become a cataloger in the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Mary P. Farr, class of '05, has completed the work of re-organizing the Zanesville (O.) Public Library, and will go on April 1 to organize the Hillsdale (Mich.) Public Library.

Miss Margaret Clark Smith, class of '03, was married on Dec. 25 to Mr. Walton Kirk Brainerd, of Morgantown, W. Va.

Mrs. Mary E. Daigh, class of '06, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Connellsville, Pa.

Miss Florence B. Custer, class of '07, has resigned her position in the Free Library of Philadelphia to become cataloger in the Public Library of Lansing, Mich.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director*.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL ANNUAL REPORT

The 21st annual report just issued covering the school year 1906-7 shows a larger attendance than in any previous year since the school was founded in 1887. 44 students in the winter school, 39 in the summer school, and

eight members of the staff of the New York State Library, a total of 91 persons, were enrolled.

The degree of B.L.S. was conferred upon 25 students who completed the two years' course of study, and the degree of M.L.S. upon two graduates of the class of 1892.

The summer session, held in 1907 for the first time in two years and planned with special reference to the librarians of small libraries in New York State, was the largest ever held.

The course of study in the winter school was strengthened by the introduction of new courses in library administration and government documents, and provision was made for additional practice work in other libraries and in bookbinding.

The demand from all parts of the country for the graduates of this school, especially for men who have been trained for library work, is greater than ever before and is a gratifying testimony to its work and reputation.

#### VISITING LECTURERS

So far during the present school year the school has been favored by visits from the following librarians and lecturers, who addressed the students on the subjects noted:

*October.*—Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, five lectures on: "The function of the library," "The selection of biographical books," "Presidents of the A. L. A.," "The American library movement."

*November.*—Miss Valfrid Palmgren, of the Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden, spent several days at the State Library and spoke to the school on "Library conditions in Sweden"; Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins gave an informal talk on the "Administration of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh"; Mr. A. L. Peck, of Gloversville described his recent experiences in European libraries.

*December.*—Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, of London, England, gave two valuable lectures on bookbinding: "The forwarding and binding" and "The tooling and decoration" of the "Book beautiful."

*February.*—Mr. Henry E. Legler, two lectures on the "Work of a library commission"; Miss J. Maud Campbell, librarian of the Passaic (N. J.) Public Library, one lecture on the "Selection of books for foreigners"; Miss Sarah B. Askew, two lectures on the "Work of the New Jersey library commission"; Mr. F. Richmond Fletcher, of the Library Bureau, one talk on "Filing systems."

#### NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY VISIT

The school will make its 17th annual visit to New England libraries April 8-16. The itinerary will include the following libraries and book shops:

*Springfield.*—City Library Association.

*Hartford.*—Public Library, Watkinson Library of Reference, Connecticut Historical Society Library, Connecticut State Library.

*Worcester.*—Clark University, American Antiquarian Society Library, Worcester County Law Library, Free Public Library.

*Boston.*—Boston Athenæum, Massachusetts State Library, Houghton, Mifflin & Company's Offices, Library Bureau, Public Library, Boston Book Company, Simmons College Library School, A. L. A. Headquarters and Publishing Board.

*Medford.*—Public Library.

*Cambridge.*—Harvard University, Riverside Press.

*Brookline.*—Public Library.

*Providence.*—Public Library, Athenæum Library, Brown University.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The entrance examinations for the Pratt Institute Library School take place June 12, 1908. The term opens Sept. 17, 1908.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The second term of the college year began Feb. 6, after a short midyear vacation.

The advanced students enjoyed a talk recently given them by Miss Sara Cone Bryant on story-telling.

#### SUMMER CLASS

The summer session of six weeks, July 7-Aug. 15, will be a general course, open only to women who either hold library positions or are under appointment to such positions.

Miss Harriet Peck, of the Gloversville Free Library, will give cataloging and classification, and Miss June Richardson Donnelly, instructor in the Simmons College Library School, will have charge of reference work and bibliography. Probably one of the most useful features of the summer session is the visits paid to neighboring libraries.

Any one wishing to enter for any of the courses offered may obtain full information by sending her name to Miss Mary E. Robbins, director, Simmons College Library School, Boston, Mass.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Bertha E. Royce, instructor in library economy, severed her connection with the school in December, much to the regret of staff and students. Miss Royce was then married to Mr. W. G. Hummel, a graduate of the agricultural department of the University of Illinois (1907). Mr. and Mrs. Hummel reside in New Mexico, where Mr. Hummel is connected with the Agricultural College.

As successor to Miss Royce the school was fortunate in securing Miss Florence E. Curtis, a graduate of the New York State Library School, of the class of 1896. Miss Curtis resigned the librarianship of the Saratoga Athenæum, Saratoga, N. Y., to come to us.

Miss Roxana G. Johnson, of the senior class, left at the end of 1907 to accept a position in the Winona Technical Institute to

continue the work of Miss Anna Phelps, who resigned.

Miss Anna Price, assistant professor of library economy, recently took the members of the junior class to Decatur, Ill., where they inspected the bindery of Mr. Herman Spies, the public library of the city, the James Milliken University Library, and the printing presses of the Decatur *Daily News*.

The seniors have been spending the month of February in practical field work at various public libraries of the state: Christina Denny, Bloomington; Ethel Bond, Champaign; Elizabeth Stout, Decatur; Della Northey, Evanston; Ida Lange, Galesburg; Lydia Phillips, Galesburg; Clara Gridley, Jacksonville; Margaret Hutchins, Joliet; Mayme Batterson, Joliet; Annabel Fraser, Oak Park; Grace McMahon, Oak Park; Mary Billingsley, Rockford; Fleda Straight, Waterloo, Iowa.

This is a repetition of last year's policy, which may now safely be said to have passed the experimental stage, judging from results obtained, the students' hearty appreciation of the opportunity to have practical experience at the loan desk, in the reference and children's departments, and the willingness of the libraries which co-operated last year to repeat the experience.

The first week of March was spent in the annual visit to Chicago libraries.

Miss Mary H. Clark, '01-'02, is now reviser of junior cataloging.

ALBERT S. WILSON, *Acting director*.

#### WINONA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following librarians who had attended summer schools have been added to the '08 class of the library school at Indianapolis: Miss Daisy Henley, Wabash, Ind.; Miss Edith Andrews, Seymour, Ind., and Miss Susan Weimer, Union City, Ind.

Lectures on the History of libraries have been introduced by the director.

The technical work begun by Miss Anna R. Phelps, recently appointed state organizer of New York, has been ably continued by Miss Roxana G. Johnson, of the University of Illinois Library School.

An outline course in children's library work given by Miss Carrie E. Scott, assistant organizer of the Public Library Commission of Indiana, forms an important part of the winter's term, which closed March 13 for the spring vacation.

MERICA HOAGLAND, *Director*.

A meeting was held on Feb. 25 to discuss the future of the library school interests of Indiana. Discussion centered on the following questions:

Shall the library school be continued at the Winona Technical Institute and Trade School, Indianapolis?

Shall it become affiliated with an Indianapolis professional school?

Shall it be reorganized as an independent Indiana Library School and possibly seek to secure state aid?

Shall it endeavor to obtain an endowment from Indanan citizens, or Mr. Andrew Carnegie?

Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, former State librarian, made a motion, which was carried, that a committee of seven be appointed to take such action as may be deemed necessary in formulating a plan for the school and all matters connected therewith and to report at some later day.

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The last weeks of the first semester of the Wisconsin Library School brought several special lectures for the class. On Jan. 22 Mr. Chalmers Hadley gave an inspiring address on "Some Indiana libraries." On Jan. 23 the class visited the Bureau of Industrial Research, conducted by the Department of Economics in the University of Wisconsin. Mr. J. B. Andrews explained very fully the work that was being done in collecting the great mass of material relating to every phase of the labor problem and socialism; he gave the class opportunity to examine the method of organizing and cataloging this material, which is in charge of the Historical Library. Jan. 24 Dr. F. J. Turner, of the University, closed the semester's work in book selection with a valuable lecture on the evaluation of books in American history. On the same day the class attended the convocation of the University to hear President Eliot, who gave the address of the occasion. Examinations began on Saturday, Jan. 25, and continued through Friday, Jan. 31.

On Monday, Feb. 3, the students journeyed to their several appointments for the two months' period of practical work in the libraries of the state. Assignments have been made as follows:

#### ORGANIZATION OF NEW LIBRARIES

Elroy. — February, Mrs. Brewitt.  
Independence. — 1 week, Miss Schauers.  
Ladysmith. — 1 week, Miss Hillis.

#### REORGANIZATION OF ESTABLISHED LIBRARIES

Belleville. — February, Miss Ray and Miss Sieg, March, Miss Ray.  
Ashland. — February, Miss Turvill and Miss Hillis; March, Miss Lea and Miss Cully.  
Two Rivers. — March, Miss Schauers.

#### CATALOGING ESTABLISHED LIBRARIES

Viroqua. — February, Miss Baensch and Miss Baker; March, Miss Baensch, Miss Hyslop and Miss Hillis.  
Sturgeon Bay. — March, Miss Tallett.  
Fond du Lac. — February, Miss Johnson and Miss Tallett; March, Miss Sheriff and Miss Harwood.  
Stout Manual Training Schools, Menomonie. — February, Miss Schauers; March, Miss Sieg.

## ASSISTANCE FOR SPECIAL WORK

Wausau.—February, Miss Harwood; March, Miss True.

Rhineland.—February, Miss Lea; March, Miss Turvill.

## APPOINTED TO REGULAR CO-OPERATING LIBRARIES

Kenosha.—February, Miss True.

Madison.—February, Miss Foster and Miss Hyslop; March, Miss Cunningham and Miss Baker.

Neenah.—February, Miss Cully; March, Miss Foster.

Oshkosh.—March, Mrs. Brewitt.

Watertown.—February, Miss Cunningham; March, Miss Johnston.

Legislative Reference Library.—February, Miss Sheriff.

The opening of the next school year will mark an important epoch in its history. The University of Wisconsin, in recognition of the school's standards of entrance, course of study, and scholarship, will hereafter grant 20 hours (five hours each semester) of credit towards the B.A. degree for work done in the library school in the junior and senior years. During the freshman and sophomore years students in the university will follow the usual college courses, but will elect those calculated to make the best foundation for library work; at the end of the sophomore year they will take the entrance examinations of the library school.

The regular one-year course, as now conducted by the school, will be continued as heretofore; and such students as are admitted to its classes from the University will divide the library course between two years instead of completing it in one, and for their university credits during these years will elect subjects correlating with library work. They will, of course, receive their instruction in the regular classes of the school. As tentatively planned, the courses for the university students will be arranged for the two years as follows:

Junior year. *First semester*: Reference (2 hours), Loan (1), Classification (2).

*Second semester*: Reference (2), Public documents (1), Subject bibliography (1), Library economy (1) with practice work, for which facilities will be offered by the Free Library Commission and in the Madison Public Library.

Senior year. *First semester*: Cataloging (3), Library economy (1), Book selection (1).

*Second semester*: Book selection (1), Administration, etc. (2), Cataloging documents (1), Library economy (1) with practice work and thesis. The thesis will be under the direction of the university department in which the student chooses her major subject; the bibliography included in it will be accepted by the library school in satisfaction of its thesis requirements.

*Field practice.* Two months of actual library work in an approved library, preferably in Wisconsin, will be required by the library school before its diploma is granted. This work, for which the director of the school will arrange, can be done during the summer, following either the junior or senior year.

## Library Economy and History

## PERIODICALS

*A. L. A. Booklist*, February, includes a special list, "Some industrial arts books of popular use in the Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.," also published separately by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, as mentioned elsewhere in L. J.

*Library Assistant*, March, presents in "The librarian's equipment," by Henry Guppy, a plea for a more comprehensive reading knowledge as a basis for truer inspiration in library work. It is interesting to note the growing popularity of story telling in the announcement of Miss Shedlock's lectures at Croydon, near London.

*Library Association Record*, January-February, 1908, contains "The librarian as a collector," by R. K. Dent, giving some practical hints to the bibliophile; "A brief note on an experiment in connection with a subscription library," by Samuel Smith; "The physical qualities of paper," by R. W. Sindall, and index for v. 9 of the *Record*, 1907.

*Library World*, February, contains an article, "The lord of creation in the library," by Bertha Pilzgin, which emphasizes somewhat feelingly the defects of the masculine assistant in the British public libraries; "A patience exerciser or obstructor," by W. K. Oswald, which brings up again for discussion the much argued question of the indicator and passes judgment against it. The number is completed by the departments.

*Public Libraries*, March, contains an article on "Library work in factories," by Aniela Poray, of the Detroit Public Library; "The library and industrial workers," by Sam Walter Foss; "The library should be known," by H. C. Wellman, and "The library and the workingman," by Maud Parsons. All these articles present the problem of the library in relation to the workingman.

*Revue Bibliographique Universelle*, November, commends very highly *Le journal de la jeunesse*, which it says is one of the best illustrated periodicals published in France; from the religious and ethical standpoint its contents are unexceptional. It publishes some important fiction and many articles of general interest on travel, nature, and similar subjects. This may give a useful hint to American children's librarians.



## AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Baltimore, Md. Enoch Pratt F. L.* (22d rpt., 1907.) Added 10,221; total 249,795. Issued, home use 564,859. Borrowers' cards in force 35,958. Expenses \$56,937.29 (salaries \$29,420.20, books \$9978.77, periodicals, \$1818.76, binding \$3485.43).

"In 1907 the library system consisted of a central library building, seven branches and five delivery stations, in addition to which books were sent to 81 institutions, and by an arrangement with the Maryland State Library Commission, to 12 blind persons outside of the city. In the reading rooms of the library 100,970 books and 210,923 magazines were used."

Three events of importance marked the year—the Carnegie gift of \$500,000 for branch buildings, the special library appropriation, regarded as official recognition of the library's need for a larger income, and the gift by Mr. F. A. White of a branch library for the Walbrook district, which was formally opened in September. Dr. Steiner reviews briefly the growth of the library and its growing importance to the community, citing many printed tributes to the value of public libraries. The lack of an adequate income has greatly crippled book purchases and has required economy throughout the administration. Improved quarters and an enlarged force are especially necessary in the cataloging department.

"In January, in consequence of a notice sent us by the Superintendent of Documents that federal documents deposited in public libraries by him were prohibited by the federal statute from being circulated, we removed such volumes to the reference department. It had been found very convenient to circulate such books under proper restrictions, and we trust that the law may be changed so as to allow return to our former practice."

Strong plea is again made for a suitable and adequate central library building. Work of the reference department shows steady increase. The library bindery has made an excellent record for good and prompt work. Circulation of books through the schools showed a marked decrease, largely through lack of time on the part of the teachers to prepare lists of the books desired. The result of the annual stock taking showed a loss of one to every 11,285 v. circulated; "the results are very satisfactory and show that in general our books are carefully guarded by the library force." In addition to this record, 108 v. were lost and paid for, and 17 were lost without payment.

*Bellingham (Wash.) P. L.* The attractive new Carnegie building was opened with formal exercises on the evening of Feb. 21. An informal reception was held after the exercises, and during the afternoon the building was open for public inspection.

*Crown Point (Ind.) P. L.* The new Car-

negie building was opened on Feb. 11, when there was a "book shower" and a public reception. The "shower" resulted in accessions of several hundred volumes. The building was erected from a Carnegie grant of \$10,000.

*East Orange (N. J.) P. L.* As previously noted in these columns, the library has received from Andrew Carnegie \$39,000 to be used for three branch library buildings. The city has accepted the gift upon the usual agreement to furnish sites and 10 per cent. for maintenance. With the \$50,000 already given in 1903 by Mr. Carnegie for the main library, the city will have received from him \$89,000, which insures an annual income of \$8900. The appropriation last year by the city was \$9500. The request for the branch buildings has come from the citizens, not from the directors of the library, and the city has voted for 1908 \$16,000, \$2000 of which is for each branch library. The money is to be used for books for these branches until such time as they are built and opened for use. The branch buildings will each be over a mile from the main library and about a mile and a half from each other.

*Elkhart, Ind. Carnegie P. L.* (Rpt., 1907; supplied by librarian.) Added 1292; total 12,360. Issued, home use 60,804. New borrowers, 962; total borrowers 6511. Income \$3500.

Books are purchased from a book fund, not from regular income. The children's hour has been a feature during the year. As it is desired to reach all children who love stories the superintendent of schools and the librarian have arranged a schedule by which every child below the 7th grade could attend the children's hour at least once during the year. As there are 54 schools below the 7th grade it is necessary to have two schools come at one time and to have a children's hour once each week. After the schedule is completed, it may be discontinued and some other plan adopted. It has served as an excellent introduction to the children's hour and has interested parents, through the children, in every part of the city. The stories are told by the librarian.

*Evanston (Ill.) P. L.* opened its new building on New Year's day, as mentioned in January L. J. Carefully planned, and combining usefulness and economy with attractiveness, the new library building is justly an object of pride to the community. In description of the interior of the building, it may be noted that directly opposite the entrance and forming one side of the rotunda or lobby, is the receiving and delivery desk. To the right and left are respectively the general reading room and the children's room. To the rear of the general reading room on the south side of the building is the reference library. Corresponding in position to the reference room on the north side are three small rooms, to be used as librarian's office, cataloging room, and "or-



der room." Back of the receiving desk and lying between the rooms flanking on both sides are the stacks. The mezzanine floor contains rooms only on the north side, including director's room and a rest room for the staff. In the basement is the library hall, also a large room to be devoted to the children, and in which boys' clubs and the children's hour will be held. The general color scheme, woodwork and lighting fixtures are artistic and in excellent taste. The library's history, also, is an interesting one. It was founded in 1870, the outgrowth of a Sunday-school class of boys. This class, formed by Dr. Edward Eggleston, then superintendent of the First Methodist Sunday school and meeting at his home, had the privilege of access to Dr. Eggleston's library for books to read at home. Visitors from various Sunday-schools were always welcomed by the class, with the result that in 1870 the Evanston Library Association was organized with the object "to establish and maintain a public library and reading room, and in connection with this by all suitable means to awaken a desire for sound knowledge and a correct taste and to provide for the gratification of the same among all classes of the community."

In 1873, the citizens of the village of Evanston voted for a two-mill tax for a free public library under the provisions of the Illinois library law which was passed in March, 1872; and in May, 1873, a month after this vote of the people, the Evanston Library Association authorized the trustees to transfer the books and other property of the association to the directors of the Free Public Library of the village of Evanston, with the condition that the same be forever kept as a free public library for the use of the inhabitants of the village. In 1892, upon the erection of the new city hall, rooms on the second floor were assigned to the public library. The library began now to flourish, especially through the generosity of John R. Lindgren, who during the year 1891-92 gave his salary to the library for a book fund. In 1898 a Children's Corner was established in the reading room and a children's library league organized in January, 1899, which did much to increase the popularity of the library. In 1899 resolutions were first adopted by the board asking the city for appropriation for a new library building. In 1903 Mr. Carnegie was advised as to the situation, and generously responded with a gift finally amounting to \$50,000 for the building.

As the result of Mr. Carnegie's gift and the \$56,500, the total amount contributed by the city, the present \$100,000 building was planned and erected.

*Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L.* It is announced that having outgrown its present quarters in two years the library will be given a new home in the Hamburger building at Broadway, Eighth and Hill streets, after the com-

pletion of that structure. When the library was moved from the city hall to its present location two years ago it was supposed that it would have an abundance of room, as the space available was three times what it had in its old location; but already the 20,000 feet of floor space, supplemented by 6000 feet in the roof garden, is too small for the demands.

In its new location the library will have 31,000 feet of space for the library proper and 10,000 square feet for storage purposes, besides having the use of 28,000 feet of roof garden. The rental will be approximately the same as heretofore. The new quarters will be on the third floor of the building; the library will have a separate entrance and will be reached by seven passenger elevators, two freight elevators, and escalator or moving stairway.

*Louisville (Ky.) P. L.* The Highland branch of the library was formally opened in its attractive Carnegie building on Feb. 8. The dedication exercises were in two parts, an afternoon story hour for children, and an evening program of addresses, readings and music.

This branch was originally the Highland Free Library, opened to the public June 20, 1901, under the auspices of an incorporated association. For three and one-half years it was conducted in the office of a car barn, the Louisville Railway Company giving the use of the room free. The books were given by friends, and a few new ones bought from time to time with funds obtained from membership fees, entertainments and private contributions. In January, 1905, the library, with its 2100 volumes, became the first branch of the Louisville Free Public Library, and was moved to a room fitted and furnished for the purpose, where it remained until Oct. 1, 1907. It now stands as the first branch library in Louisville in its building on the southeast corner of New Broadway and Highland avenue on a lot which cost \$4000, raised by the citizens.

The architecture is of the Italian renaissance order. The building of light mottled brown brick, with stone trimmings and tile roof. The plan is L-shaped, with the entrance in the open corner. To the left on entering is an adult room, to the right the children's room and back of the delivery desk is the reference room; of the two small rooms near the entrance, one is an office for the librarian and the other is for women. In the basement is a lecture room which seats 150 people and has provision for the use of the stereopticon. In the course of time the library will conduct a course of free popular lectures in all its buildings. There is also a room for the use of classes and clubs. The capacity of the present shelving is 10,000 volumes, which can be more than doubled by the use of floor cases and available shelf space in the basement. The number of books now in the li-

brary is 5037, periodicals 48. The building cost \$38,800, including furniture.

*Monrovia (Cal.) P. L.* The attractive Carnegie building was recently opened to the public. It cost \$10,000, and is located in the picturesque new city park. There are about 5000 v. on the shelves.

*New Orleans (La.) F. P. L.* The branch Carnegie library at Lawrence square was formally opened on the evening of Feb. 1.

*New York. Library of the Merchants' Association.* The library of the Merchants' Association was established a little over a year ago. It aims to collect and catalog material along the lines of political and social science and such other subjects as the practical business man is interested in. A strenuous effort is made to obtain files of the state and federal reports. All bills introduced at the state legislature are kept on file and the exact status of any bill may be determined at a moment's notice. Annuals, yearbooks and bulletins of statistical and commercial nature are kept on the shelves. Bibliographies on economics, finance, immigration, insurance, labor and such other subjects as the committees may study are filed and ready for reference. Telephone books of the large cities give addresses which are helpful. Separate maps are cataloged under subjects. By this method a map of the subway routes or the water system of New York City may be found with little difficulty. The current periodicals popular, technical and commercial are in the racks for the use of members. Those of permanent worth are preserved, separate articles are taken from others, while those which are of no value are discarded after the current issue.

*New York P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1907.) This report covers beside the calendar year 1907, the six months of 1906 not covered in last report of July 1, 1906, the date of report having been deferred because of the change of the fiscal year of the corporation from July 1-June 30, to coincide with the calendar year. The record of the library's work for 1907 is thus summarized: Reference branches, added 39,366 v., 60,317 pm.; total available for readers 724,894 v., 273,205 pm.; visitors and readers 235,611; 199,826 desk applicants consulted 941,155 v. Print department now contains 65,823 prints; 6382 periodicals are currently received. Circulation department, total 621,390 v., making the total resources of the library 1,619,489 pieces. In the circulation department the circulation for home use was 5,490,244. This department includes in all 37 branches. Six Carnegie branches have been opened since July 1, 1906 (a total of 24); building operations are under way on seven sites, plans are being drawn for one other, making a total of 32 sites available for or occupied by Carnegie buildings. Total expenditures were \$692,329.54, of which \$176,352.83 were for the reference department. Of

reference department expenditures \$48,334.91 (27.4 per cent.) were for books, binding and periodicals, \$104,595.10 (59 per cent.) for salaries, \$23,422.83 (13 per cent.) for all other purposes. Of circulation department expenditures (\$515,976.71, of which \$463,616.51 is from city appropriation) \$146,707.83 (28.4 per cent.) were for books, binding and periodicals, \$253,445.29 (49 per cent.) for salaries.

The report is a substantial volume of 94 pages, containing five illustrations of the great central building and several branches, floor plans, map showing location of branches, and full statistical tables. The magnitude of the work recorded is indicated in the foregoing brief summary; it cannot be adequately presented in any précis within the space allotted, and we can only recommend that all librarians and others interested in modern public library development should give careful study to this remarkable report.

Work on the great central building has now reached the stage of interior finishing, the contract for which (amounting to \$3,133,000) was awarded in April, 1907; work under the contracts for stack work, heating and ventilating, plumbing and electric equipment is well under way. Congested conditions in the Astor branch have been somewhat relieved by storing as much material as could be spared — amounting to 69,289 pieces — selecting groups of subjects not in general demand. The possible transference of the Lenox collection to the Astor branch was the chief reason for this storage, and shelving space to permit of such transfer was secured by erecting platforms halfway between floor and ceiling in two sections of the Astor building.

In practically every branch of service the reference department shows a marked increase in use. The work of reclassification and of back cataloging has made good advance, along with the volume of current cataloging work. The only large group still unclassified is that of law, shelved at the Lenox branch, numbering about 15,000 v. 1812 current periodicals are marked, in addition to the 35 indexed for the A. L. A. co-operative cards. The accessions, resources, routine and special work of the various departments (Documents, Oriental, Hebrew, Slavonic, Prints) are lucidly presented; perhaps the most notable activity here is the compilation in the Documents department, though outside its regular work, of the monumental index to economic material contained in the state publications of the United States, prefaced under Miss Hasse's editorship. The work of the Print department, as usual, included the arrangement of a number of interesting and important exhibitions, 16 of which were furnished for travelling use among the branches.

The report of the circulation department summarizes the progress made in the establishment of Carnegie branches and briefly describes the six branches opened during the year. The circulation reached the enormous

figures for the 18 months of over seven and a half million, the record for the year being, as previously noted, over five million. Of this 58 per cent. was from the travelling libraries. The percentage of fiction is comparatively small, ranging from 47 per cent. on the Lower East Side (Rivington street branch) to 77 per cent. among the German readers at the Ottendorfer branch. The East Side branches, in the poorest quarters of the city, show the highest proportion of serious reading. The experimental Sunday opening of branch reading rooms has resulted in its continuance at only six branches, with discontinuance elsewhere for lack of sufficient attendance. The staff of the circulating department includes 416 persons; staff meetings, publication of the mimeographed weekly *Staff News* and the work of the training class from which the staff is recruited are all reported upon. The comprehensive report of the extended and varied work done with the schools deserves attention. Of special interest also is the report of the children's work, carried on by the supervisor of this department, Miss Annie Carroll Moore, whose service began in September, 1906. It shows a careful analytical study of conditions, methods and needs, followed by the effective upbuilding, not only of the children's collections but of the personal work of the assistants throughout this department. There are now separate children's rooms in 27 branches, and in all there are 36 points of administration for children's work. Miss Moore's work has divided itself into 1, selection and recommendation of books for purchase; 2, development of more efficient service; 3, recommendations of improvements in equipment or accommodations. It is evident that she has effected a remarkable development of the children's work throughout the system, especially in quality of books and character of service, and the summary of her department should be read by all interested in library work for children.

Other special activities touched upon in the report are work with the blind (this collection now includes 2919 v. and 1745 pieces of music, and there is a registration of 637 blind readers), travelling libraries, through which there has been the immense circulation of 1,157,979 v., book order office, and binding work. An interesting statement is that the library contains 53,936 v. in 13 foreign languages, which have had a circulation of 379,206. It is also noted that inventory at the various branches shows a net loss of 5691 v. for the 18 months, a decrease of over one-half from that for the year ending June 30, 1907.

*New York P. L.* WEITENKAMPF, Frank. Social history in rare old prints. (*In N. Y. Evening Post*, Feb. 15, 1908. 3 col.)

An account of the resources and uses of the Avery collection of prints, numbering 9,000 pieces.

*Phoenix (Ariz.) P. L.* The new Carnegie building was opened with formal exercises on the evening of Feb. 14.

*Purdue University L., Lafayette, Ind.* The library issues in a four-page leaflet a "Summary of reports for three years, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1907." During this period the accessions were 4880 v., an average of 1600 per year. Of these 2445 were purchased at a cost of \$4075, an average of \$1.66 per v. Serial accessions were very numerous, more than 1000 separate series being received; of these serials 180 are purchased, at a cost of \$660. The yearly binding cost of periodicals is \$450. "One of the main features of the library policy is the importance given to this periodical literature and the effort made to obtain complete sets."

The library is open 8½ hours a week and the average daily attendance is about 350. The reference use is large, but no record of it is kept. The circulation use averages 1000 v. a month, of which fiction formed 26.7 per cent. in 1907. In 1907, 997 students, or 55 per cent. of the whole number, borrowed books from the library. Good use is made of the books kept on "reserved shelves."

On the financial side, in 1906-7, the library expenditure, exclusive of salaries, was \$3705.81. It is estimated that from the beginning in 1874 about \$30,000 has been spent on the library, excluding salaries, furniture and structural changes.

*Rockford (Ill.) P. L.* (35th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1907.) Added 2808; total 46,310. Issued, home use 136,635, of which 15,470 were from the school libraries; ref. use from stacks 11,889. New registration 1689; cards in force 9143.

The circulation shows an increase of 8005 over the previous year. Special cards for "vacation reading," on which five books could be issued, were adopted during the year and proved very popular. The inventory showed 96 books missing during two years; of these all but 10 were from open shelves, 36 being from the open shelf room and 32 from the children's room; "none of them are very expensive and can easily be replaced." Use of the reference department shows steady increase.

*Santa Fe (N. M.) P. L.* The attractive new library building was opened with formal exercises and a public reception on Feb. 1. It is in the mission style of architecture, of brick, with brownstone trimmings, substantial and well arranged. It cost \$10,000, the entire funds having been raised and the building erected by the efforts of the Woman's Board of Trade.

*Seattle (Wash.) P. L.* Mr. Carnegie has offered to build three branch library buildings, each building's cost not to exceed \$35,000. Several free sites have been offered by citi-

zens, and the library board expects to begin work on the buildings at an early date.

Miss Dorothy Hurlbert, formerly librarian of the Public Library at Hudson, Wis., resigned that position in January to become librarian at the Ballard Branch of the library. Miss Marion D. Thum, formerly assistant in the Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed assistant in the circulation department; and Miss Evelyn A. Hobbs, graduate of the Forbes library training class, 1907, has also been appointed assistant in the same department.

*South Pasadena (Cal.) P. L.* The handsome new Carnegie library building was opened to the public on Feb. 14. It is of white pressed brick, with plaster columns, centrally situated on a spacious lot. The building cost \$10,000, and contains about 7000 v. Miss Nellie E. Keith is librarian.

*University of Chicago.* The university has made an appeal for public subscriptions to the amount of \$65,000, to complete the funds needed to obtain the gift of \$600,000 promised by John D. Rockefeller for the Harper Memorial Library building.

*University of Illinois L., Urbana.* The staff of the library was increased considerably on Feb. 1 by the appointment of additional assistants. Mr. Herbert W. Denio was appointed special cataloger of the Dittenberger classical library in the new classical seminar room; and Miss Adah Patton, B.L.S. (Illinois, 1902), was appointed assistant in the catalog department. The position of order assistant was also authorized, but the appointment has not yet been made. The staff was also increased by the addition of two shelf assistants on half time and one paging assistant on half time. These several appointments have all been occasioned by the increase in the use of the library, and because of the liberal appropriation by the legislature for the current year for the purchase of books, making it absolutely necessary to increase the staff in order to take care of the current work.

#### FOREIGN LIBRARIES

*Aberdeen (Scotl.) P. L.* (23d rpt., 1906-07.) Added 2412, of which 1353 were additions to lending dept.; total, ref. dept., 33,195 v., 6532 pm.; lending dept. 35,481 v. Vols. lost 7. Issued, home use (lending dept. and three delivery stations) 321,704; ref. dept. 34,947. No. borrowers 11,342.

Circulation from the lending department and branches showed a decrease of 1218 v., (with marked falling off in fiction); but in the reference department there was an increase of 8576 v., and the use of this department was the largest ever recorded; "here, with the exception of theology, every class of literature shows an increase."

An incident of the year was the exhaustive inquiry undertaken by the library authorities into various administrative methods, open ac-

cess, use of indicators, etc., and the results were published in the "Special report" on the subject, issued last year and then noted in these columns (L. J., 32: ). As a result of this inquiry the library committee "resolved to continue meantime the indicator arrangements in the lending department as at present."

An effort is being made to raise by voluntary subscription a sufficient sum to defray the expense of altering the old disused basement reading room to serve as a recreation room "which might draw people, as a counter attraction, from undesirable places into the atmosphere of books and reading."

*Cardiff (Wales) P. Ls.* (45th rpt. — year ending Oct. 31, 1907.) Additions not stated; total 175,953, of which 154,659 are in the central and branch libs. and 21,294 in the school libs. Total circulation 675,003, of which 54,624 were issued from the central reference lib., 135,428 from the central lending lib., and 252,771 from the school libraries.

Carnegie branch libraries for the districts of Cathay and Canton were formally opened on March 7, 1907. "The two buildings cost £409 8s. 1d. beyond the sum of £10,000 promised by Mr. Carnegie, and on receiving a certified statement of the cost he very kindly sent a cheque for the balance." Both the new branches are administered on the "safeguarded open access system," and they contain separate reading rooms for men and women and children's reading halls. The latter "are the first of the kind opened in Cardiff, and are regarded as an experiment. Each hall is in charge of a lady superintendent, and open from 4.30 to 8 on five days and from 2.30 to 8 on Saturdays. They are used in the morning for demonstration lessons to school children given by the teachers with the aid of books and pictures drawn from the central library. Lectures to adults and to children are also given in the halls in the evening. The experiment has so far proved a great success. Each hall is regularly used by an average of about 100 children daily. A good selection of books is placed in bookcases around the room for reading in the room only, books for home reading being lent through the school libraries or the ordinary lending libraries." In connection with the use of the school libraries a regulation was adopted providing "that children attending public schools supplied with libraries be not in future allowed to hold borrowing tickets from the public libraries except upon the recommendation of the head teacher of the schools which the children attend." This "brings the supply of children's home reading under the control of the teachers while the children are in school, and prevents the over-lapping of the two systems."

An effort was made to increase the use of the library by business men, by the issue of a special bulletin of directories and other works of reference for business purposes, and telephone facilities are freely offered for refer-

ence inquiries, renewals, etc. The report is interesting and progressive; it contains a number of excellent photographs of the new branch libraries.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

BAKER, Charlotte A. Books as tools for children. Denver, Carson-Harper. 7 p. nar. S.

This small pamphlet presents a brief but interesting paper read at the Library Section of the State Teachers' Association, Denver, Colo., Jan. 1, 1908. It urges the value of training children to obtain a ready use of reference books, text-books, and other ordinary book tools.

*North American Review*, March, 1908, contains an interesting article, "A parcels post," by Postmaster-General Meyer, which gives a synopsis of the present postal situation in its relation to the extension of the parcels post.

STORY HOUR. Wisconsin State Historical Society issues as "Bulletin of information no. 37" (January, 1908) "The local history story hour," a suggestive and interesting account of an experiment in familiarizing children with local history, carried on at the Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, Wis., and previously described by Dr. R. G. Thwaites in L. J., 32:

### Gifts and Bequests

*Granville, N. Y.* Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pember, of Granville, have offered to give \$15,000 to that village for a library building.

*Harvard University L.* By the will of the late Mrs. Amy Richmond Sheldon the university receives, among other bequests, the sum of \$300,000 for rebuilding or enlarging the library building, known as Gore Hall; or, if the trustees so prefer, they may expend the money for other college purposes, in their discretion.

*Longmeadow (Mass.) P. L.* By the will of the late Sarah Williams Storrs the old Storrs homestead, built in 1786, is left to the town for purposes of a library building, with a bequest of \$5000 for maintenance. The bequest is not available until the death of two sisters of the testatrix.

*Meredith (N. H.) P. L.* By the will of the late Major Edwin E. Bedee, of Meredith, N. H., the library receives a bequest of \$10,000. This bequest, by an unfortunate error, was reported in the February L. J. as received by the Laconia (N. H.) Public Library.

*Redwood L., Newport, R. I.* By the will of the late Mrs. Amy Richmond Sheldon, of New York and Newport, the library receives a bequest of \$1000.

*University of Michigan L., Ann Arbor.* Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, has made a gift of \$1000 to the library fund for the purchase of medical works.

*University of Wisconsin L., Madison.* The library has received from James J. Hill, of St. Paul, an additional \$2000 to develop the James J. Hill railway collection, established by him three years ago with an endowment of \$5000. The collection already includes nearly 9000 books, pamphlets and periodicals.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1908

(Increases in italics)

10. <i>Anderson, S. C.</i> .....	\$1,200
Ballinger, Texas.....	12,500
Bemidji, Minn.....	10,000
Cheboygan, Mich.....	15,000
Galva, Ill.....	8,000
Merced, Cal.....	10,000
<i>Nampa, Idaho</i> .....	500
Rockwell City, Iowa.....	7,500
Two Harbors, Minn.....	10,000
Walthamstow, Eng.....	£10,000
Winchester, Ill.....	\$6,500
<i>Caversham, Eng</i> .....	£75
<i>Holdredge, Nebr</i> .....	\$1,500
<i>Riverside, Cal</i> .....	7,500
<i>Torquay, Wales</i> .....	£1,400
<i>Tottenham, Eng</i> .....	290
19. Youngstown, Ohio.....	\$50,000
25. Bicknell, Ind.....	6,500
Clinton, Ind.....	12,500
Houston, Miss.....	6,000

Total for U. S. and Canada:

12 new gifts for buildings.....\$154,500

4 increases to previous gifts.....10,700

\$165,200

Total for United Kingdom:

1 new gift for building.....\$50,000

3 increases to previous gifts.....8,227

\$58,227

Total for month:

13 new gifts,

7 increases, comprising 13 bldgs.....\$224,027

17. English books for Colon, Panama.....\$1,000

### Librarians

ANDERSON, Edwin Hatfield, resigned his position as director of the New York State Library, which he has held for a little over two years, on March 12, to accept the position of assistant director of the New York Public Library. Mr. Anderson plans to assume the duties of his new position on June 1. While it is a matter of regret and a great loss to the State Library, as well as to the State Library School, of which Mr. Anderson has held the directorship since January, 1906, to be without his effective leadership, yet it must be a matter of satisfaction to all persons broadly interested in the library profession, that a librarian of Mr. Anderson's remarkable qualifications, efficiency and strong personality should be chosen to fill a post of such vital importance to library interests, as that of assistant to Dr. Billings.

Mr. Anderson's library record up to the date of his resignation from the librarianship of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh was given somewhat fully in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January, 1905, shortly after his resignation. But a brief résumé of his professional experience and a few statements as to his life will be of certain interest in the light of his new appointment. Mr. Anderson was born

at Zionsville, Ind., in 1861, and graduated from Wabash College in 1887, and was married to Miss Frances R. Plummer in 1891. In his library career, the first step of importance was his graduation from the New York State Library School class of 1891; he then served a short term as cataloger in the Newberry Library and in May, 1892, was appointed librarian of the then recently established Carnegie Library of Braddock, Pa. His appointment as the librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh followed on April 1, 1895, the library being opened at that time. Mr. Anderson held this post for nearly 10 years, and through his unusual administrative ability, combined with his foresight and discriminative judgment, he developed the Pittsburgh library system into one of the strongest forces in American library progress. It was a great blow to the profession when, on Dec. 1, 1904, he resigned this position to take up other interests, but the library world was to be only temporarily crippled by this loss, as on Dec. 14, 1905, Mr. Anderson returned to the field by his acceptance of the position as director of the New York State Library, succeeding Mr. Dewey in that capacity. The same vitality and progressive spirit was manifest in his service here as in his administration in Pittsburgh. In personal appointments that insured able co-operation, in the lack of political preference, in the attainment of high standards for the work of library organizing, and in the admirable plans for the new state library, the efficiency of his directorship more than proved itself.

Mr. Anderson has also given much valuable service to the profession at large, and its allied interests, as 1st vice-president of the A. L. A., 1906-7, as a member of its Council and various committees, and of the American Library Institute, as president of the Keystone State Library Association, 1901-2, and as a member of the Pennsylvania Public Records Commission and Historical Archives Commission. This appointment of Mr. Anderson's gives additional proof of the keen perception and farsightedness that has always characterized the actions of the director of the New York Public Library, and promises much future strength to library progress in New York City.

**BLACKWELDER-DEL MAR.** Paul Blackwelder, acting librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, and Miss Maud Del Mar, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alexander Del Mar, of New York City, were married on Feb. 18, in New York.

**COLLEY,** Miss Marion, has been appointed as assistant state librarian of Georgia State Library. Miss Colley is a trained librarian, and for three years has been connected with Columbia University. Her appointment will date from April 1.

**DAILEY,** Miss Carrie, graduate of the Southern Library Training School and already engaged in work in the Georgia State Library,

has been appointed as second assistant state librarian.

**FORRESTER,** Miss Jessie L., librarian of the Chicago Art Institute, who was recently granted a year's leave of absence, died on Feb. 14, at Rutlaur, Central Asia, where she was visiting her sister. Miss Forrester was born in England, but had for 17 years been connected with the library of the Art Institute, which she had developed into one of the most effective and useful special collections of its kind.

**HILLHOUSE,** Mansfield Lovell, librarian of the recently established library of the Hispanic Society of America, in New York City, died in that city on Feb. 7. Mr. Hillhouse was born in Watervliet, N. Y., on Feb. 14, 1858, and was a graduate of the Columbia University Law School, class of '79. He was admitted to the bar on graduation, and had practiced for many years. He was author of two books—"Iola, the senator's daughter," and "Storm king," and was also assistant librarian of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and a trustee of the Huntington Free Library, West Chester, N. Y.

**JEFFERS,** Mrs. Anne B., for 12 years past state librarian of Maryland, has resigned that position, her resignation being due to the fact that she was not named for reappointment by the governor, on the expiration of her term. Miss Lynn M. Shaffer, of Baltimore and Rowlandville, a relative of Gov. Crothers, has been appointed to succeed her, as mentioned elsewhere in this number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

**LEAVITT,** Miss Charlotte D., for over 10 years librarian of the McClymonds Public Library, Massillon, O., has resigned that position, and her engagement was recently announced. Her resignation takes effect May 1, when she will be succeeded by Miss Marian Commings, of Norwalk, O., a graduate of the Western Reserve University Library School.

**O'NEILL,** Miss Grace, New York State Library School, class of 1906, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the library of the Bureau of Education, Washington. For the past two years she has been assistant in the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

**SPAFFORD,** Miss Martha E., New York State Library School, class of 1904, is cataloging the library of the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier.

**WALLACE,** Miss Anne, who resigned her position as librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta to marry Mr. Max Franklyn Howland, of the Library Bureau, as previously mentioned in these columns, received a wedding gift from Mr. Carnegie of \$5000 in United States Steel corporation bonds. Erroneously reported in the press as \$100,000, the amount was afterward corrected by Miss Wallace, with a graceful acknowledgment of Mr. Carnegie's generosity.



## Cataloging and Classification

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY. List of works for the blind. Brooklyn Public Library, 1907. 35 p. D.

The library for the blind at the Pacific Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library contains 1140 books and 125 volumes of sheet music, as indicated by this small guide. The list of titles are arranged according to the various types for the blind—120 titles in Moon type; 290 in the New York Point system, as used in the New York school; 125 pieces of music, 150 titles of books in Boston Line print, raised letter type; 47 in Braille (a "point" system); 5 in English Braille (a "point" system), and 13 maps, usually with explanatory text in New York Point. The list is excellently printed, and will prove most useful in the selection of books for the blind.

CAMPBELL, J. Maud. Selected list of Hungarian books; comp. for New Jersey Public Library Commission; adopted for use by League of Library Commissions (A. L. A. Publishing Board, Foreign book list no. 2.) Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1907. 12 p. D.

This little list will be a boon to all librarians who have established or desire to establish a Hungarian collection. It has been compiled with the active co-operation of Hungarian readers, and, Miss Campbell says, represents "books which Hungarians are proud to recommend and pleased to read themselves." It is classed and annotated.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 83: accessions from Sept. 1, 1907, to Feb. 1, 1908. 16 p. O. 3 c.

GATTIKER, Emma. Selected list of German books recommended for a small public library; comp. for the Wisconsin Free Library Commission; adopted for use by the League of Library Commissions (A. L. A. Publishing Board, Foreign book list no. 1). Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1907. 58 p. D.

An excellent classed list, annotated, prefaced by practical suggestions as to prices, importers, etc., followed by compact author and title index.

KERN, C. B. Selected books for boys. Young Men's Christian Assoc. Press, 1907. 44 p. D.

A classified, annotated list of about two hundred wholesome and interesting books for boys. Books likely to be more interesting to boys under 14 are marked with one asterisk; those more interesting to boys over 14 with two asterisks.

## Bibliography

CHARLES THE BOLD. Putnam, Ruth. Charles the Bold, last Duke of Burgundy, 1433-1477. N. Y., Putnam, 1908. c. 14+484 p. ports. pls. maps, D. (Heroes of the nations.) cl.

Bibliography (6 p.).

COAL AND COAL MINING: special list. (*In* Osterhout Free Library *Bulletin*, January, p. 62-64.)

ENGINEERING AND PLUMBING. [Special list.] For engineers and steam users [and] for plumbers. (*In* St. Joseph, Mo., Public Library [Bulletin], Nov., 1907-Jan., 1908. p. 31-32.)

EUROPEAN CAPITALS. Rosenberg Library (Galveston, Tex.). Free lectures—European capitals and their social significance. Rosenberg Library, 1908. n. p. 32°.

Brief reading list for use in connection with Dr. Raymond's lectures at the library.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS BOOKS. Some industrial arts books. A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1908. 16 p. 10 c. (\$1.25 per 100 copies.)

This list includes the following subjects: For engineers and firemen; Plumbing, including fitting for heat; Electricity in general; Paints and painting; Cement; Tin and metal work; Carpentry and woodworking; Tools and mechanics; Iron and steel work. These books have been of popular use in the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library and will be of value to other libraries.

—Special reading list: some industrial arts books. (*In* Library Bulletin of Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, February, 1908. p. 22-24.)

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM. Galbreath, C. B., comp. Initiative and referendum. Ohio State Library, 1908. 22 p. O.

A bulletin was published for the use of the General Assembly of Ohio, containing references on direct legislation. This present pamphlet presents a much larger list, however. The list is supplemented with a copy of the proposed amendment of the constitution of Ohio, and also the amendments to be voted upon in Maine, Missouri and North Dakota in 1908.

LIQUID AND GASEOUS FUELS. Lewes, Vivian Byam. Liquid and gaseous fuels, and the part they play in modern power production. N. Y., D. Van Nostrand Co., 1907, [1908.]

14+334 p. il. diagrs., tabs., O. (Westminster scr.)

Bibliography (3 p.).

OENOTHERAS [*evening primrose*.] Macdougall, D. T., and others. Mutations, variations, and relationships of the oenotheras. Washington, Carnegie Inst., 1907. 92 p. il. Q. Bibliography (2 p.).

RAILROAD RATES. Some recent books on railroad rates. (*In* Worcester Free Public Library Bulletin, February, 1908. p. 31-32.)

TAPESTRY. Special list on tapestry. (*In* Worcester Free Public Library Bulletin. p. 32-34.)

TURKEY. Monroe, Will S. Turkey and the Turks. Boston, L. C. Page & Co., 1907. 16+340 p. pors. pl. O. Annotated bibliography (4 p.).

### Notes and Queries

CANADIAN PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. — Apropos of the note on "What the Canadian government is doing for Canadian libraries," in the January number of the JOURNAL, it may be of interest to American librarians to explain that the official medium for nearly all public documents issued by the Canadian government is the king's printer. This applies to the provinces as well as to the federal government; that is to say, if you want a particular document issued by the Dominion government, write to the king's printer, Ottawa; if it is an Ontario document, write to the king's printer, Toronto; if a Quebec document, to the king's printer, Quebec; and so to the other provinces, addressing to Fredericton, for New Brunswick; to Halifax, for Nova Scotia; to Charlottetown, for Prince Edward Island; to Winnipeg, for Manitoba; Regina, for Saskatchewan; Edmonton, for Alberta, and Victoria, for British Columbia. As in the case of United States public documents, those issued by the Canadian governments, federal and provincial, are sold at the bare cost of paper and printing.

Without attempting to mention all the exceptions to the rule that public documents are issued through the king's printer, it may be said that, so far as federal publications are concerned, the most important are these: Geological Survey reports, bulletins, etc., are obtained direct from the director of the Geological Survey, Ottawa; Experimental farm bulletins from the director of Experimental Farms, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; the Patent Office Record, from the secretary, Department of Agriculture; the Supreme and Exchequer Court Reports, from the registrars of those courts, Ottawa; the Sessional Papers of Parliament, from the Superintendent of Documents, House of Commons, Ottawa.

Generally speaking, it is quite safe to direct all inquiries to the king's printer. If he is not the proper authority he will put you right. L. J. B.

"UNIVERSITY ALLIANCE" PUBLICATION. — Dr. W. C. Lane, of the Harvard College Library, has a letter in the *Nation* for Feb. 20, written as a warning to bookbuyers, in which he says:

Purchasers of the papers of the "Congress of Arts and Science, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904," printed for the managers of the exposition by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in eight volumes, 1906, should beware of the work "International Congress of Arts and Science" now being offered as a subscription book, published by the "University Alliance" in 15 volumes. It would appear that the University Alliance has bought up the unsold remainder of the official edition, and has carefully removed every trace of the connection of the congress with St. Louis by printing new title-pages, cancelling such pages as betrayed that connection, and even, in one or more cases, cutting out introductory portions of the lectures. It now presents the collection as a work "privately printed for members by the University Alliance."

The prospectus is a masterpiece of ingenuity, for each sentence taken separately is strictly true, yet the effect of the whole is absolutely misleading, for one is left with the impression that this congress, the executive committee of which bears many distinguished names, has been brought together by the University Alliance, and that the University Alliance itself is, as its name suggests, an alliance of universities which has conducted an expensive and difficult undertaking to a successful issue, in regard to which, it is stated, an avalanche of congratulations have been received.

The subscription blank names \$10 a volume as the price (15 volumes), but agents are ready to come down to \$5. The original edition, in eight volumes, with text complete, but no illustrations, sold at \$2.50 a volume, \$20 for the set, instead of \$150.

### Library Calendar

#### MARCH

6. Western Mass. L. C. Chicopee Center. H. C. Wellman on "Library economy and advertising."
12. Chicago L. C. John Vance Cheney on "Some early American poets."
- 13, 14. { Penn L. C. } Atlantic City.  
          { N. J. L. A. }
19. N. Y. L. C. Manhattan.  
3 p.m. E. 58th st. Lib'y.  
"How can the public library co-operate with organized efforts to better social conditions," by Robert W. Bruère, and Robert H. Whitten; Round table led by Walter B. Briggs.

#### APRIL

- 20, 21. Ontario L. A. Toronto.  
3 sessions, Mon. aft. and eve.; Tues. mor.  
Addresses by T. W. H. Leavitt, Justice MacLaren, and Rev. W. A. Bradley.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 33

APRIL, 1908

No. 4

THE change in the date of the Minnetonka conference, noted in its official place in these columns, is a matter for congratulation, since it disposes of what was the serious drawback to this year's meeting of the American Library Association, the fact that the convention of the National Educational Association was set for the same date. Now that both meetings are to be at different dates and yet in close sequence, and with the comparatively slight distance between the places of the meetings, a wide mutual representation may be expected at both. The interchange of thought and criticism between the members of the one association and those of the other must always be illuminating and tend to broaden the professional perspective; and it is well that the library view of school work should be confronted from time to time with the school view of library work. In this School Number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL much space is given to the educational as distinguished from the library point of view. President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, brings the investigations of the expert psychologist to the service of librarians in the opening paper, and doubtless his words in print will have the same careful attention from the library profession at large as his spoken words had from the New York Library Club, and President Atkinson, of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, presents in his interesting paper, an analytic study of children's reading from the educational viewpoint.

THERE is always question, of course, whether the specialist, be he psychologist or librarian, does not overspecialize. What Dr. Hall has to say as to boys' reading and girls' reading, respectively, as based on fundamental sex-characteristics, will be considered with interest, although many librarians will not altogether agree with the views he has expressed. But it must be admitted that there are and must be classifications within classi-

fications, and that the sweeping term "children's reading" may be but a glittering generality. The direction of children's reading should have the two-fold aim of interesting children in really good books, as literally a recreation throughout life, and also guiding them to the tools which will help them fashion their lives as adults. The one side of the work is subjective, a matter of the child's taste as well as of the librarian's sympathy, knowledge and good judgment; the other side is more objective, a result from experience wider than the child's, though the child's aim or position in life must first of all be considered. These considerations indicate that boys and girls must be treated with discrimination and make the lines of differentiation, which Dr. Hall points out, the more suggestive and directive.

DR. ATKINSON'S study of young people's reading gives further proof of how important a part the personal equation must always play in things immaterial, in the literary and artistic expressions of life. The vital note in the choice of reading of the child, as of the adult, is guarded by the talismanic words "what I like." It is true that the liking for good can be developed and cultivated, and by judicious guidance the child that weeps over Elsie's sorrows to-day may thrill over Rebecca and Ivanhoe to-morrow. But it is in the cultivation of taste alone that a higher standard can be attained. Therefore, it is especially significant, as Dr. Atkinson points out, that the result of the most careful tests in Springfield, was to show that children's reading in the grammar schools reached a far higher standard, comparatively, than did the literary taste of high school students. The strange, haphazard choice of books displayed by the children is also proof that the untutored youthful mind will generally move along the lines of least resistance. It might prove helpful for children's rooms in public libraries to

undertake some such plans for pupil study as those described by Dr. Atkinson.

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THE condition of school libraries in North Carolina, pointed out in Miss Matthews' paper, is exactly that of the school libraries of New York State two generations ago. Something like a million books supplied for school libraries throughout the Empire State practically disappeared from view, because the school organization was not such as to handle them adequately. In many cases they disappeared as completely as those real or supposed treasures of literature in the burned library, if ever that existed, of ancient Alexandria. What Miss Matthews has to say as to the waste of opportunity in supplying to rural communities like those in North Carolina books for children's use only, when there are thousands of "grown-ups" requiring the benefits of the library, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Her caution as to the over-emphasis on children's reading in northern libraries is worthy of consideration, although we are disposed to think that she herself has over-emphasized this feature of the library situation. We do not think the libraries are many in which children are given such complete attention, that the elders are excluded from proper consideration. But if there are such they should mend their ways.

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THE first meeting of the American Library Institute brings that body into prominence with evidences of a spirit of harmony and effectiveness. Although possible future changes in the Council might render the existence of the Institute less essential to library interests, the present determination that the Institute should be continued, is justified by the practical character of its initial meeting. The subjects under consideration as presented, and the resulting discussion, which are covered in the report published in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, are of broad interest to the profession. The question of the permanent value of books, and the consideration of their final rejection at the end of their period of usefulness, has been often touched upon, and appears to be now approaching to a crisis, and the economic side of the question is ad-

mirably presented by Mr. Dana. The subject of libraries as permanent depositories for public documents, presented in a paper by Dr. Canfield, demands the attention of all librarians interested in the collection of government publications. The futility of any file that is liable to sudden discontinuance, or is of but spasmodic continuity, is self-evident, and it is to be hoped that libraries once designated as depositories will not be "dropped" in favor of some other library in the same Congressional District. The usefulness of public documents to the community, as a source of information and as tools for study and research, is but in the era of its discovery and the promise of its full fruitfulness lies in the future, nothing therefore should be allowed to interfere with its development. The methods of procedure adopted by the Institute to insure the continued designation of the same libraries as depositories will, it is hoped, effect the desired results.

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PRECAUTIONS in keeping books in good condition are difficult always, but there is sometimes a tendency in library administration to hold the reader of the moment responsible to an unfair extent for damages to books. A rule, for instance, that a reader shall be charged for defacements in a book unless he has reported the condition of the book as he takes it out, naturally strikes readers as unjust and so repels them from a library. This is judging a reader guilty until he is proved innocent. It is not fair to expect a borrower to inspect the book critically as he takes it out, and he may fairly take for granted that the library gives him the book in good condition and hold it instead of himself responsible for what he has not done. There are also cases in which the attendants in the library are more or less responsible for the bad condition of books. We have known of instances in the remote recesses of large libraries where a page was found using books instead of a step-ladder to climb to a shelf beyond his reach, and library assistants are not always beyond criticism in their handling of books. The public should be held to fair responsibility for the condition of books that are given out in good condition, but the *onus probandi* should be on the library side.

## CHILDREN'S READING: AS A FACTOR IN THEIR EDUCATION

By G. STANLEY HALL, *President of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.\**

ONE of the most significant culture movements of the decade in this country is the encroachment of the library upon the school. In the grades the library now goes to the school and the school to the library. Librarians make the children's reading room attractive and tell stories even on fine days, when some children ought to be out of doors, and offer most seductive lists of supplementary reading for every grade and topic. The high schools expect the pupils to find help in the library for debates and composition, if not for daily lessons, and librarians teach them how to get at what they want. In the college and the university the library is becoming more and more the heart of everything and the professor a grand chamberlain to introduce books, give their credentials and inspire to read them. The library is the center of the seminary and a necessity even in the laboratory. More and more of our college dons' teaching is where to find what literature may be wanted. Now, for young people, nearly half of whose body by weight is muscle, to sit in closed spaces in the usual reading postures and exercise only the muscles of the eye that weigh two ounces, monotonously zig-zagging across the printed pages, while nearly a quarter of fourteen-year olds develop eye defects, presents a serious problem in racial hygiene. If the child actually becomes bookish something is usually the matter with it. But, despite the dangers, the advance of the library upon the school is on the whole a vast benefit for the latter, which I would represent and I could easily consume my hour in describing actual and hoped for good results.

One danger that now looms big is that of mediocrity, of the second or tenth best in literature, for the great problem of selection from the so rapidly growing mass of juvenile books is by no means solved, not even in Germany by Ziegler's *Jugendschriften-warte*, with its 78 committees in 28 German states, or by Wolgast's *Prufensauschüsse*, that gets often a dozen expert verdicts for each book and accepts or condemns to oblivion, a muster that it is hard for a poor book to pass and upon which the sentences pro-

nounced are crushing. The sad fact remains that children can develop a veritable *ca-coëthes legendi*, or a passion for reading per se — things on or below their own level that they ought to learn in the more vital ways of experience and conversation. Printing gives no added value to commonplaces, and the reading habit should not dignify platitudes. Apprehension through the printed page is slower and involves more nervous strain than perception, and the book is liable to get between the child and nature and life. Child life in the field, on the street or at home is rich and must not be encroached upon. Not only may the new knack of reading or seeing familiar things through the medium of print, by authors who strive to get down to the children and tickle them by quaint affectations of style, become a distinctly neurotic habit, but it may make things near seem afar and unreal and bring mental anemia. The charm to a country child of reading in the first grade literature of the cow, pig, dog, cat, which he knows so well at first hand, is almost meretricious, and the same is true for the city child and also up the grades. Nor is it well to spend much time in reading about what every child is certain to learn anyway at first hand a little later. Thus the precept to read only what adds something essential, what could not be got otherwise and outside the stern and narrow time and place limitations of the child's individual life, would reduce many of the lists, and neither in the school nor the home can or should the book compete with the oral story. So, too, illustrations should be many of them colored, some of them full of action, with broad and simple treatment, perhaps drawable, not too often making really pitiable misfortunes humorous or jocose and thus blunting pity or suggesting mischief, like Peck's "Bad Boy," but with plenty of animals and children, though not of the Greenaway short-waisted, doll-faced type that never grow up and which charm adults, but cannot compete for the suffrages of children with the rough daub of Strewwel-peter.

When the child can read and its soul can take flight through the vast psychic spaces represented by books, there are also new possibilities of degradation, moral, physical

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and mental, and just as, since charity is now a science as well as a virtue, we must not give doles to beggars indiscriminately, lest they pauperize and beset; so we have no right now even to teach reading without taking every possible precaution that the vastness of opportunity cause no decadence or brain muddle. For nothing is more dangerous than great ideas injected into small minds or lurid tragedies made the habitual diet of excitable souls, as in yellow journalism. Possibly the world's best is too great and just barely possible its undiluted best is too good for some children. Books true to life and that interest are sure to have some bad characters and acts in them, but perhaps the pale bookish way is the best to make children acquainted with the inevitable evil they must know. Even the Sunday-school library, the function of which is now happily growing, must and does not now exclude all but goody books.

Differences in reading tastes between boys and girls, which are very slight in early childhood, appear several years before puberty, and thereafter increase rapidly. These differences are so spontaneous, so well established by many statistical studies by various methods upon so many thousand children that they should be duly recognized by librarians, teachers and parents. These are among the most interesting and important revelations of how very diversely nature has decreed that the soul of the two sexes should develop. Chief among these taste differences are the following: girls usually read most books. If they do not acquire the habit earliest, they certainly maintain it after that of boys' has begun to decline, and some censuses indicate that they read most at all ages. Even at those ages when they certainly read most, viz., the later teens, they read fewer different books; that is, a larger number read the same. Girls rely more upon the recommendation of teachers, companions and others, while boys show greater independence and individuality of choice, and hence use on the average a wider range of books. Girls read what others read, while the books others know have less charm and sometimes almost repel boys, who prefer to be ignorant of what all others about them know and to interest themselves in what none or few others have read. Again, secret and clandestine reading of literature that is condemned, forbidden or disapproved is more common among boys, for prohibition attracts them and

arouses their curiosity. Hence, they more often fall victims even to the literature that it is a crime to print, circulate or own. The vast amount of this literature now confiscated and destroyed by the purity societies shows at once the extent of the danger and gives hopes that protective agencies against it are becoming more effective. In the teens, boys often look somewhat askance at reading recommended to them by lady teachers, who often fail to understand how widely their tastes differ from those of girls. With the present feminization of teaching, therefore, boys are more uncontrolled in their reading. This, I think, we may connect with the oft noted fact that men, young and old, often condemn much which they read when young, while women are more prone to advise others to read what they did when girls, their mature judgment more often coinciding with their childish tastes. Both sexes love literature about animals, but in a different way; girls preferring accounts of pets and domestic animals, while boys care most for the literature of wild, savage beasts and for hunting. Girls love cats, which ripening boys often abhor, strongly preferring dogs, often sharing the enmity of the canidæ for the felidæ. This may be atavism, for men were huntsmen of old, while primitive women domesticated nearly all the animals that serve man.

Again, boys read most history, science and travels, girls most novels and poetry. The historic interest of the latter is more often personal than biographic. Boys love adventure, girls sentiment. Women writers appeal far more strongly to girls in the teens than to boys, for whom at this age few women can write attractively. In childhood both sexes are interested in fairy tales, but girls most, and while boys practically cease to care for them by the fourth or fifth grade, girls' zest continues through the sixth, seventh and later. Girls care far more for niceness, whether of style, binding, illustration; treat books better and are more amenable to library rules. As between content and form, girls care relatively more for the latter, boys for the former. Girls love to read stories about girls which boys eschew, girls, however, caring much more to read about boys than boys to read about girls. Books dealing with domestic life and with young children in them girls have almost entirely to themselves. Boys, on the other hand, excel in love

of humor, rollicking fun, abandon, rough horse-play and tales of wild escapades. Girls are less averse to reading what boys like than boys are to reading what girls like. A book popular with boys would attract some girls, while one read by most girls would repel a boy in the middle teens. The reading interests of high-school girls are far more humanistic, cultural and general, and that of boys is more practical, vocational, and even special. Girls' interest in love stories and romance is earlier, far greater and continues longer than with boys, and the same is true, although to a somewhat less extent, for society tales.

Reading crazes seem to be experienced in some degree at some time by the majority of school children. Some read for years with abandon and intoxication, rushing through an amount of literature that would seem incredible were not the evidence so abundant, while with others the passion is milder and briefer. It usually occurs just before or perhaps in the early teens, when it seems as if the soul suddenly took flight, awakening with a start to the possibilities of transcending the narrow limitations of individual life and expanding personality toward the dimensions of the race itself, as if trying to become a citizen of all times and a spectator of all events. This is one of the most interesting phenomena of youth standing tip-toe on the mount of expectation as the vista of life first bursts upon his view. Those who experience this in full measure are never the same thereafter. It seems to occur somewhat earlier in girls than in boys, and to more often cause a bifurcation of the inner life of idealization and fancy with the outer life of dull and often monotonous daily routine of a girl's life in school or home. In reverie she dreams of wealth, splendor, heroic wooers who take her away to a life where all desires are fulfilled, where the possible becomes actual and castles in the air materialize. This also often makes the future seem so rich and full that some disillusion is inevitable later. Boys, in the book craze, also sometimes read away from life; but feeling that their destiny is to be of their own making are more liable to be spurred to action, occasionally to be sure, to run away, to fight Indians or become bandits, or beat their way to a city and to fortune, but usually to strive to achieve more legitimate ambition, to win fame, fortune, beauteous maidens and to do great deeds. Ruskin and others since have

deprecated the danger of such passionate devotion to the reading of the best things life has to offer him lest ordinary life pale by comparison and become humdrum and insipid and home and parents seem stupid and commonplace, but is it not on the whole well to feel strong and early the spurs of that discontent which is the first step to better both self and environment?

There is still a far too wide difference between the reactions of children to spontaneous reading and to that prescribed for them by adults. From eight to ten into, if not through, the teens every statistical study yet made shows a rapid rise in the amount of reading chosen by the children themselves, while both Barnes and the Hartford Report show a striking decline in the stated reading which the school demands. Though it be done, it is with steadily declining interest. The ponderous list of the Wisconsin State Superintendent in 1902 of 1588 books for high-school libraries selected chiefly by principals and college professors, a list outside which it is illegal to purchase either books or editions with library funds, seems to me a good modern instance of an organized attempt to control pupils' reading by adults without sufficiently consulting their tastes. The same is true now to a great, now to a less extent, by half a shelf of other books, pamphlets and articles I have collected (the 100 or 500 best books, standard child libraries, courses of reading, sometimes approved by formidable lists of literary and other great men and women, etc.). Some of these lists omit many of the good books that children would have voted in, had they been consulted, while others contain most of them, but with nothing to designate their popularity with juvenile readers or to distinguish them from adult prescriptions. It is already possible, however, to make a good beginning of a juvenile library of books children of each age prefer, and one of the chief needs of the day in this field is more statistical data of what they love best and a canon of child classics or Bible compiled from their suffrages, or of what they most often recommend to each other. Those are greatly in error who think we have solved the problem of children's reading. We have, in fact, just begun to see its dimensions. We can, however, already (1) perceive some great crying needs of books of a kind which do not exist, (2) discern the outlines of a method of selection

not yet applied, and (3) some principles of elimination by which an index expurgatorius could be begun. Let us consider these:

1. We need a series of animal and bird books, of which as yet I have never seen a single proper specimen; for instance, a monkey book, a book devoted to the wolf, fox, bear, lion, tiger, elephant, dog, eagle, and two or three dozen other forms of animal life. In other words, there should be a child's animal library and here some publishers or authors are certain to make fame and fortune as unexpected as that which came from the Teddy bear, from Uncle Remus' Brer Rabbit, from Black Beauty, or in the Middle Ages centered about the living totem of the lower classes, Reynard the fox, of which a thousand editions are extant. The veins of interest here are comparable to those producing natural gas, oil, coal and other great resources when their richness was first perceived and great results are certain, provided only the exploitation be right to achieve these results. Certain principles can be laid down with confidence. Each of these books must be very copiously illustrated, often in colors and all the recent nature books not faked must be cross-sectioned and laid under tribute. Let me describe one or two of these ideal but as yet non-existent animal books for the young, beginning for instance with the monkey-book. It should first describe from all available resources the life habits of typical species, how they live in troops, their leaders, their battles with each other and with the enemies to which they are most exposed, how some of them break up into family groups at the pairing season, how they carry and care for their young, the daily routine of the male and the female, the dangers to which they are exposed, their food habits, how they sleep, their migrations, their organized forays, their diseases, parasites, reactions to extreme heat and cold, their language—all these compiled from trustworthy sources now so accessible and well known. While true to fact, the style should be lively and the anthropomorphism frankly seen to awaken and sustain humanistic sympathy. Another chapter should be devoted to the monkeys in captivity, their domestication, characteristics of species and their training, its methods and results, with biographical sketches of famous apes, particularly the great four now living, chimpanzee, gibbon, orang and gorilla, with plenty

of authentic anecdotes, etc. Another section should tell of monkey myths from the ancient Hindu war against Ballin, king of all the monkeys, to the way in which primitive races that know them best regard them, with fables of their imitativeness and other traits from *Æsop* down. Then, too, there should be a brief and popular story of the surprising results of recent experiments upon ape intelligence and educability. In another section for older readers there should be a few skeletal comparative plates showing species and the relation of their frame to that of man—perhaps all on a single page with another of comparative embryological development and one or two more to illustrate comparative anatomy of other organs and one or more outline maps should show the habitat of different species which should be represented by cuts as numerous as in *Brehm*.

In a page or two there should be a brief statement about the fossil monkeys, particularly the great ones ending with the *Java pithecanthropus* and a paragraph should state some of the *Simian* traits in men and in babies. What is wanted is a general survey of all that is known with stress not upon morphology but upon behavior—all condensed, simplified, humanized, richly dight with moral and copiously studded with incident and story in a way to awaken sympathy and give knowledge of the forms of animal life nearest to man—possibly his cousin, having a common but yet undiscovered ancestry.

So a comprehensive dog book constructed on somewhat analogous principles with a little about pedigree, domestication and many cuts of breeds, a great deal about disposition, the manifest services which dogs have and still render to man, etc., is another need—their courage, devotion, stories, poems as numerous perhaps when brought together as those on trees collected by the writers of *Arbor Day* monographs. With this might go the very educating experience for a boy of owning and caring for a dog. Nearly every trait of human character is seen intensified and simplified in the instincts of the canine species, so that a good knowledge of dog psychology and ethics is one of the best pedagogic introductions to the study of human nature and the same would be true with variations and diverse degrees of the other books.

Such a library would awaken a deep and often dormant interest in the parents themselves and bring them into closer rapport with

childhood. Children have a right to revisit thus the ancient paradise of the race when men knew more and lived nearer to animals, both hostile and friendly, and often worshiped them or derived their descent from them, for they have been on the earth indefinitely longer than man. Lack of this there is in the child's soul a missing link greatly needed in education, a vacuum which may be filled by the regenerative psychic tissue of morbid fears, perhaps of imaginary creatures or by cruelty, but I can only suggest this and must pass on.

2. Another crying need of childhood for mental pabulum even in this age of juvenile books is for condensed and simplified stories of the great mythic cycles, epics and classics that arose and took form in the youth of all the great races that loom up in history. There is a rich mother-lye of culture that has had vitality enough to survive for ages before, and without the aid of print, and which constituted about the whole of the educational material of older days. When this shoots together into such ethnic monuments as Homer, the Niebelungen, the Arthuriad and the rest it well tribes together into races. To this, far back though it be in time, the soul of youth is nearer than it is to the last election, for where the world is young there youth belongs and is at home. I have several score of books epitomizing this material for youth, and, although they are of different degrees of merit, the best of them do not, in my opinion, quite fit youthful nature and needs. To bring them home and to bring out their full power, they must be fluidized again and their material put through a long and laborious process not all unlike that to which they were subjected in the dim ages of the scalds, bards and other transmitters and molders of tradition. This is a new and great pedagogic demand and the next step inevitable, I am optimistic enough to think, because needed. It will require the co-operation of many people and many years to complete it. These great classics of the world must, in a word, be re-edited jointly by teachers and other adults on the one hand working with children somewhat as follows: Let each who enlists in the work select some story, be it Orestes or Hamlet, Ajax or Philoctetus, Faust or the Wandering Jew, or any one of a hundred others, master it, feel all there is in it and then tell it to children as effectively as possible, but al-

ways have them, after a brief interval, give it back in writing or orally in order to show just what parts and phrases sunk deepest, were retained with the greatest fidelity and exerted the greatest influence upon the youthful soul. Upon this basis, the telling version should be revised and recast and the story told again and given back until at last, like an actor who has played the same part for years and may have changed it to something quite different from and more effective than what the author made it, he can say—this story thus told best fits children of a certain age, for instance, in this form those of six, in this those of ten, in that those of fourteen, etc. When many have done this for many of the best story radicals, we shall have begun to evolve a true child's canon of the great classics of the race. These versions should be shorter, simpler and very different in many respects from the originals and from the editions lately made by editors in their studies without the aid of children, but immensely more effective. May we not say that every child might demand as a right to feel the power of these great supreme traditions of mankind? They are charged with moral power, mental stimulation and æsthetic inspiration. No creation of individuals can approach them in either of these respects. They are like the eternal stars, while our contemporary ad hoc stories are like tallow dips which may obscure the light from the planets themselves, merely because they are so near. Occasionally, the text itself of these old legendary themes cannot be improved on for the young, but there is always much that needs to be elided, much to be condensed, perhaps still more that needs recasting in form and may be made very telling, while if read as it stands in the text, it takes no hold whatever. Some great themes like, for instance, the Golden Age, and Paradise still need original mosaicing and editing and could then, as Pfeleiderer says, be made of great worth. Now enough of this editing has already been made to show both its practicability and its great educational value. One of the chief pedagogic tasks of the rising generation, then, must be to re-edit these grand mental sources which have made nations and races, which have been the nucleus about which culture and nations have evolved. Some of them have been reconstructed many times by master minds for adults, but children have as much



need of them as of the homunculi called dolls, or reduced adults, or of toy engines or the many other masterpieces of mechanical simplification in the form of playthings. Why should not the story-tellers' league with its 5,000 members essay this task? Nearly a score of years ago the French, when their education began to be laicized, commenced to sift over all their own literature and history in quest of the tales, incidents and proverbs illustrating honor, glory, self-sacrifice, etc., for a moral inspiration to fill the ethical vacuum left by the elimination of religious training in the schools. The labor involved in our task is a yet higher and harder one, but is also more novel and that it will be achieved, I am convinced with no shadow of doubt, for youth must be served.

3. Another type of child book we need is an account of primitive and savage life. Frobenius, in his "*Aus den Flegeljahren der Menschheit*," has shown almost like a revelation what can be done and how the right article is welcomed. He was an anthropologist and has compiled with over 400 cuts a simple story of how the lower races live, hunt, play, weave, manufacture, cook, eat, sleep, fight, their myths, religious ceremonies, family and tribal organizations, etc., laying the vast resources of ethnology under tribute to show the young how the majority of men who have peopled this earth in the past and a good fourth now actually meet the problems of life, regard sun, moon, stars, sea, trees, animals, fields, fire, lightning, the clouds, and think of the origin and end of man and all things. All this is very near to the child. Infection betime with knowledge of these greatest forms of life and mind at the fit age when contagion is easiest is like vaccination which renders immune many forms of vice and hoodlumism later. The German language *Közle* tells, has 914 words in common use for children's faults and less than half that number for their virtues, for evil is far more varied, striking and, in a word, interesting than uniform moral correctness. Here, then, is another line of juvenile literature needed and, therefore, sure to come.

I have only touched a few points in this vast field, but I cannot close without an earnest plea for more oral story telling ways of introducing books to children. Mankind heard and spoke for untold ages before they wrote and read. The ear and mouth way

is shorter and vastly more effective than the long circuit tract of pen wagging and taking in meaning from the printed page by the eye. In the great literary eras in France conversation gave the style to books and in the dull periods conversely books gave the style to conversation and people talked bookishly. Thrice happy the child who makes its first acquaintance with the great monuments of literature which arose when the world was young not by reading, but under the spell of the story-teller's art. Thus, till lately in the world's history all knowledge was imparted from the grown-ups to the rising generation. Thus the great men and women and heroes of an elder day that letters depict lived on from age to age, and the tales of them slowly took shape edited by the folk's soul into the great mythopoeic masterpieces; for these are the quarries out of which the master workmen in literature obtain their material. In early plastic oral form these were meaty and condensed and grew to have a chiefly ethical content almost in proportion to their age. Next to telling is reading to children, but for one, I care not how much even this function encroaches upon school time or breaks up its routine. As to reading and especially at adolescence, it is chiefly to satisfy the feelings which then and thereafter are three-fourths of the soul and represent the life of the race, while the intellect is chiefly an individual product and, therefore, more accidental. Four great definitions of education by four of its greatest prophets are that it consists of learning to fear aright, to be angry aright, to pity aright and to love aright and thus the affections are tuned to the world without. Girls must, of course, have love stories and, although they must be pure, there must be enough of evil to suggest adequately some of the degrees of vileness in the world, though always with the triumph of virtue sure in the end. Literature should preform moral choices which, having acted aright in ideal cases, will be more likely to do so in real and trying emergencies. Urgent as are practical needs in our age and land, librarians seem now likely to be held more and more responsible as guardians of all those educational agencies that take the individual out of his narrowness into the larger life of the race. Hence, I believe you are only just at the beginning of your task of ministering to the young.

## READING OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE\*

By FRED. W. ATKINSON, *President of Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

TEN years ago in the Springfield, Mass., High School, a plan of pupil study was tried. The purpose of the plan was to obtain a better knowledge of the capacities and environment of the individual pupil with a view of adapting instruction to his individual needs. It represented an attempt to understand the individual schoolboy and to estimate the effect upon him of the various influences surrounding him. The grammar-school teachers supplied information touching upon character, scholarship, special interests, outside work, home conditions of the pupils previous to entrance to the high school. The parents answered questions in regard to health, eyesight, hearing, recreation, home-study, reading, tastes, temperament, character, etc. The data obtained from these two sources formed the basis of a study which the high school teachers carried on during the four years' high school course. They extended their observations to matters concerning the pupil's physical well-being, to the phenomena of his mental life, to his relations with his parents, teachers, and fellows; also to his outside interests and his home relations. In ascertaining the individual pupil's experiences, his natural inclinations and endowments, very little information was sought from the pupil himself. It was thought, however, that the pupil's outside reading, as an index to the outside activity should come under the direct study of the teacher, and that it would be legitimate to draw data from the pupil himself concerning books read, favorite characters and authors, favorite magazines and papers, use of library, etc. It is hardly necessary for me to say to this audience that it very important that a love for good miscellaneous reading be established while the young people are in school, for this habit they are likely to carry with them through life. I am almost ready to say that what our boys and girls read is more important than what they study. Howell says, with more or less truth: "The average boy does more for his education by obser-

vation and reading than the schoolmaster is able to do for him."

During the long summer vacation the young people are relieved from all school tasks; they may then devote themselves to entertainment and recreation. It is hardly to be expected that any reading done at that time by them will be for the sake of knowledge, of culture, or of growth. To find out the reading done at a time when the young people were without any direct school guidance, the following reading blank was used on the opening day of school:

Name.....Class.....Date.....

1. What books have you read during the summer?
2. Which of these books do you especially like?
3. What character in these books do you especially like?
4. Who is your favorite author?
5. Do you read a daily or weekly newspaper? If so, name it or them.
6. What magazines do you read, and which do you like the best?
7. Do you draw books from the City Library?

Before reporting upon the exceedingly suggestive data obtained from the pupils, let me state that among the questions asked of the parents was the following:

"Does your son (or daughter) take books from the library for himself? Roughly, how much time does he spend in reading books (not connected with the school work)? What is the character of this reading? Does he read magazines? Newspapers?"

The parent's report was supposed to cover particularly the school year, not the vacation. I have summarized very briefly the answers of several hundred Springfield parents, who, I may say, gave under this heading, as under the others, as full information as possible. Very few take books from the library, and there is a very small amount of reading done aside from study. A number answered "no books from the library now;" since school began "no time." It seems to be almost impossible for the average boy or girl to study and exercise sufficiently and have any time left for reading. The right

\*Read before a joint meeting of the Long Island Library Club and the New York Library Club, in December, 1907.

proportion is not often kept; the six or seven hours seem to be used in one of these ways usually; two or three hours for study and the rest for recreation; three or four hours for study and perhaps a little reading, leaving one or two hours for exercise; or all study and reading. But the majority have practically left reading out, except papers and magazines. The Sunday newspaper was reported to be the sole outside reading of a few. One parent writes, "Have discouraged her reading library books for the present in order to have her take more outdoor exercise" — "should wish to have teachers indicate what class of books to take." Another parent describes the reading as "Miscellaneous — not especially instructive." What reading is done is generally of a very good character.

From the pupils' own reports based on their summer reading it was found in the Springfield, Mass., High School, that the best reading was done by the freshmen and the poorest by the seniors. That this practical result was obtained was felt at the time to be an important fact — one that more than compensated for the time and effort expended in securing the reading data. The reading lists of the freshmen — boys and girls of about fifteen years of age — were very uniform and showed plainly the strong influence the grammar schools have in forming a good literary taste. I note in last Sunday's New York *Times* that Mr. Leland, librarian of the Board of Education, in his investigation of what children of the upper grammar grades are reading finds that the ten favorite authors in the order of their preferences were: L. M. Alcott, K. D. Wiggin, F. H. Burnett, Charles Dickens, G. A. Henty, John Long, H. B. Stowe, H. W. Longfellow, Sir Walter Scott, and A. E. Barr. The ten favorite books in the order of their preference were: "Little women" (Alcott); "Sarah Crewe" (Burnett); "Uncle Tom's cabin" (Stowe); "Black beauty" (Sewell); "Bird's Christmas carol" (Wiggin); "Robinson Crusoe" (Defoe); Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" (Wiggin); "Old fashioned girl" (Alcott); Grimm's "Fairy tales" and "Evangeline" (Longfellow). He makes this interesting comment: "Many supposedly popular children's writers of to-day are con-

spicuous by their absence, as well as many of the old favorites of the last generation. Authors may come and go, but the real child remains much the same. Some may write to please their teachers and affect a liking for books beyond their comprehension, but very few of the compositions received show any such tendencies. Taking them all in all, I believe the boys and girls are the sanest critics and the most reliable." Mr. Leland writes optimistically. I wish now that he would take up the question of what is being read by the boys and girls of the high schools of the city. I fear he would find, as I did, that the high literary taste formed by the grammar school teachers is not maintained by the teachers of the high schools.

The senior reading, which was such a disappointment, may be summarized as follows:

Out of the entire senior class made up of boys and girls of about 18 years of age, there are 16 only with strongly marked preferences in reading, except that all have interest in the portrayal of strong personality. The books most read by them the summer of 1897 were: "Soldiers of fortune," "Thelma," "The romance of two worlds," "The Honorable Peter Sterling," "Quo vadis," "Les Misérables," "The Knight errant," and "Prisoner of Zenda." Favorite authors are Scott, Dickens, Irving, Stevenson, Davis, E. P. Roe, E. Lyall; and in single cases, Byron, Hawthorne, H. B. Stowe, Carlyle, "Thackeray," "Lowel." Poor spelling is remarkably common.

Thirteen read nothing. Several read eight or more books and two read a dozen or more. The average number was two or three. Several give as reason for not using the public library "no time" during school days. One boy, G. H. Montague, gives a good list and shows an appreciation of essays and criticism. A girl likes Emerson's Essays because they "give us something to think about." Another girl likes Payne's "Age of reason." Another read "a little of Thoreau" and liked George Eliot and Hawthorne. One boy prefers the "Cavillers" because it is so bold and also so blood-thirsty."

The strongest impression from the lists as a whole is the slight development of individual taste. The majority read the books most talked about or those suggested at

school, and several used the expression books they "happened" to read. One boy had no "list of good books" to select from, so read nothing.

The junior reading lists were better than those of the seniors. As many as 23 have well-defined individual taste, and of these 15 give excellent lists of reading. There is little fault to be found with the reading of newspapers and magazines, and it is encouraging that many read and like the *Outlook*, the *Century*, *Scribner's* and even the *Forum*. The most general literary interest centers in historical novels, the favorite authors being Scott, Dickens, Holmes, and Irving. There is a lively appreciation of Dickens. Dumas is the favorite of three boys. George Eliot is the favorite of two. Henty is read by some boys and Clara Louise Burnham by some girls, who read little else. There is not as much love of adventure among the boys as might be expected; only a few read "Farthest North." Jules Verne is the favorite of one boy. Helen Hunt Jackson is the favorite of one girl. One boy's favorite is "either Shakespeare or Doyle." Another likes "Oakleigh" "because it is true to life and the author does not seem to prevaricate." A girl read the Bible only, "because it is the only book that has any interest to me." A girl, who gives one of the best lists, likes John Ridd in "Lorna Doone," because he "represents a man in every sense." One girl's list consists of eight books by Crawford and Marie Corelli. She likes Mr. Isaacs, "because he was converted to believe that women really have a soul." Crawford is her favorite. "Soldiers of fortune" was less read by this class than by seniors. There was some re-reading, and books re-read were "A singular life," "Scottish chiefs," "Ivanhoe." As a whole the class displays a good deal of honest individual taste in reading; there are few who read only what was talked about or suggested by school work. About half-a-dozen read nothing. There are many who do not use the public library. There was a very slight reading of poetry—Shakespeare, Pope, Milton, Lowell, Longfellow. One young lady read "Julius Cæsar," "Cleopatra," "Merchant of Venice," "Pope's Essay on man" and "Lucille." There were slight portions of historical and biographical reading,

very few essays, and some foreign literature, usually short stories. The *Springfield Republican* is the paper most read, and *Munsey's* is most popular of the magazines. Two pupils are in the habit of looking over all the important periodicals and selecting what is of individual interest. One pupil prefers the *Outlook* to *Munsey's Magazine*.

The sophomore pupils can be divided into four distinct types of readers—those whose reading is very good, those who read nothing, some whose reading is a mixture of good, bad and useless, and a great many who read perhaps little but on certain useful subjects determined by individual interests. There are 18 exceptionally good readers. One young man has a strong liking for adventure and military prowess; another for adventure and science, invention and history and biography. One student liked Major Dobbin, "because he was generous, brave and honest, but he was modest." Another student gave a consistent list of 11 books and has strong appreciation of the best humor. His favorite is Thackeray, and his list includes also De Quincey, Hugo, Stevenson, Watson and Barrie. Several prefer historical novels and history. One boy prefers "electrical books" to novels. He reads the *Scientific American* and the *Electrical World*. The best readers among girls read Scott, Shakespeare, Wallace and Mrs. Stowe. One girl gives a good list and likes Hamlet, "because he is sarcastic," and prefers *McClure's Magazine*, "because Rudyard Kipling writes in it." Another read Dickens, Cooper, Kingsley, Longfellow, Tennyson, and S. O. Jewett. She appreciated "The country of the pointed firs." One of the mature young ladies gives a very interesting and excellent list—Dickens, Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier. Her expression is forcible and odd. She liked the character of David Copperfield, and added, "I also revered the whole-heartedness of Mr. Peggoty." She writes, "History is my favorite, but all the others are very near relatives." Dickens is her favorite.

There are other very good readers, though not as remarkable as those given. A boy likes Irving for travel and Doyle for fiction, and expresses his preferences unusually well. There are many who read one or two books only, but those were good books. Twenty-six

pupils read nothing. A few gave good reasons for not reading during the summer. One boy could not read on account of poor eyesight; he reads the Sunday papers at times and prefers *The Strand* to other periodicals. It is an interesting fact that Irving is the favorite author of six who read nothing! The number of those who read a mixture of good, poor and useless books is small, and the useless books are usually preferred in these cases. There are some queer lists: A certain boy read the Bible, *Puck's Quarterly*, one novel, "Thelma," *Munsey*, and the *Ladies' Home Journal*. The number whose taste is fairly well formed, but who do not read much, is large and their lists are very interesting. One of these read Scott's life, and "a little English history." Scott is his favorite author. One boy admires "daring character"; he read "Oliver Twist," "Capturing a locomotive," and "The Life of P. T. Barnum." Another read three books on seamanship and prefers the *Outing* paper. One young lady likes stories of "brave deeds" and read "Soldiers of fortune" and the "Lives of famous kings lost at battles." Some of this number have a consistent taste that needs correction. A young man read "Camille," and Bertha Clay is his favorite author. Another read "Dungeons of old Paris" and "Chronicles of Newgate." The most general interest is shown in historical novels. The authors most read are: Scott (the favorite of 26), Dickens (the favorite of 14), Irving, Cooper, Dumas, Lew Wallace, Hugo ("Les Misérables"), Lord Lytton ("Last days of Pompeii"), Jane Porter ("Scottish chiefs"), Prescott, Kingsley, Crawford, Stevenson, Kipling, Doyle; and of the poets—Longfellow, Tennyson, Shakespeare. Shakespeare is the favorite of three and Crawford of the same number. Henty is read by some boys who read little else; also Capt. King, M. J. Holmes, and Clara Louise Burnham are favorites with some girls who read little else. Edna Lyall is liked by many who read other authors. Doyle is especially liked and is for the second time coupled with Shakespeare! There are single cases in which Amanda Douglass, Mary P. W. Smith, Kirk Munroe and Oliver Optic are favorites. As a whole the Sophomore class read more history, more adventure, more travel and much more po-

etry than either of the two higher classes. The proportion of good reading is large. There is a wider range of preference for magazines, *Munsey's*, *Harper's* and *McClure's* being the best liked. The *Scientific American* is much read.

In Springfield the books most read by the entering class during the summer of 1897 were: "Ivanhoe," "Lady of the lake," "Marmion," "A tale of two cities," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Oliver Twist," "David Copperfield," "Pickwick Papers," "Ben Hur," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Pilgrim's progress," "Uncle Tom's cabin," "Julius Cæsar," "Hamlet," "Merchant of Venice," "Westward ho!", "John Halifax," "Ramona," "Lorna Doone," "Treasure Land," "Near to Nature's heart," "Wide, wide world," "The peasant and the prince," and the poems of Longfellow and Whittier. Cooper's novels were also read by many. "Soldiers of fortune," the book of the hour, was less read than by any other class. A great deal of American history was read; also English, French, Greek, and Roman history. Sixty-nine out of a class of 180 give history the first preference; most like it in the form of "fiction with history mixed in," as one young lady expressed it; but in many cases the reading of Scott and Dickens has evidently led to thorough interest in English and French history, and to an extensive liking for biography. A surprisingly large number enjoy the poetry of Scott, Longfellow, Whittier and Shakespeare. Longfellow was the favorite author of 19 and was read by many more. Shakespeare was read by 15 and is the favorite of three. Whittier is the favorite of two. Scott and Dickens are most liked, Scott being the favorite of 49 and Dickens of 38. Other favorites ran as follows: Miss Alcott, 8; Henty, 7; M. J. Holmes, 5; C. King, 5; Cooper, 4; Trowbridge, 4; Dumas, 3; and J. Verne, Stockton, R. H. Davis, E. Lyall, Blackmore, Alger, Crawford, Lew Wallace, Kirk Munroe, M. T. Meade, "Pansy," Mrs. Phelps Ward, Augusta J. Evans, Gilbert Parker, Warner, Clemens and Adams are each favorites with one or two. There are but two divisions of readers in this class, those who read nothing last summer, who number 43, and those who read one or more good books. No bad books were read and few useless ones. There are 55 unusually good

lists. There is wide interest in travel and adventure, but the liking for biography is more remarkable. One boy read the lives of Garfield, Grant, Sherman and Blaine. Another read the lives of Charlemagne and Cromwell and the biographies of Buffalo Bill, Daniel Boone and David Crockett. There is in general a wider range of interest founded on a better and more uniform taste in the reading of this entering class than in the higher classes. There is also better spelling (though this could be greatly improved) and very much better expression. The reasons of preference are the most interesting portions of the lists and are honest, direct and forcible. They show appreciation of the noblest traits of character usually, rather than any effort at literary criticism. It is worth noticing that it is usually not the most striking personality or phase of character that is preferred, but the quiet and substantial virtues. One boy likes Gen. Grant, "because he is polite but stern in his business." Another admires "Sherlock Holmes," "because of his strength of mind." Another likes Little Nell and her grandfather "because they thought so much of each other." Don Orsino is admired because of his "perseverance and dislike of idleness." Uncle Tom and Eliza are liked for their "forbearance and trust, George for his brave, independent spirit, and Eva for her kindness to all." These are selected at random. An ideal or heroic character placed in an historic situation seems to appeal to the largest number. They like to learn something while they are being entertained. Some reasons of preference are unique; "Ten thousand leagues under the sea" was enjoyed "because everything in it seems almost impossible," "Sesame and lilies" was admired "because it has such good morals." The character of an old maid aunt was preferred "for the reason that it shows so plainly what kind of persons these old ladies are."

Taking the school as a whole it was found that the reading of about one-third was thoroughly commendable; of one-half a mixture of good, bad and useless books; the remaining one-sixth had read almost no books; less than one-half drew books from the library. Of those whose reading is a mixture and those whose reading is bad, the latest fiction,

especially the problem novel, seems to be very popular. The freshman class has the banner record—no books which are bad in themselves having been read; over one-half draw books from the library, and the selections are made up of boys' and girls' stories and standard classics. Both the freshman and sophomores seem to have a liking for Shakespeare that is truly astonishing, and is due undoubtedly to the influence of the grammar school teachers. The latest fiction begins to be read in the sophomore class and is increasingly popular from that time. Many of the pupils who read it do not draw books from the library so they must get it at home. A pretty good idea of the family library was photographed by the results of this inquiry, and the general inference was forced upon me that even in a well-to-do city of homes like Springfield the parents could not be relied upon to direct the boy's reading wisely.

A great majority of the pupils in the school were found to be fairly well up in the standard periodical library. Some few had access to the *N. Y. Sun*, the *Boston Globe*, the *N. Y. Journal*. The Junior class seems to have had an epidemic of the "Elsie" books, E. P. Roe, Edna Lyall and Marie Corelli. That the teachers found out this fact and were able to offset this influence was in itself an important result of the investigation. For myself, I cannot imagine any reading much worse than the kind of trash presented in the "Elsie" books, in Roe, and in much of Marie Corelli. The reading of children, so long as they are young enough to be guided by the teachers and librarians, seems to be most healthful in its influence, but as soon as they are of age to appreciate novels and Sunday sensational literature it takes a different tone, unless the boys and girls have some one to supervise their reading. It is right here that the opportunity of the school and the public library comes. Availing themselves of the opportunity herein offered, the high school teachers prepared a special catalog of the best books in the public library in various departments. This gave a wide scope for preferable reading, and every pupil was required in addition to his classroom work to read one book selected from this catalog every month. The young

people were free within these broad limits to choose their own reading, and this obviated the feeling of repulsion which many have when reading books which are set as a task. This reading became a private personal affair, with each pupil, the teachers lending their friendly advice when asked in the selection of books. Those who had not been drawing books from the library were taken to the library by the teachers, who saw that cards were given them and that they were instructed in the use of the catalog. John Cotton Dana, then librarian of the Springfield Public Library, placed many of the books in the special catalog upon the shelves accessible to the students. The proper shelf numbers were fixed to the titles of the 1000 books recommended. An attempt was made, more or less successfully, to keep track of the reading of the students by the use of a reading blank, and the teachers of English attempted to gain some knowledge of the outside reading done by having their pupils two or three times a year write a brief outline of a story or book which they had read.

For years much interest has been shown in the choice of books for children of the primary and grammar schools by our more progressive librarians and teachers. Numerous investigations similar to Mr. Leland's have been made with a view to a more complete understanding of the child mind as distinguished from the adult mind. As a result the children are now receiving in our better libraries and schools real guidance respecting the nature and quantity and the method of their reading. I have already reported that I found in Springfield that the teachers under the wise direction of Dr. Balliot, the Superintendent, were successfully supervising the reading of the children, and helping to develop in them the rudiments of a good literary taste, and that upon entrance to the high school this influence was shown to a marked degree, but that due to neglect in the high school the reading grew worse and worse. The reading of the adolescent period, which is conceded to be the most critical period of a man's life, has not received the attention that it should. The high school youth are allowed to read aimlessly and too often absolutely without guidance. The mental life of the adolescent is

distinct from the mental life of the child or adult and so is the problem of his reading. It is to this problem I have attempted to direct your attention to-night.

I believe there is a greater necessity for looking after the matter of reading during the adolescent period, when habits of a lifetime are formed, than for any other period. During the period of youth, when the interest is so easily aroused, when the sympathies are so keen, when the mind is so open to impressions, and the memory is tenacious in retaining them; when the tastes are yet unperturbed, and the capacity for forming ideals is so strong; when the natural appetite for reading is so marked, and when the conditions of life give so much leisure to indulge it—at this time, if ever, is there necessity for wise and skillful guidance in the use of books. Only attempt in childhood, and continue in youth, to arouse a love for the best in literature and little thought may then be given to what the men and the women of the future will read.

It is sometimes forgotten by the library authorities immersed in the details of classification and the various matters of administration that the privileges of the public library belong to all—both the young and the old people. Rules and regulations too often cause irritation and annoyance and prevent the freest use of the library. The older I grow the less I believe in real need of more than the simplest rules and regulations. The teachers in the performance of their regular duties in giving formal instruction often neglect that oversight of the reading of their students which provides means for their future enjoyment and self-education. We hear a great deal about co-operation between the library and the schools. Owing largely, I have found in practical experience, to the lack of vital interest in the subject on the part of the teachers, this co-operation is more theoretical than real. We are beginning, however, to see the educational value of the co-operation of the teachers of the lower grades and the librarians in fostering and satisfying a craving for good books. We have yet to see what can be accomplished in a large way during the adolescent period when the high school teachers, parent and librarian work together.



## THE GROWING TENDENCY TO OVER-EMPHASIZE THE CHILDREN'S SIDE\*

By CAROLINE MATTHEWS, *Boston, Mass.*

I HAVE been asked to speak on this subject, not because I have professional or technical knowledge of the subject to be discussed, but rather because I have not. This does not mean that I have no knowledge whatever of this or other phases of library work. It simply means that the little knowledge I do possess is non-professional, and that my impressions, points of view, conclusions, are wholly those of an outsider.

Up to three years ago I had had no connection with public libraries beyond being an occasional borrower of books. Then suddenly, through making a comparative study of the financing of public school systems here and in France, I found myself in touch with the public schools of an American city, and through them with the school deposits of the Public Library of the same city. Even so, I did not come in touch with the library side of the work. It was always the school or teachers' side, or the pupils' side, never any other.

The second year I became a member of the Examining Committee of the Public Library of the city of Boston. My position on this committee for my first year of service was a minor one. There was never anything very important to do, certainly not enough to key up one's interest to the point of being a live interest. Moreover, I spent the winter away from town. But I had the great good fortune to pass it in the mountains of North Carolina. There I lived for weeks at a time in the homes and cabins of the mountain whites. I knew the men, their wives, their children. I visited the logging camps, the mines, the missions, the mills, the schools. The life was rough, but it was worth while. It gave me an intimate knowledge of the social surroundings of the people, and I found the one vital problem, the problem touching the citizen the nearest, to be that of the rural school, and affiliated with the rural school, though affiliated in a crude way, was the library.

Thus, for the second time in my life, I

came into contact with the library by means of the school. This coincidence led me to think, and I reasoned out that library workers North and South must be working along similar lines toward unity in practice. Both were doing educative work. And both, apparently, had the same goal—the reaching of the parent or adult through the child or through child growth.

How far such work was legitimate work, how far such work had intellectual or educational value, how far such work lacked or had balance, I now wished to determine. To do this it was necessary to assume some line of active investigation; also to study results from the standpoint of the library, as well as from that of the school and the citizen.

There was no need to search for a subject. I had it at hand. Living as I did with the people I found myself in the very center of the rural library movement—a movement so splendid in conception; so successful in results, if statistics are credited; so direct as to method, the entire appropriation being expended on but two things, books and book-cases; so naively simple as to administration, there being neither librarians, libraries, or payrolls—that a study of it could not fail to prove helpful.

What were the actual conditions? First, the name "rural libraries" I found a misnomer. It in no sense represents facts. The words imply community interests, interests alike of adult and child, whilst the reality is that these libraries are simply school deposits, composed wholly of "juvenile books," graded up to but not beyond the seventh grade. When one realizes that these books reach a total of 200,000 volumes, that they are sent to people living in scattered communities strung shoe-string fashion high along mountain ridges—back and apart from civilization—to a people of rugged character, demanding strength in books as in life, capable of appreciating strength, one sees what a stupendous opportunity for community uplift has been wasted, and one stands aghast at the folly, economic and intellectual, of the limitations imposed. Why should children alone be considered? And if they alone are to be considered why should they be led

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\*Read before the Massachusetts Library Club, October, 1907.

nothing but "juvenile" literature? It is both over-emphasis and false emphasis of the most harmful kind.

Second, far and away the most interesting phase of this library work in North Carolina is that the whole movement lies outside of the hands of professionally trained librarians. To understand why this is so it is necessary to turn to the Department of Education. Education in North Carolina is a state affair and centralized, the state being for all practical purposes autocratic in every educational matter. Decentralization has set in to the extent of admitting local taxation; otherwise education in North Carolina to-day is as highly centralized as it is in France. There is no difference whatever between the power of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Raleigh, and that of the Minister of Public Instruction in France. Such being the case it is but natural that the rural library movement should be absorbed by the state, incorporated into the Department of Education, and administered by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Neither would it be wise to change this. It would be wise, however, to appoint as one of the county superintendents of public instruction a trained librarian, having as his charge the entire supervision and administration of library interests.

Third, all responsibility for the care of these libraries rests with teachers. The teachers should never have such responsibility. It is entirely beyond and outside of their proper work. I feel sure that this problem of how to care for school deposits of library books, a problem which is an issue North as it is South, is not so difficult of solution as library workers would have us believe. Disabuse yourselves of the notion that it is the teachers' work, and a way out of the difficulty will be found.

Fourth, not only is there a growing dissatisfaction with the library act as administered, but there is actually active opposition to it—on the part of some teachers, and on the part of certain public-spirited citizens. So much so is this a fact that a counter movement is already in progress. This consists in the establishment of rural libraries by private gift, by the citizens at large, and by certain societies. Tryon has such a library, a delightful building with two rooms and

an ample supply of standard books; Lenoir has one; Boone has one. Yet these are small towns, two of them not exceeding 300 inhabitants each. An interesting feature of one of these libraries is that it serves largely as a social center for community life. Afternoon tea is served in it; musicals held; club papers read; even the Woman's Exchange meets and exhibits once a week. I had no means of discovering how general this movement was, nor yet of determining the ratio of emphasis laid on the social side of the work. But I want you to note one point—the movement starts with the adult, and with standard works, and only by means of the adult, or through the parent, is the child reached. It is the exact antithesis of the state movement.

Fifth, the libraries are neglected. In no school did I find a well-appointed one, and where there were bookcases they were tucked aside in corner or entry, thick with dust, unused.

The state statistics as to the growth of this movement ignore absolutely the facts I have mentioned. Therefore, I claim that in no true sense are these statistics representative. The movement, however, has interest. It is alive. It is sweeping through the state. It spends thousands of dollars a year. It concerns itself wholly with children. These are its characteristics. There can be no two opinions as to its lack of balance, for the adult is not even considered. There can be no two opinions as to its intellectual and educational values. Buying only "juvenile literature" they are of the smallest. There can be no two opinions as to its morality: the people are taxed, yet only a fraction of the people, only those who have children below the seventh and above the first grades, receive a return.

How far North Carolina was seeking guidance of the North, how far the North was also over-emphasizing, if it was, the children's side in library work, I next wished to determine.

This brought me back to Boston, and to my second and final year of service on the Examining Committee. The chairmanship of the sub-committee on branches gave me opportunity for studying library work as it touched the child and the school in cities. This I supplemented by a less intensive study of library conditions in towns, in Massachu-

setts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, seeking to make my knowledge comprehensive.

The first impression I received was that of the many interpretations put upon library work. These were almost as numerous as were the librarians and custodians. Viewing the work as a whole such divergence in practice seemed an error. There is power in unity; results worth while follow. There is loss in the frittering away of time caused by casual experiment; moreover, it bears heavily on the child. To this you may be inclined to answer that social and moral conditions vary so in each city and town that the individual condition must be faced individually. Granted, but not to the extent you might wish. To illustrate: there is wisdom in allowing a certain station of the Boston system complete liberty of action. But the situation at this station is unique. It could not be duplicated even in Boston. The work is in the hands of a skilled leader, and it forms part of a large private work, financed by a philanthropist noted for leadership in wise experimentation. The library shows breadth in accepting the situation. But it is not wisdom to allow the introduction of the story hour, or, as is the case in a neighboring town, the throwing wide open of the children's room to tots so tiny that picture blocks have to be furnished them to play with—before the educational authorities have pronounced such work necessary and just.

I next noticed and with some alarm the feminization of the library corps. And I confess that I see no remedy. The schools are facing the same difficulty, but eventually it will be solved for them in the raising of certain salaries to a man's standard. This is not likely to happen in library work. Consequently we have this feminization to reckon with, and to me it is an active factor in the diversity of library practice to which I have referred, for women far more than men are prone to indulge individual fads.

A third impression was the lack of fitness of some library workers for their posts. This is particularly unfortunate when it occurs in a children's room. Unless the person in charge possess the requisite qualifications, better far close the room. The fault lies perhaps with the colleges offering library courses. It may well be that the training in these should be more specialized than it

is. Take the case of a student intending to pursue a given line of work—say children's departments. Something definite should be offered her, something corresponding in worth to the graduate courses in practice and observation offered students of education in departments of education at universities. This is a practical suggestion; it only requires on the part of colleges and libraries similar agreements to those already existing between universities and schools. A second phase of this question is that of libraries whose employees are not drawn from library schools or colleges, but who reach the several posts by a system of promotion based on efficiency and faithful service. Is there any reason why employees of such a system, specializing in children's work should not serve an apprenticeship in the children's department at central and be required to return to it again and again for further instruction? As far as I know the heads of these children's departments have no duties of this kind. But would not the value of a library corps be increased tenfold if they had? They seize eagerly the opportunity to go out and instruct the teacher, to go out and instruct the parent. They have classes for the schools in the use of the library. But they neglect utterly the training of the library employee who is to serve as assistant first, as chief later, in the children's room at branch or station. Yet the knowledge acquired by only one day of observation under skillful guidance in the children's department at central would prove invaluable to these women. *Broaden the training given employees, and centralize experimentation.*

I found no true affiliation with the schools. There was none in North Carolina; there is none here. In countless ways the library and the school are overlapping. Why there should not be a clearer vision as to what is library work and what is school work is incomprehensible to an outsider.

I grew to have a horror of children's rooms—as distinct from children's departments. Intellectually, physically, morally, I believe them harmful. Neither can I see their necessity.

As regards classification of books, I received the impression that the broad division into "adult" and "juvenile" is too dogmatic, too arbitrary. Whatever other forms or di-

visions are necessary, this particular one should be abolished. It lowers the intellectual standing of the library with the community.

The splendid character of library work in tenement districts stood out strongly. It is vigorous, alive, with an ever-broadening opportunity.

More vivid, however, than any other impression, stronger still, was that of the time and thought and care bestowed on the Child. Everywhere, in city, town and suburban library, the effort to reach the Child is apparent. Special attendants are in readiness to meet him the instant he comes into reading room and station after school hours. Thoughtful women are assigned to overlook and guide his reference work. Entertainment is offered him in the form of blocks to play with, scrap-books to look at, story hours to attend. Books specially selected with regard to his supposedly individual needs are placed on the shelves. Picture bulletins are made for his use in the schools. Where he is not segregated he is allowed to monopolize tables and chairs. I find no corresponding effort made to reach the adult, to reach the young mechanic, to draw to the library the parent. I at times wonder whether librarians and custodians are even aware that exaggerated leaning toward one phase of library work must throw out of the true the work as a whole.

Nothing has astonished me more than this new development in library practice—the placing of the child in importance before the adult. The old belief that the library is primarily for adults and only incidentally for children still holds good at the central buildings of large city public library systems. In these we find the children's department only one of many departments—the child always subordinate, the adult dominant—the result of a well balanced, admirable

whole, each unit in its proper place, all forces pulling together. I fail to see why the same relative balance should not be maintained throughout the entire system, from branch to station, not always in kind and measure, but approximately.

A second thought to which I cannot adjust myself—is that of the parent as a factor in school and library work. The parent believes in the public school, and he pays heavily in taxes for the education of his children by means of it. The parent believes in the establishment of public libraries and he pays heavily in taxes for their equipment. Both sums raised are sufficiently generous to enable school and library to furnish trained, capable, efficient teachers and librarians. Such being the case does not the parent show intelligence in turning over to the public care the direction of his children's education and reading? Is he not justified in so doing? Why then should he be held ignorant or selfish? Eliminate the parent as a factor in library practice. Give the children quality in books. Strike off 50 per cent., 90 per cent. if you only will, of the titles to be found on the shelves of children's rooms. Substitute "adult" books, and you will not need to appeal to the parent to guide the child's choice.

That there is similarity of practice in library work, in North Carolina and here, you can hardly deny. Point by point, in so far as the work relates to the child, the problems are mutual. Their solution lies in the getting together of school and library authorities, and the setting aside of the modern thought that library work is primarily educative and primarily for the child. Let the schools educate the children; and, if you can, let the adult once more dominate in library practice. You will then have a well-balanced whole, free from over-emphasis on the child's side.

## UNDISTINGUISHED AUTHORS; THEIR USE IN A CHILDREN'S ROOM

By HELEN PETERS DODD, *Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.*

A CHILDREN'S librarian is the last person to recommend poor books, but I am very glad for this once to consider the books which are very useful in work with children, but which cannot be recommended as classics. If one is buying books for a small children's room, she will probably limit her purchases to those

two or three hundred titles which we all agree are the best literature for children—and she will be right—but if some one else is buying books for the use of children in a large manufacturing city which has many foreigners in its population—Italians, Jews, Irish, French, German, Polish, and Norwe-

gians, our future taxpayers and voters, she will find that she must think of many practical things. Possibly the best advice to such a children's librarian would be this. Never deviate from your high standard of "the Best" when buying stories for children — here, there is no excuse for using mediocre books, for there are more good stories written for children than you can ever afford to buy — but when the problem of choosing your books on biography comes to you, choose those titles which contain the accounts you need, even if the books themselves might be more carefully written; when you need historical accounts of America's early struggles, you must sacrifice some style, to context and simple wording; you must be content to buy some rather sentimental books on natural (or unnatural) history, if you need to supply accounts of the habits of special animals; you must put up with a little over-accentuation of flowers — their lives and their habits — if you wish the children to know the common wild flowers as they see them in the fields and woods. So we could go on indefinitely, but it all narrows down to this — the fact that certain information which all children need to know, and which is suggested in all good courses of study, has not yet been put into the most acceptable form, or the very best of English, and that therefore we must do the best we can with what we have, always hoping that the books under consideration will soon be replaced with better.

Right here, I might speak of the children's librarian as a long suffering individual, upon whom the publishers have piled edition after edition of poor paper, easily soiled light covers, poor type and poor print and weak binding. Some day we shall learn that if any book needs a sensible, strong, plain binding, it is the very book which now is only thought worthy of the poorest of "make-ups," being only for children. I hope the day is not far off when no publisher will put on the market, any book for children, which boasts of a light cover, or glazed paper.

Now let us consider some of the children's books which, although in daily use in our large libraries, are not usually published in their recommended lists. These are probably not bought by the librarian of a small library. For the pupils of intermediate and grammar school age, who are studying civics

and the betterment of conditions in their own town I would suggest "Town and city," by Jewett, a very good book in the Gulick Hygiene Series, which treats of the different departments of a city's government, and does not even turn away from the discussion of the garbage question. It leads a child's thoughts to the care of his own street, his own backyard and to the realization that the welfare of a city, hygienically, geographically and morally, depends upon the interest shown in it, not only by its present taxpayers and voters but by children as young as themselves who some day will be the prominent men and women of the city. Buy this, and buy it freely until every child in your town or city has read it through.

Another good book, but not very well known, is Willard's "City government for young people." This is for older children than "Town and city" was intended for, and serves as a very good supplementary volume.

Civics is a legitimate study for children, but the welfare of a city may depend just as much on its women who cook, as on its men who make laws, and for this reason it is only right to put books on cooking and housekeeping into the hands of all growing girls. In this connection, I would recommend "A little cook book for a little girl," by Burrell, and "Saturday mornings," by the same author. The first, as its name implies, is a very good little cook book for the average little girl who wishes to experiment in simple cooking. The book is divided into three parts, "Margaret's breakfasts," "Margaret's luncheons" and "Margaret's dinners." Simple recipes are given which can easily be worked out. The second book, "Saturday mornings," describes in most delightful detail, the housework which might fall to any child, on her "Saturday morning" at home. This appeals to me very much, as never before have I come across a book on this topic written quite as sensibly as this. The child who reads this will learn easily how to keep a house in order, how to set tables daintily and properly, how to sweep and dust, make beds, clean brasses, and air her winter clothes, etc., etc. Seldom have we put a new book on our shelves which has delighted the girls more than this. In several instances, children have saved their money, and brought it in to us to buy the book.

For the boys who are gifted with what all

boys should possess, a desire to put their hands to some practical use, there are two very helpful books, "How to make common things," by Bower, and "Woodworking for beginners," by Wheeler. The latter is much more advanced in style, but either one is a very good book for any boy from 12 to 18.

The study of child life in other lands brings up at once, the question—"Can we do any better than buy the "Little cousin series"? These books are published by L. C. Page & Co. in Boston at 60 cents each. The child life of each nation of the world is taken up in separate volumes. For the present we must use these books, unless "Little people of Asia" and "Big people and little people of other lands" cover our needs. They are badly bound in light yellow cloth decorated with most inartistic designs, and make no pretense of being particularly well written, and yet we need them, as descriptions of every day child life in other lands. Until something better is given us, all we can do is to make the best of these, and respect their worth as far as it goes.

Books on physiology and hygiene form a very necessary part of a collection of books for children. The best new book which I have seen on the subject, is "Good health," by the same Miss Jewett who wrote "Town and city." This is simple and good, and treats of both physiology and hygiene in a style suitable for primary and intermediate grades. This, unfortunately, has the same practical drawback as "Town and city," being bound in a very light cloth which will soil easily.

Sarah K. Bolton's well known books of biography, including "Famous English authors," "Famous men of science," etc., come under the ban at once, as not being as well written as they should be. This is true, and yet they form, through their well arranged grouping, a very valuable description of the lives of most famous men and women. That on "Famous American authors" is possibly the most useful. They are interesting and accurate, if not always written with much literary vigor.

The biographical series, published by Werner and now supplied by the American Book Co., including "Four American poets," "Four American explorers," and "Four great Americans," gives most attractive and accurate chapters on these famous men, longer than

those found in an encyclopedia, and yet not too heavy for composition work. They are inexpensive and good as far as they go.

In this connection, we might regard with favor, Clarke's "Story of Troy," and the Lives of Aeneas, Caesar and Ulysses. I might say in passing that no one yet has written the story of Napoleon or Nelson either simply enough, or readably enough for use with young children. Both of these are needed.

For the boys who are interested in the study of minerals, and who like to explore the fields for specimens to enrich their collections, I would suggest "The boy mineral collectors," by Kelly. This is in story form unfortunately, but it tells of a great many minerals, and their qualities, has a good index, and puts the collecting of specimens in a most attractive form. Crosby's "Common minerals and rocks" forms a very practical sequel to this, along with Fairbanks' "Stories of rocks and minerals." The boy who forms a taste for this sort of thing, has a steady companion for the rest of his life.

A little book by Nesbitt called, very happily, "Grammar-land," is a rather unknown quantity to most children. In its personification of the nine parts of speech (so commonly and properly hated by most normal healthy-minded children) it brings a great delight into the study of English grammar. It appeals to our bright American school children. I am quite sure that we should all have enjoyed grammar much more in our own youth if it had been taught us as it is taught in "Grammar-land," which, by the way, rejoices in the sub-title, "Grammar in fun for the children of School-room-shire."

As an author, Lorenzini, the Spanish writer, has never appeared in shape for the use of American children, until lately through Walter Cramps' translation, he has become well known. "Pinocchio" is a delightful combination of sense and nonsense, put into good English, and written with a style that has captivated our cosmopolitan crowd of Newark children almost as much as "Alice in Wonderland." This is a case of an "undistinguished author," but already "distinguished" in the hearts of the children.

Cleveland Moffat does not write as much as we wish he would, for his "Careers of danger and daring" is a most wholesome book for a boy, even if it does lead him to attempt

perilous deeds. Boys will always like to read of peril and danger and this book will give them the needed excitement in a safe form, not fiction but fact.

It is only a step from this to the desire to invent, or better yet, to know of other inventions that have been given to the world. To foster this interest, it is wisest to use "Boys' book of inventions," by Baker, and Mowry's "American inventions and inventors," as practical and at the same time interesting. Any book which gives a boy one more interest in his life than he already possesses, is worth his reading. Let him happen upon a book which opens upon an entirely new avenue of thought in his brain, and you have done him an everlasting favor. This thought gives a value to such books as St. John's "How two boys made their own electrical apparatus," and "Things a boy should know about electricity," which are well known only to people who are interested in mechanics and electrical improvements. The boys are keen in their enjoyment of these books.

For the child who is interested in flowers, but does not want a technical book nor yet a sentimental description of "dear little Mrs. Buttercup," of "Plucky little Miss Pansy," the book called "Mary's garden and how it grew" will appeal greatly. The old German gardener's remarks are full of quaint wisdom, and an imaginative child will enjoy the flower lore contained in the pages of this book.

In saying, a little earlier in this paper, that we should never let down the bars of our "higher criticism" before children's fiction, we must admit of one exception, that of fiction which has in it enough information to throw light on history, or travel, or folk lore. There are many stories of United States history, telling of colonial and revolutionary days. These are valuable on account of what we may call "local color." Therefore we welcome to our shelves many books which would scarcely be worth while, if they did not help our knowledge of the habits and customs of our ancestors, and make history much more interesting. Many children will become interested in the Civil War if they read a story like "Two little Confederates," and realize that it all really happened when other boys and girls were affected by its problems and carnage.

## MR. JOOLEY ON THE LIBRARY SCHOOL

By CHARLES F. PORTER AND CHARLES E. RUSH,  
*New York State Library School*

"TELL ye what, Dunnessy, wisht I'd been there," said Mr. Jooley.

"Where d'ye say?" asked Mr. Dunnessy.

"Ever heer tell of a thrainin' school fr libryians, Dunnessy?"

"Sure I know what ye mane, if it's annything like thrainin' fr the ring down at Mike's" said Mr. Dunnessy.

"Ye'er wrong again! Spose I'll have to tell ye. I tell ye everyting else, and I'll have to lay this out fr ye."

"In the first place, they's differunt kinds iv thrainin'. They's th' thrainin' that college boys takes in trottin' th' tin mile relay. (Hosses, Dunnessy, thrain fr th' same thing.) Then they's th' thrainin' that anny seventeen year old M.D.X.Y.Z. docturette takes in order t' cut ye up fr appindisoitis. An' they's th' thrainin' that Father Kelly, bless his sowl, gives ye'er childer, an' th' thrainin' Mrs. Dunnessy gives ye'ersilf whin ye don't do th' manners to soot'er; they's various kinds, even to th' thrainin' me frind Jay Whitcom Riley spakes about whin he says:

Some kredulous kronicklers tell us  
Of a very tall youngster named Ellis,  
Whose Pa said, Marier,  
If Bubb grows much higher  
He'll have to be thrained up a trellis.

But forchuntily, Dunnessy, this thrainin' at Albany is differunt. Just how, I don't know, but it is. Lasteways that's what Hogan tells me. An' he says all of thim are univarsity graduates, an' are gradually workin' by degrees fr B.L.Ss. Hogan says that sthands fr Bacherlor Libryians. But Hogan's mistook about that, fr I seed one mesilf down to John Crerar's libry, Dunnessy, an' it wasnt a Bacherlor at all at all but as fine a young laady as ye iver laid eyes on, me boy. An' I've diskiver'd th' maning of the B.L.S. Sure an' it's Bloomin' Litherary Sikloopeedia. Niver will the impresshun which was produced on me understandin' upon that occasion be oblitheratid from me mimory, Dunnessy. I felt so edified, instruchted an' edikatid that I was compelled to give vent to me feelin's in this effoosion:

### *The Young Laady Librarian*

Heer's to th' chaarmin' young laady libryian  
With a mind elevatid from coortin' an' maaryin.  
She's acquainted with histhory, art an' biography,  
Philosophy, science an' biblijography.  
Her larnin's piled up like the high Adirondacks,  
An' her insight's as piercin' as if she sat on tacks.  
She can look at th' back iv a book fr a minit  
An' tell ye inerrin'ly all there is in it.  
She is quick with her mind, an' excadin'ly ackerit,  
An' they's no sort iv larnin' but she'll take a crack at it.

At paintin' an' sculpterin', sir, she's a dabbeler,  
An' extramely familiar with rare incunabular.  
But since at th' lothry I'm not very handy,  
In a word, an' concludin' I w'd say  
SHE'S A DANDY!

"Lithrachoar as a trade is a great occupa-



shion. It's a catchin' epidemick! Spreadin' iverywhere! Me frind Andrew Carnaygie is adoin it. He's a shovin' books, cahrt loads iv books, under the specktales iv ivery man, woman an' child in th' country, an' unless ye have volumes of books on all sides of ye, volumes to right of ye, volumes to left of ye, volumes in front of ye, in all ye'er pockets, in ye'er hand-sachel, und'r ye'er pillow at night an' in ye'er coffee in the' mornin', ye'er too ignorant to sit down to a square meal o' vittles with Tiddy Rosenfelt. Lithrachoor is strenuous, Dunnessy, an' if Tiddy gits elected to a third term I'm thinkin' he'll be afther makin' a law that ivery prsident iv a railroad, inchoorance company, street car line, ivery thrust magnate an' publick official will have to make afydvait that he has read tin books a month, or else go to th' pinintentiary, where he will have leisure to rade an' improve his mind. An' Carnaygie is buildin' white Indjanny Bedford limestone sepulchers all over the Sthates to hold the volumes; an' in ivery wan of these raycptacl'es there must be wan, two or twenty B.L.Ss. to guide th' thought, idales an' radin' timperamint of th' community. An' that's what these Albany people are a thrainin' f'r.

An' now, Dunnessy, if ye w'd be afther knowin' what they teach thim at th' Libry Thrainin' School, I will rade ye an examina-tion paper (Jooley reads):

Ques. What is a book?

Ans. A small body of lithrachoor sur-rounded by kitalog cards.

Q. What is a desk attendant?

A. Wan that can smile an' smile an' per-suade ye that ye want to rade a book that ye don't want to rade.

Q. What is a call slip?

A. Almost always a forlorn hope.

Q. What is a shack?

A. A set of book shelves entirely sur-rounded by pine boxes.

Q. What is a reference librarian?

A. An individool who can find ye some-thing ye didn't niver expect to know in a place ye'd niver expect to find it.

Q. How would you kitalog a government document?

A. Put it under the bureau, invart the bureau an' make a cross reference to the fire department.

Q. What is the Decinal Classification?

A. A set of pigeonholes into which ye can drop all kinds of information an' niver see thim again.

Q. How may a consciencious libryian stem th' tide of fiction?

(Dunnessy promptly replies): "Sure an' he can just dam it!"

Jooley: Now, Dunnessy, w'd ye like to larn to make a kitalog caard? F'r instance, here's Pat Shaunnessy's old bettin' book, s'pose we was goin' to kitalog this here book, th'

first thing iver ye do ye write down the call number in th' corner in blue ink. (Looks in front of book.) Well, this book 'aint got no call number. Ye see, Dunnessy, nobody niver called f'r this here book, or if they did Pat w'dn't let 'em have it on account iv th' bets bein' in it. Put down three little dots f'r th' call number, in blue ink, mind ye.

Dunnessy: What's them dots mean?

Jooley: That's th' way they make these here caards. If they's swear words or anny-thing like that so's thim young laady's don't like to write it, they just lave it off an' put down thim three dots. That indikates an exshpurgashun. Next ye lave th' width iv a junebug. Thim library laadys call it a center-pade but it manes th' same thing. Then ye write down th' rid headin', clare at th' tip-top. That's th' ginerall contints iv th' thing. Make it "bad debts."

Dunnessy: What's it a rid headin' f'r?

Jooley: Shure, now, an' tha's th' right way. I s'pose it's because Pat had a rid head 'imself. Then ye have the width iv a junebug. Then ye write down th' author's name.

Dunnessy: 'Taint on here.

Jooley: That's all right; just write down "Anon."

Dunnessy: What's that "anon" sthand f'r, Martin?

Jooley: That manes that there didn't no-ody write this here book; it was wrote by a non-intity. Sometimes ye write it down "psood." That's when a feller writes a book an' puts down another feller's name f'r th' author. It means that he's wrote wan book an' been sood f'r it, so's he dassn't put his name on another. D'ye follow me, Dunnessy? Then ye lave th' width iv a junebug. Next ye write down th' title. But if ye get tired ye can exshpurgate part iv it an' put in thim three little dots like three black crows f'r t' show th' rest iv it's roostin' somewheres else. Then ye lave the width iv a junebug. Then ye write down th' notes.

Dunnessy: Notes? What's notes?

Jooley: Why, if they's annything anny-ways pukuier about a book, ye make a note about it. Thim notes is a important part iv a kitalog caard. Now in th' case iv this here volume, (holds it up by one cover,) note wan: somewhat dislokated as to th' spoinal collum. Ye write that down, then ye lave th' width iv a junebug. (Looks in book.) Ah! here's a inshripshun. Dont ye niver furgit t' make a note f'r a inskripshun. "Pat Shaunnessy, his book, probably sthole." Put some little coal car cupplins around "probably sthole" indikatin' that it don't say that in th' book but it ought to 'av. Then ye lave th' width iv a junebug. (Jooley opens to title-page.) Note three, pekulier appearance on title-page; (smells of it,) strongly resemblin' tobacco juice. Next ye lave th' width iv a junebug. (Turns pages.) Ah! Note four;

wan fly squashed on page twenty-siven. D'ye follow me, Dunnessy? Then 'ye lave th' width iv a junebug.

*Dunnessy:* Yes; but what's all thim junebugs fr, Martin? They's more iv thim on th' caard than ye wud see in th' church iv a warm summer avenin'

*Jooley:* Well, now, I s'pose them's fr th' tribulashun iv y'r sowl, same's ordinary junebugs is. Lasteways, that's what a kitalog caard's fr.

Now, I'm not sayin' that this is mere theory, an' nothin' but talk, fr ye can see fr ye'r silt that it shrikes into th' hart iv lithrachoar. It's becomin' a science an' will soon be classed wid th' other ologies an' to know somethin' about this ology wan must be convarsint with all th' others. These B.L.Ss mane business. They's goin' to convart us to th' radin' habit if it takes their last bit iv thrainin'. Wouldn't wonder if frind Carnaygie will soon be buildin' tinimint houses all up an' down Archie Row wid a libry in ivery other room patrolled by a determined, unrelintin' B.L.S.wid a bottle iv rid ink in wan hand an' a caard kitalog in th' other. Soon ye'll not have to bother about thinkin', or if ye do, the book will be of great harm to ye. It'll be like thim little boxes of cooked an' predigestid stuff down in the winder to mister Drislane's grocery shoth. There'll be Mr. Carnaygie's libry, an' there'll be a B.L.S. ready to diagnose ye an' prescribe fr ye, an' there'll be the books done up in purple an' green cowhide; ye step up t' th' loan desk an' press th' button an'—let 'er go Gallagher! Down goes th' larnin' like a boy with a dose iv caster ile.

Ah! Dunnessy, but it's an easy time ye'er grand-childer will be havin'! Carnaygie an' th' B.L.Ss. have saved future generations millions iv years iv exscrewsheatin' study an' thought.

"Well," said Mr. Dunnessy, "divvlv th' bit de I care! They 'aint infloenced me yet—but I s'pose they will!"

"Oh! blow ye'er eyes!" responded Mr. Jooley, "Suppose agin they shouldn't! But, as I said wance before, it takes a thief to catch a thief, which explains the polisman, an' just so, it takes a libryian to understhand a libryian, an' amongst thimselves they may know what they are a thrainin' fr."

#### SCHOOL WORK OF NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY\*

THE work with schools has been extended to 393 educational institutions, which are now visited once or twice a month, by library assistants. In 222 of these the library

maintains its own bulletin boards for notices touching general educational affairs in connection with the library, or of particular interest to teachers and students of the school. Besides those mentioned in the last report, bulletin boards have been placed in universities, parochial schools, and public elementary schools. Arrangements have been made for the inclusion of all the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society, additional parochial schools, and others controlled by different corporations.

One copy of every issue of the "Monthly List of Additions" has been sent to each teacher in the public elementary and high schools, and one copy to each principal in other schools. The library has thus distributed 108,702 copies to schools visited by library assistants and has sent 410 copies by mail to Staten Island and the Bronx.

Library assistants have visited schools 6,013 times and in addition a series of addresses in schools have been made, generally by members of the staff, to teachers at teachers' and principals' conferences; to assembled classes and schools; to mothers' or parents' meetings held in schools; and, upon occasion, at dinners of school-men. In addition to these more or less formal addresses, about thirty speakers at graduation exercises in elementary schools have included references to the library and to books and reading as means for the continuation of education, in their talks to boys and girls about to leave school.

In the public elementary and high schools of Manhattan, Richmond, and the Bronx, are about 7784 teachers, according to the latest published report of the Board of Education. The branch libraries have issued to teachers, in the period covered by this report, 4343 special study cards; or, in other words, a body of teachers more than half as large as that employed in the public schools of the three boroughs have received cards entitling them to books and special study. Teachers have in 33,163 instances endorsed applications for library use made by their pupils. In the public elementary and high schools, there are about 162,220 pupils, old enough and far enough advanced to use reference books. The branches report a total reference use by school-children of 140,795.

The library has not insisted that teachers be held personally responsible for books lost by pupils for whom they have signed application blanks, and teachers themselves have not been required to name guarantors.

Seven volumes have been lost by teachers and 348 by pupils as a result of these exemptions—a loss small in proportion to the number of cards issued, and negligible in proportion to the probable resulting circulation or use of books.

Substantially all magazines for teachers may be found in both the Bloomingdale and

\*From Report of the Director of the New York Public Library, 1907.

Chatham Square branches, while all other branches have smaller but representative collections of such magazines. The collection comprises 51 titles and includes magazines in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Danish, Swedish, Bohemian and Russian. In addition to the usual general pedagogical magazines there are included periodicals devoted to such special interests as the kindergarten, elementary and high schools, school method, manual training, physical training, language teaching, psychology, geography, nature study, and the study of deficient children. In all, 314 subscriptions for magazines for teachers' especial uses have been entered for the branch libraries, in addition to our regular subscriptions.

For the development of the work with pupils in elementary and high schools a list of reference books, including 734 titles, or 879 volumes, to be added to branches for consultation by pupils has been prepared in conjunction with high school librarians and, in certain cases, with teachers of special subjects. It is hoped that the whole collection may be installed in at least two branches, and in part in a considerable number of others, during the coming year.

#### BOOKS FOR CHILDREN \*

THERE are many good short lists of children's books, but no entirely satisfactory catalog exists of the great body of books which even scrupulous librarians agree to be eligible for the reading of young people. Miss Hunt's recent short list is confessedly the "cream." Miss Hewins' list is not much longer, while Miss Sargent's larger lists are now 12 and 18 years old. The comprehensive catalog we have in mind probably would contain several thousand titles, for the school collection at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh now embraces 2400 titles, while the Detroit list here under review appears to contain nearly or quite twice as many, and it shows sufficient care in choosing, to have omitted the "Pansy" and "Elsie" books, *Optic*, *Castlemon*, *Alger* and others of that ilk, though it does not, we are glad to note, bar out "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." It catalogs by subjects, authors and

titles, omits annotations, shows careful technical workmanship and should be a useful book for all teachers and librarians.

The Pittsburgh volume is an enlargement and thorough review of that part of the "Graded and annotated catalog of books in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for the use of the city schools," which covered the first eight grades. That catalog issued in 1900 has been out of print since 1902 and this revision is very welcome. The lists for the upper grades will appear later in a separate volume.

The number of titles has been limited to a few hundred chosen with special care both as to textual fitness and the most pleasing editions. Titles having a generally recognized literary value are indicated by asterisk. The size of the book results from the extensive and excellent descriptive annotations and particularly because the same title is repeated in full under as many grades (in some cases five and six) as seems appropriate.

It is gratifying to note the hearty testimony from the school authorities to the usefulness of the earlier edition and the present edition is prefaced by formal notes of approval and appreciation from the City Superintendent of Schools and the Pittsburgh Principals' Association.

The ideal list would be one including at least as many good titles as the Detroit catalog, but following the Pittsburgh catalog in typography, annotation and arrangement.

There seems to be little reason for the printing of Professor Baker's "Bibliography" and had he taken pains to inform himself of similar library enterprises he probably would have reached the same conclusion. He includes about 850 titles classified under 13 appropriate captions, but without author or title index. The books named are well enough, though a good many English titles are given which have found little favor in America and there is a noticeable leaning toward all the books of one or two publishers, but the *real* trouble is with those that are *not* named. There is no section for Poetry (perhaps quite the most important class of children's reading) and almost no books listed in which poetry appears even incidentally. Science and nature study are also totally ignored. More than a third is devoted to fairy tales and myths and the balance is chiefly stories of travel, adventure, history and of different parts of our country.

It is strange indeed to find what purports to be "a list of what is best" for children from four to fifteen, which includes neither "Pilgrim's progress," "Stories from the Bible," "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn," "Child's garden of verses," "Mother Goose," Lear's "Nonsense book," Kate Greenaway, "The jungle book," "Hoosier schoolmaster" nor Eugene Field.

The technical and typographic work is

\* CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. Catalogue of books: annotated, arranged and provided by the library for the use of the first eight grades in the Pittsburgh schools. Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, 1907. 331 p. O. 50 c.

DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY. Children's catalog: books in the library suitable for young people. Compiled by Mary Conover, superintendent of the Children's department. Detroit Public Library, 1908. 215 p. O. 22 c.

BAKER, FRANKLIN T., compiler and editor. A bibliography of children's reading. Columbia Univ. Press, N. Y., 1908. 65 p. O. 30 c. (Teachers College Record, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan., 1908.)

shocking. Misprints abound (Chrisholm for Chisholm p. 10; Hauf for Hauff, p. 12, and Sophia for Sophie, p. 33, are examples); titles are loosely quoted (Giant scissors for Gate of the giant scissors, p. 19); pen names are used for author entries with no indication that they are pseudonyms nor references from real name; such cataloging curiosities for author entries as Daskam, Josephine Dodge (Bacon) (p. 30), *St. Nicholas*, editor of, *Baby Days*, edited by (p. 35) are typical of many such and at the end of many sections appears a strange limbo called "author anon." (we have always supposed *books* not *authors* to be anonymous) to which are consigned "Arabian nights" (when not entered under editor), "Golden fairy book," "The wide world," and other like books with no entry anywhere under title. The brief notes are usually colorless or commonplace and the price—always so important a factor in influencing selection for schools or libraries, should be given as in the Pittsburgh list. J. I. W.

#### BI-STATE LIBRARY MEETING AT ATLANTIC CITY, MARCH 13-14.

The 12th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Friday and Saturday, March 13 and 14. The attendance this year was even larger than usual, and the meeting bore somewhat the character of the national conferences, due partly to the fact that the American Library Institute held its first meeting, which called together many important librarians and leaders in the profession, and partly to the wide representation of libraries in other states besides the two under the auspices of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey associations,—New York, District of Columbia, Delaware, Michigan, Massachusetts and Canada being represented. One of the pleasant features of the conference was the reception and tea given by the Atlantic City Free Public Library on Saturday afternoon. The first session was held on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Library Club, whose president, Mr. John Thomson, presided. After an address of welcome by the mayor of Atlantic City, the Hon. Frank P. Stoy, and a brief address by Hon. David A. Boody, ex-mayor of Brooklyn, Miss Mary L. Jones, acting librarian of the Bryn Mawr College Library, read an interesting paper on the "Organization of Labor," with particular reference to library work. (This paper will be published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.) Miss Mary A. True, librarian of the Free Library Association at Foxburg, Pennsylvania, told the audience of "What the library means to one small town." Miss True spoke of the work done by the Free

Library Association at Foxburg, which is a town of 600 inhabitants, situated in the oil region of northwestern Pennsylvania. The library owns 1300 volumes, of which about one thousand are works of fiction, the remaining three hundred consisting of reference books, histories, books of travel, etc. A travelling library furnished by the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission augments the collection of the library, which is open every day in the year.

Much attention is given to interesting children in the library by means of story-hours, childrens' evenings, and also by travel-talks given by residents of the town, descriptive of interesting trips which they have taken. The children are encouraged to co-operate in the work of the library, thus creating and sustaining their interest in its activities.

For the adults there are Old Soldiers' Nights, when war stories are told by the veterans and war songs are sung; Mothers' Nights, at which the training of children and other kindred topics are discussed, and at which tea is served; Old Timers' Nights, a very popular feature, when reminiscences of the pioneer days of the town are told by old residents, and Authors' Nights. The best feature of interest to adults is the Housekeepers' Meeting, held in the library once a week, to which the housekeepers bring their knitting, discuss problems of their work, and at which tea is served. Gymnasium work for men, boys and girls is arranged by the library as well.

One feature of library activity is "civic work," by which the children are taught how to plant and to care for flowers, and an annual flower-show is held to display the results of their work. One result of this civic work has been the converting of a public dump-hole into a park and playground. It has also developed a band of "weed-pullers," children whose services are entirely voluntary, and whose reward consists in being thanked publicly at the annual flower-show.

As Foxburg has no newspaper of its own, the work of the library is reported weekly in the newspapers of nearby towns. An annual library meeting is held, to which the public is invited to hear reports of the work of the library, and to elect officers for the coming year. The library is maintained entirely by the citizens, to whom an annual appeal for support is made. The principal source of income is entertainments by home talent. Miss True's talk was illuminating in showing the vital part a library can play in town life and the broader interests of a small community.

The president then introduced the last speaker on the program, Mr. Frank B. Heckmann, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, who, under the title, "The reality of fiction," read a summary of, and reminiscent commentary on, many standard works of fic-

tion of permanent value, which are apt to be forgotten in the present-day flood of newer novels.

The second session was held on Saturday morning under the auspices of the New Jersey Library Association, whose president, Miss Beatrice Winsor, invited the vice-president, Mr. William C. Kimball, to preside.

Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson read an interesting paper on "What the boy finds interesting in a book." Mr. Tomlinson contends that the American boy is in a class all his own, and prefers to read realistic stories of action, and historical stories that appeal to the imagination and love of country; that the young mind is receptive, and that the imagination plays a great part in the mental development of the child. The speaker believes in fairy tales for children, as they cultivate sentiment, sympathy and love of justice.

Mr. Frederic C. Brown, of the *Nation*, delivered a delightful address "Literary journalism in theory and practice," emphasizing the importance of high ideals for the literary journal. His paper displayed the keenest appreciation and insight with regard to the canons of criticism and he cited with a spirit of humor instances of the manifold sins of commission by inferior journals against these canons. No brief synopsis can do justice to this thoughtful and critical paper, and it is to be regretted that the limited space of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, making restrictions to articles of a more technical nature compulsory, prevents its publication in full.

The following note from a report of the Atlantic City meeting in the *Newark Evening News*, March 21, written by one who attended the meeting, brings out the following points in Mr. Brown's paper: "The truly critical journal must demand mental freedom and patience and be quite apart from any sympathy with orthodox and heterodox affiliations. But the journal of literary criticism has a limited following. It appeals only to the critical temperament and the critical literary interest is yet rare in this country. The circulation of a literary journal is affected by the fact that Americans do not want criticisms, for naturally we are optimistic and thus satisfied with our progress. The literary journal hopes to rebuke the smug complacent American literature, to indicate the weakness and to applaud the scholarly, the good and the sincere. All of this operates against its commercial success. However, the literary journal is in a quiet way influencing the people who think, and is striving to revise, to shape and to help the scholastic life of America."

Mrs. Henry L. Elmendorf, assistant librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, read a paper on "The measure of a librarian by an old Greek rule." This paper, the fruit of Mrs. Elmendorf's wide experience, knowledge and keen insight, is a distinct contribu-

tion to the literature of librarianship. It goes back beyond the mere "routine efficiency" that threatens to usurp the place in library administration of the finer and more basic qualifications that make for the best in library work. Mrs. Elmendorf dealt with the problem broadly, emphasizing the importance of getting the best work from the individual member of the staff as an individual to insure the best service from the library staff as a whole. This again is a paper to which justice cannot be done in a brief synopsis.

At the close of the session Mr. Kimball made a few remarks with regard to legislation in New Jersey in its effect upon library appropriations.

The third session was held on Saturday evening, March 14, with Mr. Bostwick, president of the American Library Association, in the chair. Mr. Bostwick introduced the first speaker on the program, Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., librarian and professor of Semitic languages at the University of Pennsylvania, who read a paper on "Library economy and economy in libraries." The cost of books and expense of maintenance in large representative European and American libraries were compared, disproving the statement, often made, that American libraries attained their greater efficiency and convenience of use at a higher rate of expense for administration than that of European libraries, where access to collections was much more difficult, thus lessening their usefulness to students. (This paper, it is hoped, will be published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.)

Mr. Thomas L. Masson, editor of *Life*, in his address, "Some essentials of library administration," gave an entertaining and humorous talk, in the course of which he stated the advantages to a library in having borrowers who did not return books promptly, since the collecting of fines might be made a profitable source of revenue. In conclusion, arguing that the audience was cut off from escape by the fact that the last train had left the city that night, Mr. Masson read some charming verses on the booklovers' heaven, which are to be printed in a later number of the *L. J.*

Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of the library of Columbia University, was the final speaker of the evening and delivered an excellent address on "What constitutes a civilized man."

Dr. Canfield defined civilization as a state of living together in mutual helpfulness and dealt broadly with the subject, developing his premises to the conclusion that a spirit of co-operation is, after all, the cardinal factor in the progress of humanity.

Mr. H. W. Wilson then announced the plans of the Travel Committee for the post-conference trips of the A. L. A. at the Minnetonka meeting. These plans were published in the March *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

## ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Ontario Library Association will hold its eighth annual meeting at Toronto, Can., April 20 and 21. The addresses as planned for the meeting will cover the following subjects: Work with children, The mission of the public library, and The public library and local clubs and associations. Inspector T. W. H. Leavitt will speak on Some library problems. He will also exhibit a travelling picture library which will be used during the summer in connection with organizing children's rooms. A question box is also planned for, and special reports will be made on several subjects. It is the purpose of the meeting to give special attention to the problems of the small library.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

As planned at Asheville, the Executive Committee, and the committees on the *Quarterly* and the indexing of legal periodicals met in Chicago, December 28 and 30, 1907, and discussed arrangements for the annual meeting at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., and the publication of the *Quarterly*.

A balance in the treasury of \$110.44 was reported and membership of 84, a net increase of seven since the Asheville meeting. Since Jan. 1, 1908, two more have been elected.

Mr. John E. King, the state librarian of Minnesota, who was present, reported on local arrangements for the Minnetonka meeting. An attractive program is to be provided and it is hoped a large number of members will be able to attend. Early announcement will be made regarding details of the convention.

The most important matter considered was the progress report of the Committee on Indexing Legal Periodicals, hereafter to be known as the Board of Editors.

As a result of the labors of the editor-in-chief, Mr. Frederick W. Schenk, assisted by the co-editors, Messrs. Belden, Gilbert, Butler and Feazel, the first number of the periodical, the "Index to legal periodicals and law library journal," has appeared. A copy of the first number and full details as to the plans can be secured free, on application to the business manager, Mr. Karl Ed. Steinmetz, 5613 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill. The annual subscription is five dollars and orders should be sent him at once in order to assure receipt of the second and succeeding numbers. Checks or money orders in payment of subscriptions should be made payable to Franklin O. Poole, secretary-treasurer.

The *Quarterly* is made up of two parts with separate paginations. The title shows the character of the two sections. The index portion will cumulate in the final issue of the year. The list of periodicals indexed in the first number is not as complete as will be

the case in the second and succeeding issues. The work will shortly be exhaustive.

The indexing is being done by the co-operative method well known to many members of the A. L. A. The editors will be glad to receive word from anyone who may be willing to assist. The address of the editor-in-chief is Law Library, University of Chicago.

FRANKLIN O. POOLE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE.

THE American Library Institute was formally adopted by the American Library Association at Portland, in 1905. Fifteen ex-presidents set the organization on foot. The constitution and by-laws were adopted, and 44 fellows were elected. To these seven were added in 1906. For nearly two years the organization remained inactive. In 1907 a letter of inquiry sent out by Mr. Dewey showed that a majority of the members preferred that the Institute should not be given up. The Institute Board, basing its action on replies to Mr. Dewey's circular, decided to attempt a meeting at Atlantic City. In response to the secretary's notice that an informal meeting for library discussion would be held at the Chelsea, March 12, the day before the bi-state meeting, at 8 p.m., and a formal business meeting, March 13, 10 a.m., 17 of the members came together.

The evening meeting was a very pleasant one, bringing out comments from nearly every one present. At the morning meeting it was voted, with no dissenting voice, that the institute be indefinitely continued. The discussion as to its proper field of work and its relations to the A. L. A. was largely with reference to possible changes in the constitution of the A. L. A. Dr. Putnam, chairman of the A. L. A. revision committee, though of course unable to say what conclusions his committee may reach, said that they find a strong sentiment in favor of making the council a purely deliberative body, relieved of the association's business affairs and devoting its sessions to the discussion of broad library questions. The opinion seemed to be held by many of those present that such a body, a definite part of the A. L. A., would be preferable to the institute as it is now organized. Yet, all were agreed that in view of the uncertainty of the council's future the institute should be continued. To this conclusion the success of the previous evening's session, with two brief papers and free discussion seemed largely to contribute.

The Institute Board was directed to proceed with the organization, send out the names of 16 more persons to be balloted on for membership, propose a program for a meeting to be held just before the next

A. L. A. conference; divide all members into ten classes, each to continue in membership for a different number of years from one to ten, and to send bills for dues of \$1 per year for membership. Each present paid \$2 in advance to clear up bills already incurred. The board issued, under date of March 25, a circular letter, nominating 16 persons for membership, and giving the terms of the present members, ranging from one year to ten years each, as decided by lot.

At the meeting of the institute for general discussion, 8 p.m., the following question was first considered.

"EXCEPT IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FEW GREAT RESEARCH OR STORE-HOUSE LIBRARIES HAVE WE REACHED A TIME WHEN TWO OF THE MOST PRESSING DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIBRARIAN ARE THE SELECTION AND REJECTION OF BOOKS. IF YES, WHAT GENERAL PRINCIPLES UNDERLIE THIS WORK?"

J. C. Dana read a paper, presenting the following points:

"A proper function of great research libraries is to preserve and hold ready for use either all the printed things they can gather and make available, or all they can gather within the fields they mark out for themselves. With these libraries our question does not, as yet, concern itself; though at the present rate of increase in printing the time will soon come when no library can persist in the attempt to be the omnium-gatherum, and store-house libraries must become store-houses only within chosen fields.

"All libraries that are not store-houses find that one of their pressing duties is that of selection; and to select is to reject also. The limits set by income, by the demands of those entitled to use its books, by the scope of the library compel the librarian of every library, whether large or small, to select from all books new and old a mere handful for purchase.

"In selecting A in preference to a possible B, the librarian deprives his constituency of that use of B which they might have enjoyed had he not selected A. For A he gives the money it costs, also the money required to catalog it, place it on the shelves, handle it, dust it, rebind it, shift it from shelf to shelf as the library grows and move it, perhaps a score of times daily, as the use of books which stand near it may demand. He chose to put money and thought upon A and not upon B, because he believed A would earn its cost and keep for the library's readers, while B would not. The choice may not have been a wise one; but it was one that had to be made.

"The same question that confronts the librarian in selecting for purchase, confronts him also in selection for retention. He keeps C on the shelves, he disposes forever of D, because he finds that the room D occupies,

the money it takes to keep it clean, well bound and in proper place on the shelf, is more than the value of D to the persons who use the library. This is as plainly a question of library administration as is the question of selection for purchase.

"What, if any, rules can be laid down for rejection? I believe, none. Each case in each library must be separately considered.

"Always it must be kept in mind that use alone does not justify the expense of retaining a book. The use must be sufficient to warrant the expense. Most librarians are a trifle overawed by a book, and still more overawed by a book which is in the library, and still more by a book in the library which a man once wished to see. In every case the question is: 'As to this book, will the efficiency of this library be augmented by its expensive presence or its labor-saving absence?'

"The increase in the use made of books in libraries, with greater increase of cost, compels careful consideration of all possible methods, of saving labor. The wise selection of books is certainly one of the most effective of labor-saving methods. Buying ten copies of the best book on a subject for a given library's constituency, saves money over buying ten different books on the same subject; it saves in selecting, ordering, cataloging, classifying, replacing, finding on the shelf because always in, and in satisfying inquirers because the staff knows the one book, its scope, contents values and what it can do for a given enquirer.

"This is the secret of the art of selecting: few titles, carefully chosen for the community's needs, and freely duplicated. The success the Newark library has had with its list of novels restricted to a thousand titles is an illustration I may venture to allude to. It seems to have added to the library's efficiency and to have saved labor at the same time.

"A book that for any reason is no longer a good working tool in the library in which it finds itself, surely adds to the cost of that library's maintenance. One such book in a large library is of small importance, a few thousand to a large degree bind the hands, so to speak, of the really efficient books with which they stand, and make many of the hours of work of the assistants simply hours of wasted labor.

"Libraries must save time at every point to justify their growing pay-rolls. Well-selected books save time by their presence; inefficient books save time by their absence."

Discussion of this subject was, in part, as follows:

BOSTWICK: In New York the branches accumulate more books than their shelves can comfortably hold. In time we hope to have a store-house for these accumulations. In a general way we then plan to place in the



store-house books that have not been used for a year in the branches, though no absolute rule will be made in the matter, of course.

MRS. FAIRCHILD: How shall books be selected for rejection? It is a question which perhaps should not be permitted to arise. Let selection be more careful and it may be found that books thus selected will always remain useful and will always have to be retained.

GOULD: The really best books do not lose their usefulness as soon as we are apt to think. If selections are wisely made it would seem that not many would ever need to be discarded.

CANFIELD: On the other hand, in a college library, books "get upon the shelves" and are in the way, making distances that one must travel through the stacks greater, making a larger number of titles to be read over, and adding needless labor in many ways.

FLETCHER: I am not so much in favor of dividing the sheep from the goats, the used from the unused, as I formerly was. We have tried it to some extent, having moved our less-used books to the upper floors of the stack. The result is not altogether happy. If we had more room we would probably bring back these books and put all together again. As to absolute rejection, libraries are not so near the limits of accommodation as one might suppose. Improved shelving and more stack room with possible segregation of less-used books will usually solve the problems. I doubt if even the great libraries, near Boston or New York for example, could conveniently unite on a common ware-house.

ANDREWS: Old scientific text books, often called of no value, we find in the Crerar Library are wanted by patent lawyers. We have segregated the less-used books and find that one-third of our failures to answer questions are due to this segregation.

LANE: Wise selection, of course, lessens the labor of rejection. But every library finds that the selection it most suffers from is that of the past. It is easier to show others how to reject than to do it in one's own library. The Antiquarians' Library in Worcester, for example, though nominally a historical collection includes poetry, which it might well reject. Of course, it should put the poetry in some other library where it would be of use.

PUTNAM: I suggest that the word elimination be used instead of rejection. This would make some of the problems the question raises seem easier of solution.

HILL: Any one who can select books for a library can be trusted to reject some of them as time goes on. It is a mistake to accept everything that comes, especially gifts. They should be scrutinized with care before being added to the shelves. In the 26 branches in Brooklyn we tried to discover what books were of so little value to the

branches that they would not be missed if taken away. The branch librarians sent in lists of books not used in two years and they were very few. However, some books must be eliminated. In our new building there will be a storage place for 300,000 volumes, for the less-used books of the branches to which every branch will have access.

CANFIELD: Columbia College examines gifts with considerable care and sends many things to special libraries. It has also sent many books from its shelves to other libraries.

UTLEY: Are prospective givers ever offended by having their gifts declined?

CANFIELD: If we may decline large collections under certain conditions we certainly may decline minor ones.

PUTNAM: The general principles laid down in the paper seem correct. Of course, every librarian will feel a pang over the loss of the books he eliminates; but every librarian has more of a pang still for the lack of books the library has never been able to get. We do not condemn or slight the book we do not buy; nor do we condemn or slight a book when we eliminate it. Room for readers is usually fairly adequate. It is perhaps easier to add storage room to libraries than is generally supposed.

CARR: The "intermediate library," at Worcester, a collection lying between the reference department proper and the lending collection, seems to solve the problem of storage there.

FLETCHER: In our experience, it is not well to have books of the same class in two places in a working library.

MRS. ELMENDORF: Buffalo has planned to make a careful catalog of the most useful books; this catalog to be the one generally used by the public. This means a separation of the cards, but not necessarily a separation into two groups of the books.

LANE: The branch library plan to be adopted later in New York and Brooklyn seems to throw light on the general problem. Most public libraries must reject anyway. The books they eliminate will tend to increase in size, the special libraries, the store-house libraries and the great university libraries and if these are to attain the maximum of efficiency they will have to reduce the collections in their own stacks. Why not, then, in or near New York, Boston and other centers have a large store-house, as has been suggested, to which all the greater libraries may send such books as they think wise, and from which they can secure them again at a minimum of cost?

Extracts were read from a number of letters from members unable to be present, giving further opinions upon the subject, most of them taking an affirmative view of the question, modified according to conditions, scope of library, judicious discrimination, etc.

The next question for consideration was:

DOUGHT NOT LIBRARIES OF A CERTAIN GRADE TO BE CREATED PERMANENT DEPOSITORIES OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT — IN ORDER TO INSURE COMPLETENESS OF COLLECTIONS AND MOST EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE SAME? This was presented in a paper by Dr. Canfield, as follows:

"There is no thought of a discussion of the value of public documents — that is taken for granted. The question concerns simply the designation of depositories, and is brought to the attention of the institute at this time largely because certain correspondence, the gist of which follows:

"Early in the present calendar year one of the largest university libraries noticed that it had missed two shipments from the Superintendent of Documents at Washington. Correspondence with the superintendent brought out the fact that the library had been temporarily dropped from the list, but later had been reinstated — and still later the missing shipments were sent forward. About the same time a letter was received from a member of Congress stating that he had 'again designated' the library as a depository of the government publications and in his Congressional District. This led to inquiry covering the entire ground of designated depositories, with the following results:

*"From a letter to a government official at Washington:*

"The present law concerning the designation of Congressmen of certain libraries as public depositories, is so framed as to make it possible for members of Congress to change the designation from Congress to Congress. A library in one part of a Congressman's district may be designated for one Congress, and another library in another part of the district for the succeeding Congress. If this is done, or whenever it is done, it results in broken sets of public documents in different libraries in different parts of the district. As the chief value of public documents lies in the completeness of the sets, in their continuity, such a change of designation renders the collection of public documents practically worthless.

"Do you happen to know or can you in any way learn, whether these changes are frequently made?"

"The reply to this was:

"I received yesterday your letter of the 13th inst. relative to changes in the list of depositories of public documents to which all Government publications are sent, and in reply have to say that so long as these depositories were supplied with documents through this office no changes were permitted in the list except for good and sufficient reasons. We took the same view of this matter that you take, that a proper designation having been made, the library so designated should continue to receive Government publications irrespective of any changes in the boundaries

of Congressional Districts. It is so evident that changes in the list of depositories made upon the incoming of new senators and representatives, or on the change of boundaries of Congressional Districts, would operate disastrously to said depositories and nullify in great measure the very purpose for which they were established, that the department, properly I think, assumed that no changes should be permitted, though the law does not specifically require this and might readily be otherwise construed.

"It was only two days ago that I learned that a different construction has been put upon the law, and changes in depositories are now allowed to be made upon the designation of new senators or representatives in some cases substituting small and insignificant libraries in the place of large libraries in cities to which for years the documents have been sent. How many such changes have been made I am unable to say.

"Under these circumstances, the attention of the Committee on Printing of the two Houses of Congress should be called to this matter by prominent librarians, and in some emphatic way; and it should be suggested that if the law permits these changes the law should be amended so as to secure the continued supply to all designated depositories of Government publications so long as these libraries remain satisfactory depositories. If several prominent librarians should communicate with the chairman of the Committee on Printing, making the suggestion and uttering a protest against changes being allowed, it would have a good effect."

"A letter was then sent to a member of the Committee on Printing, calling his attention to the correspondence already referred to, and repeating in substance the first letter quoted above.

"To this, answer was made by the gentleman addressed, as follows:

"It certainly seems to be a mistake to change the depositories of public documents, and I am surprised to hear that this is frequently done. This statement may be correct, but I should be inclined to doubt it. The depositories have always been the same in my district since I have been in Congress, and I took them as I found them. I trust that you do my colleagues injustice."

"In the annual report of the Public Printer, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, pp. 350-355, this matter is discussed by the present Superintendent of Documents, who quotes at some length and approvingly from Miss Hasse's report to the American Library Association, at the last meeting of that organization. The superintendent sums up as follows:

"To constitute permanent depositories in important centers in the various states, subject only to change at their request or upon its being discovered that they are not comply-

ing with the law, and to place therein all Government publications printed for distribution, under the control of a person trained in library methods and versed in public documents, would be a saving of money to the Government and practically accomplish that which is now theoretically brought about.

"At present it is sufficient to comment upon this, in passing, that there is grave question as to the feasibility and desirability in placing in each depository a Government agent—and there can be no question at all as to the desirability and feasibility of general investigation, such as is now permitted and required under United States Statutes at Large, 1895, Vol. 28, page 612, chapter 23, section 70: 'The Superintendent of Documents shall thoroughly investigate the condition of all libraries that are now designated depositories; and whenever he shall ascertain that the number of books in any such library, other than college libraries is below one thousand, other than Government publication, or it has ceased to be maintained as a public library, shall strike the same from the list, and the Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall designate another depository that shall meet the conditions herein required.'

"Those who were at the Asheville conference will remember the discussion which followed Miss Hasse's paper and Mr. Post's address—especially the very wise words of Mr. Bowker, calling attention to what has been done in the past in this matter, he continued:

"We want two things. We want a flexibility in the matter of depositories, so there will be depositories of several classes. We want also a flexibility in the handling of documents themselves, which I am glad to say is largely made possible under the new law. When we get these two things we shall have a government which will be most economical from the point of view of the producer, and most useful from the point of view of the distributor.'

"For the sake of placing this matter in definite form before the members of the institute this evening, hoping thereby to secure a discussion which will bring definite results in the form of definite suggested legislative action, I will phrase my own answer to the question under discussion as follows:

"We need legislation by which there shall be established permanently by the effect of the statute itself, depositories other than those designated by members of Congress, as follows:

"Upon its own request, one public library (by which I mean a library maintained by taxation and free to all residents of the city in which it is located, without fees or dues of any kind) in each city having a population of 25,000 or upwards. According to the last census there are 122 cities of 25,000 popula-

tion and upwards; but it is impossible to determine just how many libraries the above legislation would add to the number already designated as depositories—because many of the libraries in these cities have already been so designated.

"Upon its own request, the library of each college which meets at least the educational standards adopted by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

"Again it will be impossible to determine how many depositories will be created in this manner, because many of these colleges are already designated depositories.

"This will not deprive members of Congress of their present privilege of designation.

"The libraries designated by statute should be permitted to indicate from time to time what documents they desire.

"I do not care to forestall discussion by any further statement of either the question, the present conditions which have suggested the question, or my own answer to it.

"I call attention again to the suggestion as to protest by librarians and ask for action thereon."

Following discussion, those present signed this statement—to be given to Dr. Steiner, as chairman of A. L. A. Committee on National Legislation:

*"To the Chairman and Members of the Congressional Committees on Public Printing.*

"GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully call your attention to the fact that without continuity and reasonable completeness, on given lines at least, the value of a collection of public documents is seriously impaired, even if not entirely destroyed.

"That under present interpretation of this statute covering the designation of depositories, changes in such designation may be made from Congress to Congress; thus permitting the possibility of broken sets in the various congressional districts—sets which would thus become of little value.

"That this status is peculiarly undesirable because both the reading public and librarians are just beginning to understand the value of public documents and to devise efficient methods for making this value available.

"We therefore ask you to consider some amendment to the present statute covering the designation of public depositories by which, on its own request and for cause shown, any present depository may be placed on a permanent list; and any library open freely to the public and situated in a city of (say) 25,000 population and upwards, not now designated as a depository, may, upon its own request and for cause shown, be placed upon the same list.

"Because of the recognized value of public documents in the study of civics, political history, economics and sociology, we suggest that provision be made whereby any college or university which attains (say) at least the educational standards established by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, may, upon its own request, be placed on the list of permanent depositories. The Carnegie Foundation is mentioned because it is now generally recognized as the most acceptable and powerful authority on standardizing higher education in the United States.

"There should also be such appropriation as will secure the appointment and service of a suitable representative of the Department of Public Printing, to make personal and efficient the present statutory provision for the investigation and regulation of all public depositories. Such a representation would largely increase the use and value of all collections of public documents."

## American Library Association

### MINNETONKA CONFERENCE

The date of the Minnetonka conference has been changed to June 21-27 instead of June 26-July 3. This will avoid the regrettable conflict with the Cleveland meeting of the National Educational Association, which the former date caused, and will also secure much more satisfactory and advantageous accommodations at Minnetonka.

The following gives the tentative outline of the program for the Minnetonka conference:

#### Monday, June 22

*Afternoon:* Minnesota Library Association.

*Evening:* South Dakota Library Association; American Association of Law Libraries; Executive Board.

#### Tuesday, June 23

*Forenoon:* Council Executive Board; Children's Librarians' Section.

*Afternoon:* First general session.

*Evening:* Reception by local committee; Western Reserve Library School Association.

#### Wednesday, June 24

*Forenoon:* Second general session.

*Afternoon:* National Association of State Libraries; Children's Librarians' Section.

*Evening:* Trustee's Section; New York State Library School Association; Illinois State Library School Association.

#### Thursday, June 25

*Forenoon and Afternoon:* Twin City day.

*Evening:* League of Library Commissions; Pratt Institute Library School Association; Drexel Institute Library School Association.

#### Friday, June 26

*Forenoon:* National Association of State Libraries; Catalog Section (large libraries); election of officers; Council.

*Afternoon:* Third general session.

*Evening:* College and Reference Section; League of Library Commissions; American Association of Law Libraries.

#### Saturday, June 27

*Forenoon:* Catalog Section (small libraries); College and Reference Section; Council.

*Afternoon:* Fourth general session.

### COMMITTEE ON BOOKBUYING

In the February number of *L. J.* is given the correspondence between the bookbuying committee and the American Publishers' Association on the matter of greater co-operation between librarians and publishers. *Bulletin* 35 (*March*) of the bookbuying committee, published in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* for March, contains the following:

With Mr. Roger L. Scaife, representing Houghton, Mifflin & Co., the committee has

had an interesting correspondence, which we summarize thus:

Mr. Scaife: Jan. 24. "Copy of your letter to the A. P. A. rec'd."

"We have long been trying to get into closer relations with librarians and have in our Boston office a Department of library work. We secured Library Congress cards for all our books and sent them to libraries with the books themselves. We found libraries did not care to get these cards, and last year gave up the plan."

"Then we prepared post-card notes of our books and sent them out. These seemed not to meet with approval and we gave them up also."

"Latterly we have sent to libraries duplicate letters about certain of our books—those of a more serious nature—which we felt rather depended on library trade for their success. This method seemed to bring small returns. For instance: of a certain book an advance notice was sent to all important libraries. It was described in our September and again in our Holiday bulletin, and then a special circular was mailed to all important libraries—and yet the total sales traceable to this advertising were only a little over 200. Of course we can not trace all the results of this form of advertising."

"We would like to do the helpful thing to libraries, knowing that we shall thus help ourselves. Have you any advice? The great and crying need is that librarians and publishers get together and understand one another."

"Books prepared by librarians and published by our house seem to have no support from other librarians. We cannot explain this."

"We looked into the reinforced binding question. After much study and correspondence we hit upon a reinforcement satisfactory to your Book Binding Committee, and then found that the only books libraries cared to buy in this form were either poorly edited editions or editions with banged up plates which we could not recommend a library to purchase. Moreover, your Book Binding Committee could not tell how many copies libraries would take. Manufacturing difficulties arose, and we had to let the matter drop."

"Repton's 'Theory and practice of landscape gardening,' which we have lately reprinted, is practically unobtainable except in this edition. Few librarians have the original edition. It is an acknowledged classic in its field. Can you tell us what we should do to call it to the attention of librarians?"

"You will note that I am reporting and inquiring—not complaining. We would like, as I have said, to do the useful and helpful thing in this."

"Our publications are very well represented on all library lists, and we simply wish to hold the ground we have gained and gain more if we can do it by being of some assistance."

In reply to Mr. Scaife the committee wrote suggesting that the Bookbuying Committee meet at least once a year with committees from associations of publishers and booksellers. It suggested also that libraries probably bought more of the books Mr. Scaife said he advertised with so little apparent success, than he supposed, and called attention to the fact that most libraries buy through their agents. It suggested also that libraries register, perhaps at A. L. A. headquarters, the names of their agents in America, England, Germany and France, this information to be accessible to publishers and booksellers.

The committee pointed out that it is of course impossible to tell in advance how many copies of special bindings libraries will take, but it is sure that the better-sewn books will approve themselves to librarians and in time have a good sale. It believes that publishers

have tried harder to give libraries well bound books than most think, and that the number purchased being small the publishers naturally ask "Does it pay?"

Referring to Repton, Mr. Scaife's attention was called to the fact that this book has not been noticed in the "Book review digest" or "A. L. A. Booklist" and did not reach the "Publishers' Weekly" until Dec. 21, and further, to the large number of circulars from publishers which libraries receive, designed to sell books and not to tell plainly what a book is about, how illustrated, how bound, how large, etc.

Particular approval was expressed of the suggestion that publishers, booksellers and librarians get together.

In earlier Bulletins of this committee, the attention of librarians was called to the importance and value of catalogs of dealers in second-hand books, to the opportunities they afford for obtaining books cheaply, and to the knowledge of editions, prices and titles to be obtained from them. It has been suggested that we issue a new list of some of the leading dealers in this and other lands who issue such catalogs, and the following names are therefore given: Those marked with an x make a specialty of dealing in remainders of editions.

#### United States.

- John W. Cadby, 50 Grand St., Albany, N. Y.  
 x McDevitt-Wilson Co., 1 Barclay St., New York.  
 F. P. & L. C. Harper, 437 Fifth Ave., New York.  
 Goodspeed's Book Shop, 52 Park St., Boston.  
 Joseph McDonough, 39 Columbia St., Albany, N. Y.  
 x John R. Anderson & Co., 67 Fifth Ave., New York.  
 Gregory, 116 Union St., Providence, R. I.  
 x Henry Malkan, 18 Broadway, New York.  
 J. W. Burton, 10 West 28th St., New York. Illustrated books, etc.  
 The Rosenbach Co., 1320 Walnut St., Philadelphia.  
 W. F. Stowe, 167 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.  
 Thompson Pitt Co., 947 Eighth Ave., New York.  
 Lexington Book Shop, 730 Lexington Ave., New York.  
 George E. Littlefield, Cornhill, Boston.  
 H. R. Hurting Co., 317 Main St., Springfield, Mass.  
 Noah F. Morrison, Elizabeth, N. J.  
 D. L. & G. T. Harbeson, 126 East 23d St., New York.  
 Samuel N. Rhoades, 210 S. 7th St., Philadelphia.  
 Leary's Old Book Store, Philadelphia.  
 x Caroline Himebaugh, Erie, Pa.  
 Frederick Lceser & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Canada.  
 John Britnell, 230 Yonge St., Toronto.  
 Australia.  
 Angus & Robertson, 89 Castleberg St., Sydney, N. S. W.  
 Great Britain.  
 x John Grant, 31 George IV., Bridge, Edinburgh.  
 Albert Sutton, 43 Bridge St., Manchester.  
 Eugene Hector, 103 John Bright St., Birmingham.  
 Frank Hollings, 7 Great Turnstile, Holborn, London, W. C.  
 John Buchanan, 49 Great Queen St., Kingsway, London, W. C.  
 James Thin, 54 South Bridge, Edinburgh.  
 H. Grevel & Co., 33 King St., Covent Garden, London, W. C.

- Maggs Bros., 109 Strand, London, W. C.  
 Pickering & Chatto, 66 Haymarket, St. James, London.  
 Browne & Browne, 103 Grey St., Newcastle on Tyne.  
 A. Russell Smith, 24 Great Windmill St., London.  
 Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, W. London.  
 Frances Edwards, 83 High St., Marylebone, London, W.  
 H. G. Gedney, 3 Turl St., Oxford.  
 Bowes & Bowes, 1 Trinity St., Cambridge.  
 Wm. Brown, 5 Castle St., Edinburgh.  
 Germany.  
 K. W. Hierschmann, Königstrasse 3, Leipzig.  
 Otto Harrassowitz, Querstrasse 14, Leipzig.  
 Bernard Liebisch, 6 Kurprinzstrasse, Leipzig.  
 List & Fraucke, 2 Thalstrasse, Leipzig.  
 Joseph Baer & Co., Hochstrasse 6, Frankfurt am Main.  
 Holland.  
 Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

## State Library Commissions

### NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The *Nebraska Library Bulletin*, for March, gives an interesting note with regard to the circulation of Bohemian books in the state. The appropriation made to the Public Library Commission was too small to admit of foreign book purchases, and the Bohemian citizens took the matter into their own hands and through the Bohemian societies of Nebraska have raised funds to purchase about 600 volumes, to these 50 volumes have been added by gift. The collection will be divided into groups of about 30 volumes and turned over to the Public Library Commission to be circulated free to the Bohemian communities of the state, with the exception of 100 volumes which will not be circulated, but held as a reference collection.

### NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The commission has submitted to the governor its report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1907. "Summarized, the work of the commission has consisted in administering the travelling libraries; preparing to extend their use to the jails and correctional institutions, as provided by the act approved April 13, 1906; conducting a summer school for library workers; aiding in organizing free public libraries, and advising and assisting librarians of small libraries in their work." These activities are described in detail, and the results of the year are summarized as follows: "603 travelling libraries have been sent out, with an aggregate circulation exceeding 85,000 v.; 18 new libraries are on the record; 47 libraries have been aided in improving their methods; 107 have been directly aided in other lines; 213 purchasing lists were prepared and distributed; 22 addresses were made, besides many informal talks before various gatherings; 32 persons have been given a measure of library training; 2943 books have been bought for the travelling libraries; 3224 books have been prepared for circula-

tion; 81 libraries have been visited, in addition to visits paid to 27 towns that are without libraries." The details of the commission's work were fully covered in the report by Miss Askew, library organizer, given in L. J., December, 1907, p. 567-569.

#### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION

The New York State Library has issued "Bulletin 46, Public libraries 16," being "Report on public libraries, travelling libraries, travelling pictures and study clubs" for 1906. The letter of transmittal is dated May 21, 1907, and the report is so belated in publication that its contents are now somewhat superseded. It includes, as usual, full statistical records and a report on general library legislation in 1906.

#### VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Vermont Library Commission in its *Bulletin* for March notes the last regular meeting of the Board of Library Commissioners, held at Burlington, January 23, 1908. Governor Proctor was present at this meeting and assisted in forming plans for the future work of the commission and for the further development of library interests in the state.

The commission is planning this year to have quarterly meetings, the first of which will be held at Brandon, April 16. After the transaction of the routine business of the commission, there will be a public meeting to develop the plans for the co-operation of the school and the library. Hon. Mason S. Stone, superintendent of education, and Mr. Arthur Chase, state librarian of New Hampshire, it is hoped will be present, besides librarians and educators from Brandon and its vicinity, and the officers of the State Library Association, and plans will be made for a permanent co-operation between the library and the school. If the meeting prove successful future quarterly meetings will probably be held in different parts of the state to promote the same ends.

The commission also plans to hold a short summer institute at Burlington in July. It is hoped that the annual meeting of the Vermont State Library Association may be held at the same time.

### State Library Associations

#### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the California Library Association was held in San Jose, Feb. 17 to 21, 1908. The headquarters of the association was Hotel Vendome, while the meetings were held in the Public Library and the Unitarian Church.

The sessions of Feb. 17 and 18, and the morning of the 19th were given up to a library institute conducted by the library organizers of the State Library, Miss Bertha Kumli and Miss Mabel E. Prentiss. Miss Kumli devoted

three mornings to talks on "Cataloging with Library of Congress cards." Miss Prentiss in the afternoon sessions discussed "How to get the most out of books," showing what valuable material is often overlooked in the commonest reference books, and "Librarians' reports and business methods," including a brief reference to library records and fully illustrated by exhibits. She also gave a talk on book repairing followed by a practical demonstration of the use of sewing benches. The interest and enthusiasm felt in the institute was shown by the unusual attendance of over sixty library workers from all parts of the state.

The first of the general sessions was held on the afternoon of Feb. 19 and was devoted to the ever present problem of public documents. Melvin G. Dodge, of Stanford University Library, presented a paper on "Public documents, their use to the average library." The speaker said that the average library in California was a small one and while the value of certain public documents to such a library was very great, it was a mistake to think that everything that came to it from government sources should be kept. Mr. Dodge spoke also of the difficulty of knowing the contents of the current documents of other states and pointed out the value to libraries in this state of the list of California publications printed in each number of *News Notes of California Libraries*.

The question of the distribution of California documents was most ably presented by Hon. Charles F. Curry, secretary of state. After a preliminary sketch of the gratifying growth of the library movement in the state, the speaker cited the various statutes under which the 56 biennial reports and the large number of irregular publications of the state are at present distributed, and also gave the law governing the publication and distribution of the California Blue Book. He recommends that the distribution of documents should be done by some one department of the state government, preferably the State Library, rather than by the several boards, commissions and officers issuing them, as is the present method.

Milton J. Ferguson, assistant state librarian, spoke on the "Distribution of United States documents" and showed how the system of depository libraries had in many cases proved to be a great burden rather than a blessing. He also discussed the various routes by which it is possible for a document to reach a library and the extravagance resulting from the lack of a businesslike centralized distribution.

Following the reading of these papers there was a round table on documents, conducted by Miss Anna L. Sawyer, librarian of Mills College Library. There was some warm expression of opinion concerning the action of the government in stamping documents "Property of the United States government."

In connection with the papers there was a



most interesting set of exhibits of state and federal documents on the following subjects:

Agriculture in California, by N. M. Russ; Forestry in California, by Ernest Bruncken; Gems and precious metals in California, by Letitia Patterson; Horticulture in California, by Grace M. White; Indians of California, by H. Ralph Mead; Water supply and irrigation, by W. F. Cloudsley; Agricultural and horticultural products, by U. S. Clark.

The list on horticulture, compiled by Miss White, was printed by the Los Angeles Public Library for distribution at the meeting. Several of the other lists accompanying the exhibits were mimeographed and sold by the association at a nominal cost.

The morning of Feb. 20 was given up to reports of officers and committees.

President Gillis told of the good work of the association during the year and of its steady growth. He especially commended the district presidents for their hard work and the good results obtained in spite of many obstacles. He recommended increasing the number of districts from four to nine.

Miss Anna McC. Beckley, of the Los Angeles Public Library, chairman of the Committee on Pictures for Libraries, gave instead of a formal report a most interesting and exhaustive paper on her subject. Miss Beckley also presented for the committee an annotated list of 30 books of interest and value in the study of art history, and a portion of the proposed annotated list of 1,000 pictures suitable for a library, representing architecture, sculpture and painting, and submitted two systems of classification.

The report of the Committee on Conditions of librarians was, in the absence of the chairman, Miss Laura Steffens, read by Miss Daisy I. Ennis, of the State Library. From data furnished by 55 of the public libraries in the state the conclusion was drawn that the librarian is the poorest-paid official in the city government. It was shown that although the number of people who draw books from the public library is from two to three times the number of children in the public schools, and though the qualifications of a librarian should be at least on a par with those of a teacher, the library receives far less financial aid from the communities, and as a rule the librarian is poorer paid than the teacher. As a remedy for these conditions, the committee advocated the fixing of a standard of librarianship, the proper advertising of the library, and the awakening of a sense of responsibility among library trustees.

The Committee on Co-operation among libraries is divided into four sub-committees, and in the absence of John E. Goodwin, general chairman, the report was read by Lauren W. Ripley of the Sacramento Public Library. The Sub-committee on Periodical Exchanges recommended the establishment of a central point of exchange to have charge of dupli-

cate "want" records of each library, and the publication of wants and duplicates in each number of *News Notes of California Libraries*. Such a point of exchange has already been established at the State Library. The Sub-committee on Book Selection and Buying and Inter-Library Loans made a plea for co-operation in buying expensive sets of books likely to be little used, and advocated a liberal system of inter-library loans by means of which the special resources of one library might be at the service of its neighbors. In California such loans have been hindered by great distances, inadequate transportation facilities, and high traffic rates. The committee recommended that the association urge the passing by Congress of the bill providing for the reduction of postal rates for inter-library loans. In regard to book buying it was thought that as a rule little could be gained by co-operation because of the great distance between libraries.

On Binding and other Workroom Problems, the sub-committee recommended: 1. A crusade for comfortable, convenient and commodious work rooms in every library in the state. 2. A skilled binder to attend to the wants of the libraries of a section having several libraries, no one of which is able to employ a binder independently. In connection with the work of cataloging and classifying a similar plan was suggested, the hiring of a first class cataloger to superintend the work in several libraries which are close together, no one of which is employing a really expert worker.

The Sub-committee on Bibliographic Work has been engaged during the year in the important task of making an author index to the following California periodicals: *Argonaut*, *Californian*, *Californian Illustrated Magazine*, *Golden Era*, *Hesperian*, *Hutchings' California Magazine*, *Land of Sunshine*, *Out West*, *Overland Monthly*, *Pioneer*, and *Sunset Magazine*. It is hoped that the index may be ready for printing by the end of the year.

The following officers whose names had been previously presented by the Nominating Committee were unanimously elected: President, James L. Gillis, California State Library; vice-president, Antoinette M. Humphreys, A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands; secretary-treasurer, Alice J. Haines, State Library.

The president announced that the number of districts would be increased from four to nine, giving the counties in each district and appointing the new district presidents as follows: First District, Stella Huntington, San Francisco; Second District, Mary Barmby, San Jose; Third District, Sara F. Cassidy, Petaluma; Fourth District, Sarah E. Bedinger, Bakersfield; Fifth District, W. F. Cloudsley, Stockton; Sixth District, Nellie M. Russ, Pasadena; Seventh District, W. C. Bonner, Eureka; Eighth District, Mrs. Jessie



M. Pagnello, Alturas; Ninth District, Ida M. Reagan, Oroville.

The afternoon of the 20th was devoted to papers of general interest. Irving B. Richman, of Muscatine, Iowa, who for the past two years has been engaged in historical work in California, read a paper on "Library development in California: a comparative view." Comparing the results of the Extension Department of the California State Library with those of the Iowa Library Commission which has done excellent work, the speaker concluded that California could well be congratulated on the tremendous advance of the last few years.

Edward Hyatt, state superintendent of Public Instruction, described the school law of California which requires the setting apart of a certain per cent. of the school funds each year for the purchase of books, and showed how the law had been abused through ignorance on the part of the one selecting the books, proving the desirability of bringing libraries and schools into closer touch.

"Library aid in state development," a paper prepared by Rufus P. Jennings, chairman of the California Promotion Committee, was read by Charles S. Greene, of the Oakland Free Library. The writer dwelt on the fact that the library is a good investment for a town from a material point of view, as it encourages a better class of settlers. Each library in the state was urged to form a collection of books and pamphlets relating to California. Much such material may be obtained free of charge from the California Promotion Committee, San Francisco.

The concluding paper of the afternoon on "The Woman's Club and the library," was by Mrs. Elmore C. Hurff, president of the San Francisco District, California Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Trustees' Section, presided over by its president, Vincent Neale, of San Rafael, then held its session and discussed some problems of a trustee, including "Decoration for libraries," "Sunday opening," etc. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Harry P. Carlton, of Oakland; vice-president, William F. Hyde, of Palo Alto; secretary, Mrs. Camden Keen, of Lodi.

The final session of the meeting, on Friday, the 21st, was devoted to reports of committees and unfinished business. The Committee on Relation Between Schools and Libraries, Charles S. Greene, chairman, reported that two of the recommendations contained in its report of the previous year had been embodied in an amplified form in the school law of the state. It is now possible for any city school board to have its school library books handled by the public library of the city on terms agreed upon by the school officials and the library trustees. Librarians of school libraries are required to see that the books are properly cataloged, indexed and classified. In the matter of selection of books for

school libraries Oregon is far ahead of California. In the former state the school district libraries are chosen from a carefully graded and annotated list issued by the Oregon Library Commission. Work with county teachers' institutes had been chiefly under the charge of Miss Stella Huntington, of the San Francisco State Normal School. She had at various county institutes given talks on books for a school library, some of which were illustrated by exhibits. These exhibits created so much interest among the teachers that a model school library of 443 books was prepared, properly accessioned, classified and cataloged. This library was on exhibition at the meeting and will be kept at the San Francisco State Normal School, where teachers may visit it at any time. The library may also be borrowed for county institutes.

Then followed reports of the Committee on List of Books for Children, Alfred C. Barker, chairman; the Committee on Publications, Mary L. Sutliff, chairman; and Anna K. Fossler, chairman of the Committee on C. L. A. Pin, presented various designs from which a choice was made. The Resolutions Committee presented resolutions, all of which were adopted. Among them were the following:

*Resolved*, That the Library Act be amended so as to provide for a minimum levy of one mill on the dollar, of direct taxes, for library purposes.

*Resolved*, That the salary of a qualified librarian in a municipality supporting by taxation a public library, should at least equal the average salary paid to a high school teacher in a high school supported by the school district in which said library is situated.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the president, to consider a practicable plan for the establishment of a library training school by the state, and, with the approval of the Executive Committee, to present a bill to that effect to the next Legislature.

*Resolved*, That this association approves the plan of establishing special postal rates for interlibrary shipments, and that the Executive Committee be directed to present an argument on this subject to the Representatives and Senators in Congress from this state.

*Resolved*, That this association endorses the suggestion made by Secretary of State Curry, to the effect that the distribution of state publications be entrusted to the State Library; and that the President, appoint a committee of three to consult with the various state officers and present to the next Legislature, a bill proposing some practicable plan of putting the above suggestion into effect.

The social features of the meeting began on Feb. 19, when, following the regular session, there were held reunions of the various library schools and training classes. In the evening the association was given a reception by the Woman's Club of San Jose in the parlor of Hotel Vendome. An address of welcome was made by Mayor H. D. Mathews to which a graceful response was made by Joseph C. Rowell, first president of the association.

The annual dinner of the association was held on Feb. 20 at Hotel Vendome, with an attendance of 127.

Friday morning the members of the association were the guests of the San Jose Cham-

ber of Commerce and were given a trolley ride to Congress Springs and Los Gatos through the Santa Clara Valley. At Los Gatos a stop was made to permit the librarians to visit the pretty Carnegie Library, presided over by Miss H. A. Rankin, and to eat liberally of Los Gatos oranges which were piled in a great mound on one of the library tables.

Taken altogether, in attendance, in enthusiasm, in the quality of its serious work, in the cordial spirit of sympathy shown by the members, it was felt that this was one of the most successful meetings ever held by the association.

ALICE J. HAINES, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 106th regular meeting of the association was held in the lecture hall at the Public Library, Wednesday evening, March 18. About 40 members were in attendance. After the reading of the minutes, President Johnston introduced the first speaker of the evening, Miss Esther Crawford, of Cleveland, O., editor of the forthcoming third edition of the A. L. A. list of subject headings, who read a paper of much interest on "Some essentials of co-operative cataloging." Miss Crawford expressed her belief that the present system of co-operation (the supplying of printed cards by the A. L. A. and the Library of Congress) is inadequate, because, while effecting a great saving of mechanical labor, it does not meet the real needs of the majority of the readers in public libraries. There are two distinct classes of library users to be served by library catalogs, first, the comparatively small group of scholars, specialists and investigators, for whom elaborate catalogs are necessary tools, and second, the public at large, to whom our present catalogs too frequently are hindrances rather than aids. The Library of Congress forms of catalog entry, in attempting to effect a compromise between the needs of these two divergent groups, have proved, in practice, to be entirely satisfactory to neither. Too radical for the specialist, they seem conservative and overburdened with detail to the readers in public libraries.

"As to the possible share of the National Library and the American Library Association in co-operative cataloging for public libraries: the A. L. A. has codes which are necessary preliminaries for such co-operation—the rules for author entry and the list of subject headings. The latter necessarily will be slightly out of date even before it is published. With no stable and continuous center for testing, revising and enlarging, in five years' time it will lapse into as untrustworthy a guide as did the previous edition in the matter of new and changing subjects. Already that inadequacy has driven the catalogers to the only up-to-date source in the country—the commercial in-

dexes. This will happen again with the third edition and in a more truly disastrous way unless the A. L. A. follows up its new code with some consistent and steady effort to keep it up to date. A regularly employed editor of cataloging would make it his business to keep abreast of new subjects and the crystallizations in their terminology as well as changes and enlargements in old subjects. The results of these investigations would appear as supplementary lists from time to time and occasional cumulations with the standard list. In addition, the editor would make it his business to catalog all books recommended in the *Booklist* and such others as a sufficient number of co-operating public libraries could agree upon, up to the limit of what could be done in the space of a reasonable day's work. This manuscript would serve as copy for the Library of Congress to use in a separate issue of cards. For these a previously guaranteed list of subscribers would be secured to cover expenses of printing, storage and distribution. These, as it appears to me, are the natural and possible lines along which co-operation can hope to work with reasonable harmony in the profession and with the double result of mechanical economy and power at the point of contact with the reader.

"Anything less thorough and masterful than this will mean the eventual capture of the field by commercial enterprise and the consequent loss by the A. L. A. of its power to control standards.

"Is there not in this outlook a hope for co-operation without absolute uniformity, for preservation of local needs and characteristics without dissipation of central power in legislation, research and advice?"

Discussion of Miss Crawford's paper was participated in by Mr. Hanson and Mr. Martel, of the Library of Congress, and brought out the following specific points as needed in the proposed issue of cards for public libraries (being practically the recommendations published by the Committee on Cataloging from the Ohio Library Association):

1. In author headings, emphasis to be laid on best-known, rather than strictly accurate, form of name—in both personal and corporate entries; also that entire heading be kept within one line so far as possible.

2. Title to be cut down to as few words as possible for expressing subject matter of book and for insuring reasonable accuracy in identification; mere bibliographic fullness to have no place, beyond editor, translator and edition designation.

3. Imprint to be confined strictly to such information as the average public library needs: viz., volumes, illustrations, maps, publisher and date. Paging, if given at all, to be confined to main group. Size to be given only when above quarto or below 16mo.

4. Bibliographic notes to be confined to those needed by the average public library, as: series, previous publication in magazines, etc.

5. Descriptive note to be given where the title or contents note does not prove full enough or clear in wording, either as to subject matter of book, scope covered, or attitude of author on debated questions.

6. Classification number for at least one system.

7. Subject entries suggested in accordance with A. L. A. list, provided this is kept up to date.

8. Analytic entries suggested with considerable frequency.

The discussion also brought out the suggestion that catalogs of the future should plan for elasticity rather than permanency in their forms of headings, changing them to suit the change in terminology of subjects or (what is of as great importance) to suit changes in popular acquaintance with terms.

The second address of the evening was by Mr. James McCormick, of the United States Geological Survey, on "Map making and map values in the United States." The speaker described in some detail the methods used in producing the topographic, geodetic and geologic maps of the United States, illustrating his remarks by presenting specimens of the various kinds of maps described.

The association then adjourned.

WILLARD O. WATERS, *Secretary*.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The South Dakota Library Association held its second meeting at Watertown, Dec. 31 and January 1, in connection with the meeting of the South Dakota Educational Association. On Dec. 31, Mr. H. O. Williams, of the Waldorf Bindery, St. Paul, gave a talk on library binding from the standpoint of the binder.

Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the Minnesota Commission, conducted a round-table on the Problems of the small library. On Jan. 1, the program was covered by a paper on "Reference work in the small library," by Miss Edla M. Laursen, librarian of the Carnegie Library at Mitchell, Minnesota Summer School, 1907, followed by discussion. At the business session plans were formulated for library extension work on the part of the association especially in the establishment of a system of travelling libraries in co-operation with the State Federation of Women's Clubs. This meeting is reported in *Library Notes and News* of the Minnesota Public Library Commission for March.

### Library Clubs

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Thursday evening, March 12, at the Chicago Public Library. The address of the evening was given by Mr. John Vance Cheney, of the Newberry Library, on "Some early American poets." Mr. Cheney spoke in an interesting manner of the American poets,

giving especial emphasis to the little-known poets of the colonial period. He outlined the development of American poetry and its relation to English literature.

EMILY M. WILCOXSEN, *Secretary, pro tem.*

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting for March, 1908, was held Thursday the 19th at 3 p.m. in the 58th street branch of the New York Public Library. During the business part of the meeting a report of the dinner committee led to an animated discussion, and finally to a vote on the motion that the club have a dinner after Easter; the price of a ticket to be two dollars; and if the attendance should not be sufficient to pay expenses, for the club to pay the deficit. The motion was carried. The discussion on the topic How can the public library co-operate with organized efforts to better social conditions was opened by Mr. Robert Bruère of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He pointed out how, as secretary of the New York Milk Committee and the Committee on Physical welfare of School Children, he had found it necessary to secure the literature on the subjects in which the committees were interested in order that he might not duplicate work that had been done in other places. This literature he had found to be extensive and of importance, but he had found it simpler to secure it by correspondence with workers in the two departments of the committees' activities in all parts of the world than to go to a library for it. His first suggestion, therefore, was that a library should go out in search of new business. He said that it would have been of very great value to him had a member of the staff of the city library been a regular visitor to the association and if such librarian had been able at the outset of his investigations to place at Mr. Bruère's disposal the literature which his duties as secretary required him to know.

He said that he had found that the members of the staff of the association being exceptionally hardworked, found it virtually impossible to keep in touch with current literature upon social and economic topics. In order to meet this difficulty he had been holding weekly conferences at the association, some of which were devoted to the discussion of such current questions. He suggested the advisability of having an itinerant and highly capable reviewer make the rounds of such organizations as his for the purpose of doing for social workers what the book review department of the magazines attempts to do for those who have their own libraries in which to read.

He commented on the admirable work which libraries had done in fostering a love for beauty by making photographs of the cinque-cents masters most useful possessions of schools, settlements, etc., and suggested

that an organization that had been so successful in the case of art which is so little related to our times as the cinque-cents masters might be of equally great service in familiarizing schools with what was most significant in contemporary art, which has direct relation to contemporary life.

By way of illustration, he cited the exhibition on congestion recently held in New York, which showed how sadly defective we were in the application of the ideas of beauty to contemporary life; and he further cited the case of Thoreau. He said that so far as he knew there was no way by which a school child could become familiar with the true spirit of Thoreau's writings. The citations from "Walden" which are printed in the text-books ordinarily deal with his love of nature, rarely with his political and social philosophy.

Mr. Robert H. Whitten, of the Public Service Commission, followed, speaking on Special libraries, with special reference to a proposed library of municipal affairs and city department libraries. This paper, in part, will probably be published in a later number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The Round Table on the service of a public library to the various departments of the city government was led by Mr. Walter B. Briggs, of the Brooklyn Library. He showed how public departments need specialists in touch with the book world to keep them informed in their special lines. Mr. Bruère was asked: Can the district visitors to the poor form a connecting link with the public library? He answered in the affirmative.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

#### SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club met on Tuesday afternoon, March 3, in the Ashland Public Library. Representatives were present from the libraries of Waltham, Worcester, Bellingham, Upton, Whitinsville, Hopedale, Milford, Westboro, Hopkinton, and Ashland.

After a cordial welcome extended by one of the Ashland trustees, Miss Bragg, of the Worcester Library, spoke on the subject of classification and cataloging.

The second paper was read by Mrs. C. B. Holman, of the Hopkinton trustees, in which she reviewed some noteworthy books of 1907.

The final paper was given by Mrs. Sadler, who told of the work done in her own library in Upton.

ETHELWYN BLAKE, *Secretary pro tem*.

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The winter meeting of the club was held on Friday, March 6, at the Unitarian Church at Chicopee Center. The morning session was devoted to a discussion of the best books of 1907 for small libraries.

At the intermission a bountiful luncheon was served the club as guests of the trustees by the ladies' guild of the Unitarian Church.

There was a general response to an invitation to visit the library and much favorable comment upon its improved appearance and its hospitable spirit. A fine collection of library post cards was on exhibition. On resuming the session in the afternoon the president, W. I. Fletcher, announced the plans being made for the spring meeting, a joint session of all the library clubs of New England to be held in some place of resort in its borders and to last several days. The first talk of the afternoon was by H. C. Wellman of Springfield on "Library economy and advertising."

Mrs. R. S. Potter, of the Springfield City Library, spoke on "The collection and arrangement of local history material," and J. T. Bowne, librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association training school of Springfield, gave a talk on "The Indians of the Connecticut Valley."

### Library Schools and Training Classes

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

On March 5, 6 and 7, Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, of New York, gave four lectures to the class. Her subjects were "The principles of book selection," "The selection of books in biography," "Presidents of the A. L. A.," and "The outline of the library movement." The pleasure and profit of these delightful lectures were shared by an audience which consisted of members of the staff, librarians of local libraries, and a few other invited guests.

On Feb. 20 the school lost one of its students, Miss Annie Pierrepont Angier, who died at her home in Atlanta, after a short illness of pneumonia.

#### GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Susan Lancaster, of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, 1907, has been engaged to organize the library of the State Normal School at Jacksonville, Ala.

Miss Eva Wrigley, Library Training School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library of Talledega, Alabama.

JULIA T. RANKIN, *Director*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The winter term of the Training School opened on Jan. 6. On Jan. 6 and 7 Miss Mary Wright Plummer, director of the Pratt Institute Library School, gave two lectures on Poetry for children. Feb. 5, Father O'Connell, of Pittsburgh, gave a very interesting account of the work of the Lyceum, a Catholic social settlement. Feb. 17-21, Mr. Henry E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin

Free Library Commission, visited the school and gave a series of six illustrated lectures on the History of the book, and one lecture on Library commissions.

Miss Georgia Alexander, school supervisor in Indianapolis, spoke to the school Feb. 21, on the Library and the school. Feb. 24, Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, gave one lecture on the Work of the Iowa Commission, and one on Library supplies.

Feb. 27 and 29, Miss Helen U. Price, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania State Library Commission, lectured on Early magazines for children, and Modern children's magazines.

Mr. Chalmers R. Hadley, secretary of the Indiana Library Commission, visited the school March 11-13, and gave lectures on the Indiana Library Commission, Library buildings, and Bookplates.

March 18 and 19, Mr. C. H. Gould, librarian of McGill University, lectured on Library work in Canada, and Technical work in McGill University Library.

Among the regular courses given this term, are Loan systems, Cataloging, Book-numbers, Planning and equipment of children's rooms, Literature for children, The modern public library movement, Administration of small libraries, Home library work, Proof-reading, and Printing.

The students also attend the conferences of the children's librarians, which are usually held once in two weeks.

#### CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The eighth annual session of the Chautauqua Summer Library School will be held July 4-Aug. 14. The course of study is general and is designed for librarians and library assistants who cannot leave their work for the extended course offered in regular library schools, but who can get leave of absence for six weeks of study during the summer months. This course is especially planned to accomplish the most possible in six weeks, each requiring 40 hours of study. Lectures and instruction will deal with library organization and administration, library technique, selection, buying and care of books, library building and equipment, statistics and accounts, library extension, work with children and study classes. The Chautauqua and neighboring libraries give the students practical work under the direction of their instructors. Practice work is carefully revised. Visits are made to Buffalo and other places of interest and benefit to library workers.

Dr. Melvil Dewey will be general director of the school. Mary E. Downey, librarian of the public library of Ottumwa, Ia., will be resident director, with Sabra W. Vought, librarian of the University of Tennessee and Alice E. Sanborn, librarian of Wells College, as instructors.

The work of the staff will be supplemented

by special lectures from time to time, and by Library Week, July 13-19, one of the leading features of the regular Chautauqua program, which offers during the whole six weeks of the school, a series of lectures, concerts, readings, discussions and other entertainments and facilities.

The object of the course is to help librarianship. It is open only to those who are already engaged in library work or have definite appointment to library positions. The class is limited to the number that can be given satisfactory instruction and supervision. Early application should be made to Mary E. Downey, Public Library, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Chautauqua has each summer special railway rates, with facilities for travel that make it easy of access from all parts of the country. It has also provision for satisfactory board and rooms at very moderate cost.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mrs. Theresa Elmendorf, of the Buffalo Public Library, lectured to the class on March 12. Her subject was the "Personality of the librarian." After her talk she told of many of the interesting features of the Buffalo Public Library, answering the questions of the students on the open shelf room, school work, etc.

Miss Helen U. Price, visitor for the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, was at the school March 16, when she met the class to explain to them the work she is doing for the commission.

Mr. R. P. Bliss, assistant secretary to the commission, on March 17, in a talk to the school, described the library conditions in Pennsylvania and the work of the traveling libraries in reaching the various sections of the state.

Miss Myra Poland, librarian of the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barré, Pa., lectured to the class on March 23, on "Some of the problems of the town library."

The students of the library school attended in a body the bi-state meeting at Atlantic City March 13-14. A reunion of the graduates and students present at the meeting was held March 14. The Graduates' Association has adopted a class pin.

Entrance examinations will be held June 12.

ALICE B. KROEGER, *Director*.

#### MICHIGAN SUMMER SCHOOL

Through the efforts of Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, secretary of the Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners, a summer school for library training will be held at the State Library, Lansing, June 29 to Aug. 8, 1908. The course is designed to assist librarians of small libraries and library assistants who are unable to take advantage of the complete courses offered by the regular library schools.

Instruction will be given in cataloging, classification, children's work, reference work,

shelf listing, loan systems, binding, book selection and buying, accessioning, book numbers, etc. A special feature of this session will be the children's work. A five weeks course will be given by Miss Effie L. Power, instructor in library use and juvenile literature at the Cleveland Normal School.

The work will be done under the general direction of Mrs. Mary C. Spencer with the following instructors: Miss L. Louise Hunt, librarian of the Lansing Public Library, head instructor; Miss Effie L. Power, Cleveland Normal School; Miss Ruth M. Wright, cataloger, Michigan State Library; Miss Alice M. Matthews, assistant librarian, George Washington University Library.

The course is free to those holding library positions in the state or who are under definite appointment to such positions.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

##### SUMMER SESSION

##### *General Course*

The general course of six weeks, June 3-July 15, 1908, will be essentially the same as that given in 1907. The work will be proportioned among the different subjects as follows:

Cataloging. Miss Bacon, 18 lectures.  
Classification and book numbers. Miss Hawkins, 12 lectures.  
Reference. Mr. Wyer, eight lectures.  
Organization and administration. Miss Freeman, eight lectures.  
Trade bibliography. Mr. Biscoe, three lectures.  
Book selection. Miss Bacon, five; Miss Hunt, four; Miss Wheeler, four—13 lectures.  
Organization and administration of children's rooms. Miss Olcott, four lectures.  
Buildings and fittings. Mr. Eastman, three lectures.  
Order, accession and shelf-listing. Miss Phelps, three lectures.  
Loan systems. Miss Phelps, two lectures.  
Schools and libraries. Miss Zaidee Brown, two lectures.

Mr. Peck, of the Gloversville library, will give two lectures on subjects to be announced later and Miss Eaton, in charge of children's work for the Albany Public Library system, will tell stories for an hour as she tells them to children.

##### *Special Courses*

*Children's work.* The eight lectures noted above by Miss Hunt and Miss Olcott with an introductory lecture by Mr. Anderson on "Children and the public library," and a story hour by Miss Eaton have been so arranged as to fall within the week of June 15-20 and will constitute a special course in children's work for which applications will be received from any librarians who wish to attend these lectures only.

*Book selection.* The 13 lectures noted above in the regular course in book selection

with the three on trade bibliography and two additional ones have been so placed as to fall between June 10 and 23. The course will be in charge of Miss Bacon, who has had several years' experience in the selection of books for a small public library. The lectures in detail will be as follows:

Principles of book selection. Miss Bacon, one lecture.  
Aids to book selection. Miss Bacon, two lectures.  
Morality in fiction. Miss Bacon, one lecture.  
A librarian's reading. Miss Bacon, one lecture.  
Publishers. Miss Wheeler, three lectures.  
Editions. Miss Wheeler, one lecture.  
New York best books list. Miss Wheeler, one lecture.  
Trade bibliography (optional). Mr. Biscoe, three lectures.  
Selection of books for children. Miss Hunt, four lectures.  
Story-telling. Miss Eaton, one lecture.

Problems in book selection will be assigned and seminars held for the discussion of new books.

Applications will be considered for this course from librarians who wish to register for these lectures only.

*Reference work.* A special course of six lectures with practice problems is offered by Mr. Wyer, May 4-16, if registration by May 1 is sufficient to justify it.

##### *Expenses*

Instruction is free to all New York library workers. To others the fee is \$20 for the general course and \$4 per week for the special courses.

##### ALUMNI NOTES

The 18 graduates and former students of the school who attended the Atlantic City meeting had a pleasant reunion and a breakfast on Sunday morning, March 15. Mrs. Fairchild, Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., the vice-director, and the following 17 students were present:

Misses Burdick and Winsor, 1890; Misses Kroeger and Middleton, 1891; Misses Jones and Wetzell, 1892; Miss Rathbone, 1893; Mr. Bowerman, 1895; Miss Wait, 1896; Misses Lord and Thorne, 1897; Mr. A. L. Bailey, 1898; Mrs. A. L. Bailey, 1900; Miss Keller, 1901; Miss Bacon, 1903; Miss Nerney and Mr. Solis-Cohen, 1905.

Miss Fanny Borden, B. L. S., 1900, has been appointed assistant in the Vassar College Library for 1908-9.

Mr. Francis L. D. Goodrich, B. L. S., 1906, and Mr. Arne Kildal, B. L. S., 1907, have been appointed instructors in the Indiana Summer School to be held at Tarlham College, Richmond, Ind.

##### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The lecture-course by visiting lecturers, with the exception of one lecture, ended with

the winter term. During March, the school had the pleasure of hearing the following speakers:

Miss Theresa Hitchler, on the History of libraries in New York State.

Miss Annie C. Moore, on the Librarian with the children, and on Some earlier writers for children.

Mrs. Charles H. Gould, on Canadian libraries.

Miss Mary E. Hall, on The high school librarian.

Miss Myra Poland, on the Problems of the town library.

Miss Harriot E. Hassler, '98, told an Indian legend, and Miss Helen U. Price, of the Pennsylvania Commission, spoke informally of the work of that commission at two of the lecture-teas.

The school has begun the practice this year of inviting to each lecture those nearby librarians whom a given subject would especially interest, and 11 school librarians attended Miss Hall's lecture. Remaining afterward to meet the lecturer and the school, these guests add greatly to the interest and profit of the occasion. The school has had the pleasure of Mrs. S. C. Fairchild's presence on several of these occasions and at one or two recitations.

The program of the visit to the Pittsburgh and surrounding libraries is definitely arranged and stands as follows:

*March 30.* Leave Brooklyn, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving at Pittsburgh at 7.50 p.m.

*March 31.* a.m., Carnegie Library, main building in all its departments; p.m., visit to other parts of the Carnegie Institute; 5 p.m., tea in Institute lunch-room; 8.30 p.m., reception by Training School.

*April 1.* a. m., Mt. Washington and West End branches; p.m., free; 7 p.m., East Liberty and Lawrenceville branches.

*April 2.* Homestead, Duquesne and McKeesport libraries.

*April 3.* a. m., Allegheny Library; p.m., visit to steel works.

*April 4.* Return to Brooklyn, via Pennsylvania Central.

Entrance examinations for the year 1908 and 1909 take place June 12, 1908. The school opens September 17.

#### MOVEMENTS OF GRADUATES

Miss Louise P. Fritz, '04, has been appointed to conduct the class in library economy in the Washington Irving High School, New York.

Miss Clara Bragg, '04, has resigned her position as head-cataloger in the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library. She will be in the Columbia University Library during April.

Miss Hannah Fernald, '06, has been appointed librarian of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Public Library.

Miss Louise Kirkpatrick, '06, has resigned

from the New York Public Library to accept a position in the Library of Congress, as assistant to Mr. W. W. Bishop.

Miss Sarah Caloupe, '06, announces her marriage on March 16 to Mr. Charles Rensselaer Earl, of Yonkers, N. Y.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director.*

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Every year since the school has been organized Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, has been a welcome lecturer on some phase of organization or commission work. Last year it was decided to make her lectures a permanent part of the library organization course and five were given, largely along the work of the small library. This year these were remodelled to make a course of ten lectures devoted exclusively to the "Organization and administration of the small library." The lectures were given during the second and third weeks of February and the topics were as follows:

The "small" library: its limitations, its problems and its advantages.

Organization and reorganization.

Simplifying library records.

Library rules and regulations.

The business side of the library.

Inventory, statistics and reports.

Hours and the time schedule.

Advertising the library.

The trustees and the budget.

Library housekeeping: care of building and equipment.

The results justified the plan, for not only did the students enjoy the lectures as thoroughly as heretofore but gained even more from them practically, because of their closer connection with the work of the school. During Miss Tyler's stay the students had the opportunity of meeting her socially at a pleasant Valentine party given by Miss Evans of the faculty.

Two recent visitors at the school have been Miss Merica Hoagland, director of the Winona Library School, and Mr. Frederick Faxon, of the Boston Book Company, both of whom were in the city on business. Miss Hoagland spoke informally to the students after one of their classes.

The annual Library School trip to Pittsburgh will occur on April 13, 14 and 15, just preceding the Easter vacation.

The entrance examinations for the Western Reserve Library School will take place on May 25 and 26.

## Library Economy and History

#### PERIODICALS

*A. L. A. Booklist*, March, in accordance with the recent decision of the A. L. A. Publishing Board contains no special list of books, thus giving more space for the current record.



*Library Assistant*, March, has an article "Sane principles of classification," by W. C. Berwick Sayers, which presents the essential points to be covered in any scheme of classification. Notes on the meetings of the association and its various branches are given.

*Library Association Record*, March, contains an article "The authorship of the Summe of the Holy Scripture," etc., by William E. A. Axon, a contribution to bibliography considering the authorship of the anonymous editions "Summe of the holy Scripture," "Bryefe summe of the whole byble" (English); "Summario de la Santa Scrittura" (Italian); it traces them to the same source as the anonymous "Summa der godliker scrifturen" supposed to be the work of Hendryk van Bommel. "The delimitation of the reference library with a note on specialization," by William J. Harris; and "Imprints in modern books," by Leonard C. Wharton, and "The exemption of public libraries and museums from rates and taxes," by H. W. Fovargue, are other noteworthy articles.

*Minnesota Public Library Commission. Library Notes and News*, January, contains a reading list of material by Minnesota writers. This list is broad in scope, and carefully compiled and forms an interesting contribution to local history.

*Public Libraries*, April, contains an article "Lest we forget in the multitude of books, the few great books," by H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, to be concluded in the May number: "Some book-buying and other library problems," by Purd B. Wright, librarian of St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library; and the third and final installment of "Library instruction in normal schools," by Ida M. Mendenhall, librarian of the State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.

*Vermont Library Commission. Bulletin* for March, contains two brief articles, "The Vermont Library Association," by Frances M. Pierce, and "The library exhibit in the small town," by Bertha M. Shaw, besides notes on the business and plans of the commission, noted elsewhere in L. J.

*Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, November-December, 1907, has a practical and useful article on "Music in libraries," by Julia A. Hopkins, giving suggestions for selection, cataloging and binding; and for January-February, 1908, contains a most useful article entitled "Magazines for the small library," by Katharine I. Macdonald, which contains, besides hints as to the purchase and circulation of magazines, a list of the magazines most needed in a small library. "Some recent developments in small library design," by Louis W. Claude, a list of "A few helpful books," compiled by Maude Durlin, and "Order among the magazines," by Louise C. Schrote, are other noteworthy articles in this number.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Anderson (S. C.) P. L.* was opened with appropriate exercises on Feb. 27. Eight years ago the Anderson Library Association opened a small subscription library in the City Hall. Three years ago an offer of \$10,000 was obtained from Mr. Carnegie with the usual stipulations, and the association purchased a lot. Before the building was begun a gift of \$10,000 was made by Joseph N. Brown, a lawyer and retired banker of Anderson. Mr. Carnegie increased his gift to \$18,700, with which a very attractive and harmonious building was erected. The furniture and equipment were purchased from the Library Bureau. Miss Eva Wrigley, class of '07 Carnegie Library Training School of Atlanta, the efficient organizer of the library, had at her disposal a sufficiency of funds for all its present needs. 2000 volumes have been cataloged, well selected class books being in the majority; 500 more will soon be added. The income of Colonel Brown's fund will be used for reference and class books, and the city appropriation will supply fiction, children's books, and current expenses.

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute. The Engineering Digest*, February, 1908, contains a brief but interesting article, "Pratt Institute Free Library, its department of technical literature," by Edward F. Stevens, the head of this department. The following points noted are of interest:

"Transactions of the chief English and American engineering societies are kept on file, and an extensive and growing collection of trade catalogs, classified and indexed, is within easy reach of those interested; a card index of current technical literature based on the indexes published monthly by the *Engineering Digest* and the *Engineering Magazine*, and closely classified under subjects, keeps track of important articles appearing during the course of the year, which would otherwise be obscured in files of yet unbound and un-indexed papers; records of matters that have required special search are registered and filed in case the questions arise again; book reviews are collated and indexed.

*Council Bluffs (Ia.) F. P. L.* (25th rpt. year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added, 1106; total, 27,128. Issued, home use, 71,772. New cards issued, 2309; cards in use, 4338.

The work of re-cataloging is advancing toward completion. The circulating department having been finished and work begun on the reference department. A card charging system has been installed, replacing the old slip system, in use since 1882.

*Emporium (Pa.) P. L.* The library was opened on March 17. The opening exercises were simple, addresses being made by the founder, Miss Brooks, Mr. O. R. Howard Thompson, librarian of the James V. Brown Library, of Williamsport, and local men.

The library was organized in 1888, at which time its chief assets were a gymnasium and a reading room, but having passed through the various stages of development, Miss Maud D. Brooks, assistant librarian of the Olean (N. Y.) Public Library, was engaged two or three months ago to classify and catalog the books that it had accumulated and which now number about 1500.

The library, which was founded and is entirely supported by the Hon. Josiah Howard, will henceforth be entirely free and administered on modern lines.

*Hillside, Mich. Mitchell Library.* The residence of the late Charles T. Mitchell, which was bequeathed to the city for the use of a public library, has been remodeled under the direction of Mr. William A. Otis, of Chicago, architect, and Mr. T. W. Koch, librarian, University of Michigan. The library is being established under the direction of Mr. Koch, and the work of organizing will be done by Miss Mary P. Farr, whose work will date from April 15. The library will open next fall with about 10,000 volumes. Miss Mary Pratt, of Hillsdale, has been appointed librarian. Twenty-seven hundred volumes have been turned over from the Ladies' Library of Hillsdale to the new library. Mr. J. W. Spenceley has designed a very attractive bookplate for the books bought from the Mitchell bequest.

*Iowa State Library.* The *Midwestern*, January, contains, as leading article, an interesting account of the Iowa State Library. This library began with the Act of Congress separating Iowa from the Territory of Wisconsin and which provided an appropriation of \$5000 for the purchase of books to be kept at the seat of the new territorial government. The collection of law reference books, which has formed the nucleus of the entire library, is one of the most complete and extensive law libraries in the country. It numbers 40,000 volumes and is fed by an annual appropriation of \$4000. The present library is housed in the Capitol, but the miscellaneous part of the collection is to be separated from the law library and moved into the Historical Building.

*Mankato (Minn.) F. L.* (14th rpt., 1907.) Added, 1427; total, 13,023. Issued, home use, 42,420; an increase of 5092 over the preceding year. New registration, 1546; total registration, 3208. Receipts, \$6750.99; expenses, \$5068.08 (salaries, \$2013.62; books, \$1271.44; binding, \$304.40; periodicals, \$178.71; heat, \$351.18; light, \$232.25).

Books are sent regularly to hospital, jail, police station, fire station, public schools, and a delivery station. "The city being scattered over a large territory, on hill and in valley, it is our policy to increase our distributing centers, enabling us to reach a large class of non-readers"; printed invitations have been distributed in factories, hotels, mills, shops and

other business places, and special effort is made to strengthen the collection of books in useful arts, mechanics, etc.

Work in the children's department includes story hours, special exhibits, and visits and talks by the librarian to the schools. The little report indicates useful and earnest work.

*Newburgh (N. Y.) P. L.* (Rpt., year ending June 30, 1907; in rpt. of board of education, 1907, p. 50-54.) Added, 1134; total, 35,319. Issued, home use, 84,283. New cards issued, 558.

"Operations through the schools have been continued on the same plan as heretofore. 242 v. were added during the year, making a total of 4756 v. now in the school libraries. 10,193 v. were circulated from the schools."

*New York State L.* The Library for the Blind has just published in New York point "New chronicles of Rebecca" in two volumes, which is a sequel to Mrs. Wiggins's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook farm," which was printed in 1907 at \$6. The books which are to be printed this year for the Library for the Blind include: Parkman's "Jesuits in North America," Palgrave's "Golden treasury," Clemens' "Tom Sawyer," Hale's "Daily bread," Andrews' "Perfect tribute" and Miss Rhoades' gift to the library, the publication of Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford." These books are now in press and will soon be available; they will not appear in the list of the American Printing House for the Blind until next autumn.

*Omaha, (Neb.) P. L.* (31st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1907; supplied by libn.) Added, 4453; total, 77,233. Issued, home use, 228,414, an increase of 13,484 over 1906. New registration, 4120; total card-holders, 12,800. Receipts, \$20,213.74; expenses, \$20,213.74 (salaries \$12,078.80; books, \$3701.26, periodicals, \$786.74.)

There was increased use of the books in the public and private schools, this circulation amounting to 43,693 and the circulation of pictures in the schools amounting to 2516 from October-December. The work with the teachers' training class has been extended to include the kindergarten training class. The librarian mentions the use of the stereopticon as a means of bringing young people to the library and recommends an increased appropriation for slides and also an increased appropriation for printing. The work in all departments shows an increase, but the number of actual borrowers is not considered as great as it should be in a city with a population of 150,000.

*San Francisco (Cal.) P. L.* The new library building at Franklin and Hayes streets was thrown open to the public on Tuesday, March 10. There were no formal exercises in connection with the opening of the building, nor was the opening advertised in any way. The approximate cost of the new build-

ing with its fittings, including the steel stack, was \$45,000, and this amount was saved out of the appropriations for maintenance. The interior walls and partitions of the building, aside from the stack, which is fireproof, are of Douglas spruce finished in the natural color, while the book shelves in the offices, work rooms and reading rooms are of white cedar, finished in the same way. There is no paint to be seen in the building except in the fire-doors at the openings into the stack. These fire-doors are hung so as to close automatically in case of fire, being equipped with weights and fusible links. The floors are covered with linoleum which has been given three coats of shellac. As no provision was made for a separate children's room, one corner of the open shelf room has been set aside for their use.

The new building is located about three blocks from the City Hall, where the main library was housed before the fire. There has been such a change in the character of this part of the city, however, that it is difficult to say to just what extent and by what class the library will be used. All indications point toward extensive use of both the reference and open shelf rooms. A large proportion of the readers in the open shelf room are men, partially accounted for by the fact that two employment agencies are located near at hand.

The collection at the main library now consists of approximately 25,000 volumes, and now that the library is established in quarters with facilities for utilizing its resources in the service of the public, and for handling the new books as they come in, the work of building up the collection will go forward as rapidly as possible.

It was expected that a proposed bond issue of \$1,200,000, for a main building and branches would be voted upon in May, but owing to the present high rates of interest action on this project, together with many others for the betterment of the city, has been postponed. Should interest rates be lower in the fall, it is probable that a number of bond propositions, including the library, will be voted on at the November election.

*Savannah (Ga.) P. L.* (5th rpt. 1907.) Added, 1738; total, 28,790. Issued, home use, 74,188 (fiction 68,201). Visitors, adult 56,240, children 34,798. New registration, adult 1005, children 291. The card catalog, begun in 1903 with the opening of the library, is now practically complete.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

*La Nature* for Feb. 1 has article on "Bibliothèques Publiques Américaines."

STORY TELLING. The *Educator-Journal*, for April, contains a brief article, "The purpose of story telling in the kindergarten," by Alice Butler, supervisor of kindergartens, Vincennes, Ind.

WISCONSIN LIBRARIES. Mr. Henry E. Legler in "Books for the people" (23 p. D. Milwaukee, 1908) gives a brief summary of the development of the library movement in Wisconsin. "Libraries have multiplied at such a rate, especially within the past five years, that there remains but one city with a population in excess of 3000 unprovided with a library—Prairie du Chien. There remain but 12 cities having more than 1500 inhabitants which are unprovided with public libraries. Of the smaller places, 100 to 1500 population, in many of which ability to properly support an institution of this kind is doubtful, there are now but 29."

WORK WITH THE BLIND. *The Outlook for the Blind*, for January, contains a series of articles on library work in relation to the blind as brought out in the Ninth Convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind. Brief articles on this work are published in connection with the following libraries: Library of Congress; Free Library of Philadelphia; Public Library of Lynn, Mass.; Public Library of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Phelan Library, San Francisco, Cal.; Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.; Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.; Circulating Library for the Blind, Saginaw, Mich.

#### Gifts and Bequests

*Boston (Mass.) Museum of Fine Arts L.* Mrs. Horatio Nelson Slater has presented the library with a gift of \$25,000, for the decoration of the library in the new building, being a fund left by her father, William Morris Hunt.

*Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L.* The will of the late E. G. Burnham, former senator, grants to the library a bequest of \$2500 to be used for the purchase of works on draughting and machinery.

*Flemington (Pa.)* The late Dr. W. H. Bartles has left the town \$10,000 to erect a public library. The bequest has been accepted by the town, and H. E. Deats has announced that he will donate a lot valued at \$5000 as a site for the library building.

*Gardner (Mass.) Levi Heywood Memorial L.* Mrs. A. M. Greenwood has given the library an endowment of \$10,000. The gift has been accepted and its income will be expended for a public reading room and branch library at West Gardner, provided the voters of the town appropriate \$500 to furnish and heat the branch.

*Granville (N. Y.)* The only condition attached to the gift of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pember of \$15,000 for a library building, asking that an annual tax of \$1000 be raised by the village for the library's support, has been accepted. Mr. Pember is also to give his personal museum, for which he has refused an offer of \$10,000.

*Stockton, Cal. Hazelton F. L.* By the will of the late Augustus Sudbrink, who died in Germany, the sum of \$2600, his entire property less funeral expenses, is left to the library.

*University of Wisconsin L.* James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad Company, has given the University of Wisconsin an additional \$2000 with which to develop the James J. Hill Railway Library, established by him with a gift of \$5000 three years ago.

*Winchendon, Mass.* Charles L. Beals has offered a gift of \$12,000 for a library, with the condition that the town furnish a site and foundation.

### Librarians

*BARDWELL, Willis Arthur*, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, died on March 27, after a lingering illness, having suffered from an attack of grippe which later developed into pneumonia. His death came as a real grief to the many friends that his kindliness, devoted work, and quiet, unassuming personality had made for him. Mr. Bardwell was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1840 and came to Brooklyn in his early youth. His love of reading and studious habits made work among books his true vocation, and his first position was in a book store on Atlantic avenue, then the main business street of Brooklyn. In 1869 he went to the Athenæum Reading Room and when it was merged with the Mercantile Library in 1885 he became librarian. When the Mercantile Library was consolidated with the Brooklyn Library, Mr. Bardwell was advanced until he succeeded Stephen B. Noyes as librarian. His unfailing courtesy, knowledge of books and painstaking labor were keenly appreciated by the library's patrons, in whose interests he was ever ready to give to overflowing of his time and patience. On April 23, 1901, Mr. Bardwell was appointed assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, which appointment seemed peculiarly appropriate since in the merging of the Brooklyn Library with the Brooklyn Public Library, the knowledge of the collection he had superintended so long was an added force to the system which also gained the collection itself. In his almost seven years of whole-hearted service in the Brooklyn Public Library, Mr. Bardwell gained the affection of all the library staff, and his death was mourned as that of a personal friend. Mr. Bardwell was a member of the A. L. A. from 1890 to the time of his death.

*COMINGS, Miss Marian*, Western Reserve Library School, 1906, has resigned from the librarianship of the Young Men's Reading Room and Christian Association, Norwalk,

O., to accept a similar position at the McClymonds Public Library, Massillon, O.

*CRAMPTON, Miss Susan C.*, New York State Library School, class of 1902, has been appointed reference librarian at the Public Library, Tacoma, Wash. For the past six years Miss Crampton has been assistant reference librarian at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

*GREEN, Samuel S.*, for 37 years librarian of the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned from that position in order that he may devote himself to literary work. Mr. Green is one of the "old guard," and his long and valuable service to the library profession at large, as well as to his own library, makes his retirement a matter of regret to his friends and associates. Under Mr. Green's guidance the Worcester library has grown until it occupies two connected buildings. Remarkable and progressive work has been done with the children and in the reference department. It is interesting to note here the statement that this library was the first in New England to open its doors on Sunday and is also said to be the first in the world to allow the renewal of books by telephone. The catalogs and finding lists of the library have always been of unusual excellence and have given but further evidence of Mr. Green's unusual bibliographical knowledge and literary expertness, which has been proven also by his many addresses and papers on literary subjects. Mr. Green was born in Worcester, Feb. 20, 1837; he first was educated in the private and public schools of his native town and graduated from Harvard College in 1858. In 1864 he graduated from Harvard Divinity School and in 1867 he was chosen a director of the Free Public Library of Worcester and four years later became its librarian. He was elected president of the American Library Association in 1891. The *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for August, 1891, has a sketch of his career, and his address at the San Francisco Conference, October, 1891, (also in *L. J.*) might well stand as a contribution to library history as well as library science. Mr. Green has held many important offices, and been identified with many educational bodies, among which may be mentioned the following: one of founders of the A. L. A., he was its vice-president from 1887 to 1889, and in 1892-1893, also its president in 1891; honorary member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom; delegate of the A. L. A. to the International Congress of Librarians at London, 1877; served on the Council of the A. L. A. and was one of the founders and the first vice-president of the Massachusetts Library Commission. The devoted service of Mr. Green to the advancement of library interests merits keen appreciation from the profession, and it is to be hoped that the library world will still profit by his labor along lines so nearly allied in interest to its own.

HILLHOUSE, Mansfield Lowell, whose death on Feb. 7 was reported in the March number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, held the position of secretary of the Hispanic Society of America, and not that of librarian as there stated. The error was due to inaccurate press reports.

JOHNSTONE, Miss Lois, assistant in the Otumwa (Ia.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the college library at Franklin, Ind.

MIDDLETON, Miss Jean Y., New York State Library School, class of 1891, has resigned her position as librarian of the Apprentices Library, Philadelphia, to become head of the order department of the Queensborough, (N. Y.) Public Library.

REECE, Ernest, Western Reserve Library School, 1905, has accepted the librarianship of the Oahu College, Honolulu, Hawaii, to take effect early in May.

RUSH, Charles Everett, New York State Library School, class of 1908, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Jackson, Mich.

SUTTON, C. W., librarian of the Free Libraries of Manchester, England, is making a visit of inspection to American libraries preparatory to planning the new central library which Manchester is to build on the noble site of the Royal Infirmary in Piccadilly. The chairman and a member of the board accompany Mr. Sutton, and a visit from the party will be welcomed by all American librarians.

WHITALL, Miss Mary L., has resigned from the Library of Congress to accept a position in the Library of the Bureau of Chemistry.

YEOMANS, Miss Ruth, has resigned her position as branch librarian of the Carroll Park Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library to become librarian of the Madison (N. J.) Public Library.

## Cataloging and Classification

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. Classified Catalogue. Part 9, Biography Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907. 2708-3075+8 p. O. 30 c. postpaid.

The D. C. has been used in this section as in those preceding, but individual biography has been arranged alphabetically by subject, and 92 has been used for the class number. Entries to parts of books are not included.

———. Part 10. Indexes, title-pages, contents, preface, and synopsis of classification, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907. 3076-3890+12 p. O. \$1.20 postpaid.

This part completes the pamphlet edition of the first series of the Classified Catalogue, including all books in the library, July 1, 1902. Full author and subject indexes, which also

appeared in the three-volume edition previously issued, together with title-pages of those volumes, the table of contents, the general preface, the synopsis of classification and the errata are given.

A second series of the catalog now in process of printing, will, when completed, bring the work down to January, 1907.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Card section. Bulletin 21, March 1, has the following: "As a part of the work of the United States Bureau of Education, the library of this bureau has undertaken to see that documents and non-copyrighted publications on education are promptly and systematically cataloged with printed cards. The cards are to be printed and distributed by the Library of Congress. This cataloging with printed cards for the present will be quite closely confined to current documents printed in the United States and to current non-copyrighted books on education. Each card will have the secondary entries indicated on it which are needed for a dictionary catalog."

There is also given a list of the classes of publications for which printed cards will be sold in sets at a reduced price. "The books classed in education at the Library of Congress are now recataloged and all works of a monographic nature are represented by printed cards in stock. In addition to cards for all books copyrighted in the United States, the Library of Congress, with the co-operation of the Library of the Bureau of Education, will hereafter be able to supply cards for most of the non-copyrighted English and foreign books currently printed. The collection of cards for books classed in education now amounts to about 5000." Notes as to price of, and payments for, cards are given with suggested method of ordering.

McFADDEN, Elizabeth A. and Davis, Lilian E., *comps.* A selected list of plays for amateurs and students of dramatic expression in schools and colleges. Cin. E. A. McFadden. 1908. C5-100 p. O.

This admirable compilation meets a long felt need and should be welcomed by librarians. The plays included are all of high moral and literary standard; each has been read by one of the compilers, and is thoroughly suitable to the purpose of the list. Besides the general list, are plays for children, for Christmas, for the open air, and also a list of Old English plays. Author and title indexes are given and the number of male and female parts, acting time and scene are indicated. The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh printed a selection of 45 titles in its *Monthly bulletin*, January, p. 5-8.

SALISBURY, Grace E. Picture collections in small libraries. Madison, Wis., 1907. 20 p. D.

An excellent guide for use in forming and

classifying a collection of pictures in libraries. (Wisconsin Free Library Commission Instructional Department, no. 3.)

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

List for small libraries; the best books of a year; a concise review of some new books of many sorts—for the guidance of librarians. C4 p. O. Western Mass. L. C. 1908.

Printed in the *Springfield Republican*.

### Bibliography

AMUSEMENTS, INDOOR. Reference list: Indoor amusements, pt. 2. (In Rockford (Ill.) Public Library Bulletin, February, 1908, p. 115-116.)

ATOMIC THEORY. [Short reference list.] The early history and recent development of the atomic theory. (In Boston Public Library *Monthly bulletin*, February, 1908. [p. 54.]

CHILDREN, DISEASES OF. Ruhräh, J. A manual of the diseases of infants and children. 2d ed., thoroughly rev. Phil., W. B. Saunders Co., 1908. c. 9-423 p. il. pls. (partly col.) chart, diagrs., 12°.

Pediatric literature (2 p.). Bibliography (5 p.).

DEEP WATERWAYS. [Special list.] Deep waterways. (In Wilmington Institute Free Library Bulletin, February, 1908, p. 8.)

HOURS OF LABOR. Library of Congress. List of books with references to periodicals relating to the eight-hour working day and to limitation of working hours in general; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1908. 24 p. O.

INQUISITION. Vacandard, E. The Inquisition: a critical and historical study of the coercive power of the church; tr. from the 2d ed. by Bertrand L. Conway. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. c. '07. 14+ 284 p. D.

The special value of the book lies in its criticisms, original or quoted, of the existing literature on the Inquisition Bibliography (5 p.)

IRISH HISTORY. McMahon, Edward J. Reading list on Irish history. (In Worcester Free Public Library Bulletin, March, 1908, p. 32-42.)

MACDOWELL, E. A. [Bibliography of] Edward Alexander MacDowell. (In Osterhout (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) Free Library Bulletin, February, 1908, p. 71-72.)

POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE U. S. Library of Congress. List of works relating to political parties in the United States; comp. under direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1907. 29 p. O.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS. Library of Congress. List of books with references to periodicals relating to postal savings banks; comp. under direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1908. 23 p. O.

### Notes and Queries

INCOMPLETE FILES. The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library advertises the following files in its collection as incomplete:

*National Educational Association publications.* The library has recently purchased a set of all these that were in print, the following years could not be obtained: 1857-60, 1863-66, 1868-70 (National Teachers' Association, predecessor of the National Educational Association); 1871-72; 1885 (National Educational Association).

*Proceedings of the Congress of the National Prison Association.* The library has a complete set of these except v. 1 to 3, and v. 11.

*Railway Machinery.* The December, 1906, number is lacking in the library files.

Perhaps some readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL can give information that will help to supply these missing volumes.

### Library Calendar

#### APRIL

16. Long Island L. C.  
3 p.m. South Branch B'klyn P. L.  
Prof. Krapp on Pronunciation; H. M. Lydenberg on N. Y. P. L. new central building; election of officers.
- 20, 21. Ontario L. A. Toronto.
27. New England College Librarians. Cambridge, Mass.  
3d meeting. Radcliffe College.  
Address by Dr. J. S. Billings.
30. N. Y. L. C. annual dinner. Manhattan.  
Aldine Club.  
Addresses by r. Slicer, Charles Battell Loomis, Mrs. Crowe, and, it is hoped, by Mark Twain.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE Minnetonka conference should prove one of the largest and most successful in the history of the Association, as it should bring together an unusual number of librarians from the West, and will, we trust, call forth large delegations from the East and South. The Magnolia and Narragansett meetings in the East have so far been the banner conferences, and now Eastern librarians should do their best to return the compliment by returning the visits of their trans-Mississippi associates. The scheme of the Program committee has been to reduce the number of general sessions to four and also to reduce the number of subjects and papers, so as to promote more general participation and discussion from the floor on a few timely and important topics, such as library training and administration, and the question of open shelves and book losses. This is a wise experiment, and will, we think, prove successful. The place of meeting is a delightful one in the lovely lake region of Minnesota, and this year there is to be choice of three post-conference trips, in different directions, all attractive. The change of time avoids the Fourth of July and may mean cooler weather, but unfortunately, college engagements during that week will prevent the attendance of some library leaders to their great regret. It becomes a question whether, in view of the college commencement season, the summer meeting of the National Education Association, and the hot weather of midsummer, it would not be better to return to the plan of holding the Conference in the early autumn, before the colleges commence work.

THERE will be time at the Minnetonka conference for full committee reports and for discussion of them. Among these, that of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution will be awaited with much interest. The Institute meeting at Atlantic City showed that much is to be gained by careful and deliberate discussion, on the part of leading and experienced librarians, of subjects on

which their opinion should have weight and effect. This was originally one of the two purposes indicated for the Council, the other being to make sure that in the haste and crowd of the conference mass-meetings—for such they have come to be—important action should not be taken by a “hurry and hurrah” vote. The Council and Institute, to some extent, duplicate each other and the Institute is rather unfortunately named, in view of the prevalent use of the “library institute” phrase to mean a gathering for elementary instruction. A possible rearrangement may be to merge the Institute in the Council by some such plan as to provide that all past presidents shall be permanent members of Council, that there shall also be Fellows chosen for life or for a long term after not less than five or ten years’ experience in library field or membership in the Association—which would be practically the present membership of the Institute—and that there should also be members representing the younger membership of the Association chosen perhaps on the present plan. With the inclusion of the officers of the year constituting the Executive board, the Council would thus fully serve the double purpose, and its membership would be sufficiently large to insure a good and representative attendance at any time and in any section of the country. Its meetings should not be held during the general sessions of the conferences, but at other hours, lest the leaders of the profession should be diverted from taking part in the general meeting, as has been too much the tendency; and it would be well to have a semi-annual meeting elsewhere and at another time than the conference, for deliberative purposes. Conversely the Council should be relieved from decisions of the year which properly belong to the Executive board, and be charged only with action with respect to matters which are of a permanent and important character, such as the choice of headquarters; the board having thus in other respects more freedom of action and a more important function than now.



THE conference will have a touch of international character, in the participation at least of Mr. Baillie from New Zealand—and possibly of others from abroad. Canada will be represented both by Mr. Gould as vice-president of the A. L. A., and by Mr. Burpee's paper on Canadian libraries—but Canada is part of America, its states or provinces united with our own states, in the library sense, and it is not improbable that the next meeting may be on that part of home soil. Mr. Baillie will bring word from a country which is the most experimental in the world, where almost everything else as well as libraries is managed by and for the public and his report of library relations there should be extremely interesting. It is to be regretted that Mr. Sutton and his Manchester associates cannot prolong their stay in this country to be in attendance at Minnetonka, but their tour in America has knit a new thread into the warp and woof of close relationship between England and America and their respective library associations. Mr. Sutton and the visiting Manchester trustees bear cordial testimony, as they depart, to the value of their experiences here as bearing on the important problem of library construction which they face at home. It has been the American habit to send our librarians abroad, before finally deciding architectural problems here, as was particularly the case in respect to the Brooklyn central library building, and it is well for both sides that the example has now been followed in the other direction.

WE print in this issue the schedule of questions to be used by the Bureau of Education in compiling its forthcoming collection of library statistics. In the main these questions seem to cover thoroughly all points regarding which both librarians and the general public would be likely to go to this source for information. In one respect, however, it would appear somewhat unfortunate that the queries were not extended to cover more ground. Data regarding the conditions on which a library may be used and the class of people who use it, as well as the facts bearing on the source of its income, will be brought out fully, but the same can not be said regarding the nature of the library's control, on which subject there is not one explicit question. It will not be possible to

ascertain from the answers to these questions whether a city public library is practically a municipal department, or is controlled by a board of trustees appointed by the Mayor, or is operated by a private corporation under the provisions of a contract with the city. This kind of information would be valuable in many cases and it is a pity to miss so good an opportunity to collect and tabulate it. Except for this omission, and indeed in spite of it, the schedule is likely to meet with the approval of all who are interested in the work of American libraries.

THE ever recurring question of Books vs. Shelves, or Man vs. Machinery, is sure to present itself in new phases from time to time, or with new emphasis, and Mr. Tedder's pleasant paper on "The librarian in relation to books," as reprinted from the English proceedings, gives text to an editorial defence in *New York Libraries* of the development of library machinery for the purpose of freeing the librarian from merely mechanical work. This is certainly the ideal of full and finally developed mechanism, that the man shall through the machine be made master and not be mastered. In the newest and greatest of the ocean steamers the enormous and complicated reciprocating engines have given place to the compact turbines, so noiseless that one cannot hear at the case whether they are in motion, although 70,000 horse power is actively at work in a space one-quarter the size of that required for the old machinery while a couple of men at the throttles replace the old engine-room force. Also the modern watch ticks almost noiselessly and at delicate touch repeats to the minute its record of time. As we have many times pointed out, library machinery has been for the past generation in the period of somewhat noisy development, but we are reaching toward the perfection of developed machinery by means of which the librarian will be the more free for vital problems as to books and readers. Many of the men appointed within the past few years to the important executive positions have doctorate degrees from their respective colleges and there is no reason why a great librarian should not be both scholar and administrator. Ultimately, machinery should make life less instead of more mechanical.

## ORGANIZATION OF LABOR WITHIN LIBRARIES \*

BY MARY L. JONES, *Acting Librarian of Bryn Mawr College Library*

For many years we have been talking about the library profession; we have expounded the principles of library science and have discussed themes of library economy, agreeing and disagreeing in matters of library methods. But I think all of you who have had the responsibility of even a small institution will agree that there is about a library much that means simple labor and hard labor at that. For the time being then let us dismiss the higher, weightier problems of the profession and look at our work from this rather commonplace point of view.

Viewed as labor the organization and conduct of a library cannot differ materially from the organization and conduct of work of other kinds, performed for other ends. The character and purpose may be as far apart as the poles, but the principles underlying its organization to the end that it may produce the most effective results are in the last analysis identical. We talk of executive ability, administrative power, and sometimes overlook the fact that beyond a certain point, it varies but little with the character of the work performed, or of the article produced. That is, the successful manager of a shoe factory, given a knowledge of books and people equal to his knowledge of shoes and people in their respective relations, would make an equally successful librarian of a proportionately large library. The system he follows in one vocation he is quite likely to adopt in another. A college president whom I knew once happened to meet one of the Ringland brothers, of circus fame. The conversation turned naturally upon the difficulties encountered in handling so big an institution as a circus. In the discussion of methods and means the college president showed so intelligent an interest in the subject that Mr. Ringland finally asked him if he were not a show man himself, and pursued the inquiry no farther when the president casually answered yes—he had a little show that he ran in the town adjoining.

There is, in these days, much discussion as to the best method of administering a public trust. The tendency toward the autocratic in college administration is causing much comment, and some apprehension on the part of those who favor more democratic methods. On the other hand the shortcomings of the democratic system in the administration of city affairs, is leading the more thoughtful to advocate power vested in the hands of a few. In a library, primarily the governing body is, of course, the board of trustees. But after all, this board looks to the librarian as the source of initiative, and follows his lead in determining library policy: What shall be done first; what last, or what not at all, is largely left to his judgment or preference. The staff is practically once removed from the actual governing body, and the method by which this bridging over is accomplished depends largely upon the temperament of the librarian. Hence it is that we have administration by imposition, as it has been called, or by co-operation; we have an autocratic, a bureaucratic, or a democratic system. Even in the same library, with the same board of trustees, we find with the change of librarians a corresponding change of organization. The same labor is performed, but it is actuated and directed on a different principle. The staff working under the two systems may be conscious of a change, but of what that change actually consists they may not be aware. Curiously with the change in methods, in organization, there need not of necessity be a change in results.

I confess I am somewhat at a loss for terms that will set forth these systems. You are all familiar with them and consciously or unconsciously pursue them or work under them. Perhaps it will be plainest to state the question in terms of the staff, to organize the labor in terms of the laborer. Under administration by imposition, the autocratic system, the staff exists merely to carry out the plans of its chief. With the assistance of comparatively few superintendents, the plans and purposes of the librarian are carried into

\*Read at bi-state library meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 13, 1908.

execution by a body of workers, each trained or fitted to his own particular task. Under this system large drafts are made upon the chief who alone sees the work whole, the stamp of one personality being upon each detail. The staff is merely so many more hands to carry out the work planned by one mind.

In the other system of organization, not only is supervision delegated, but responsibility and initiative as well; and not only delegated, but redelegated down to the last messenger boy. The constant endeavor is to make each individual on the staff see the work more or less as the librarian sees it — that is, in its entirety.

The first system outlined calls for but few trained and experienced assistants. Given a fair education and ability to follow copy, almost anyone can do the one piece of work he is called upon to perform. In his limited task he can develop great efficiency, accuracy and dispatch. The labor being simple in character and demanding little responsibility, he can work long hours, and take short vacations.

In the second system each member of the staff working with more or less responsibility must know the inter-relation of parts in order to perform the work allotted to him most effectively. Seeing beyond his immediate task he makes each stroke tell for more than if he were merely following directions. He must have not only fair education but technical training or experience as well. Shorter hours, longer vacations and greater freedom from routine must likewise be granted. There is in this type of organization a problem which does not appear in just the same way in the other, that is the disposal of duties of a more or less mechanical nature, such as the preparation of books for the shelves, the cutting, labelling, etc., also the oft repeated tasks involved in the charging, discharging, the drawing and replacing of books on the shelves. This class of labor is disposed of in different ways. A second and less skilled group may be employed, who work under direct supervision as in the first mentioned type of administration; or, the specialized type of worker may devote additional hours to service of this sort — that is, a member of the cataloging staff, for instance, may devote from four

to six hours to his special department, and the rest of the day to the so-called routine work. Longer hours, and less strain to the worker are thereby possible, and presumably more effective service to the library.

A glance over the history of library methods will bring out the fact that the supervisor system alone prevailed in years gone by. When specialized workers did not exist, it was naturally impossible to follow the system of delegated authority. Whether the demand created the supply, or the supply the demand, is an interesting problem. I know one library which was managed for years according to the supervisor system. It happened that all new people taken on the staff were inexperienced and untrained, consequently close supervision was imperative. As time went on, within its own bounds grew up a staff of specialists, and others with more or less claim to the title drifted in. Readjustment to new conditions naturally followed, and step by step administration by delegated authority prevailed. Incidentally, let me add, that a study of the development of institutions in a library is a most interesting line of investigation. The inter-play of cause and effect, the infusion of a new personal equation in the staff with its result on the working out of the whole problem, together with the press and call from without the library, makes it a study of more than ordinary interest.

But, to go back to the main subject, there is nothing which better shows the modern character of the specialist system than does a study of methods pursued in children's work. In libraries organized on the specialist plan this department is treated simply as a co-ordinate part of the whole. In those organized in the supervisor system, it is curious that children's work is treated in practically the same way, although it alone may be specialized. While there are those who still entertain the idea that cataloging, for instance, can be done by almost anyone under proper direction, special qualifications at least, are universally recognized as imperative in work with children. Here a personal equation other than that of the librarian is admitted. Whether this concession is due to the tremendous movement from without in the interests of children, or to development within would be hard to determine even in a given case.

For the sake of definiteness, I have touched upon the extreme forms of the two types of organization, but you will recognize that there are other combinations besides that found in the case of work with children. Perhaps the most successful library is the one which combines the two principles. Too much independence of departments with limited supervision may result in a lack of correlation. Duplication of effort and loss of efficiency is likely to result. From a financial point of view it frequently proves extravagant, even when tested by results. On the other hand, where one personality prevails, there may be a lack of vitality in the work. Indifference on the part of the librarian to any phase of activity may result in positive neglect on the part of those to whom the task is assigned. Where freedom of plan and freedom in the execution of plan is the key-note, the very indifference of the chief to any line of work may prove a spur to the staff to develop it to its utmost, thereby forcing its recognition.

Libraries subject to civil service regulations are quite likely to follow the supervisor system. Theoretically this is not the case, recognition of merit and efficiency being the chief claim of the civil service reformer. According to his contention it is quite possible for a selection of specialists to be made by an impersonal civil service board. Experience and observation would indicate, however, that this does not always prove true, and *willy nilly*, under civil service regulations, the supervisor system as a rule will eventually predominate.

But whatever the system followed there is one danger the wise librarian always tries to avoid — that is, too great rigidity.

It is curiously difficult for most of us to change the key of our work, to change from one register to another, to make use of terms in music. Flexibility of system is then eminently to be desired. This with a mind keen in measuring returns will establish a resultant which should approach more and more to the ideal.

In discussing the organization of a library, I have assumed one of some size, simply because plural numbers are more easily handled, as are masculine pronouns. The fact is that in many respects what is true of a large library is quite as true of a small one. A carefully thought-out system is as important where a small staff executes a plan as where an army of workers are employed. No doubt we have all seen in many a small library a single person organizing her time and powers with as much care as if she were directing scores of people, or as a contributor to a recent number of *Public Libraries* expressed it, "She combines many positions in one and fills them all herself." On the contrary we may have seen a staff of many people laboring under what might almost be called mob rule.

Those of you who have passed from a small library to a larger, especially if by chance you have gone back to a smaller, will concede that the difference in administration is one of degree and not of kind. Hence I maintain that the problem of organization is one of the problems all libraries and librarians have in common, and that it will depend largely upon your temperament, your personal equation, whether your work as a whole is a mosaic, or a painting done with a brush.

## PEOPLE: A MODERN EMPHASIS IN LIBRARY TRAINING

BY JOSEPH F. DANIELS, *State Agricultural College Library, Fort Collins, Colo.*

THERE are many ways of viewing a subject and many ways of discussing its phases. It may be that a positive shift of emphasis in this subject of training in library schools will give the idea a stronger light and more relief from the background of routine. Un-

doubtedly there is error in this presentation, but its purpose is not to escape error or to claim perfection of plan, but, solely to emphasize, even to the point of exaggeration.

A survey of the library schools in this country will show quite clearly that adminis-

tration of some sort is taught in a formal way, but that the idea of "people" as a first principle in library service is not in vogue. It is the same thing that used to appear in the adage to the effect that the catalog is made for the librarian, and its application does not stop at the training school; it can be shown equally as well in the library building floor plan.

During the past eight years the writer has rambled across the country from Boston to Los Angeles and back and forth, here and there, has talked on administrative discretion and has taken notes. He does not forget Mr. Kipling's

There are nine and sixty ways  
Of constructing tribal lays,  
And every single one of them is right

and does not altogether forsake the humble position of an inquirer.

At the outset let it be acknowledged that a special pleader may be led by enthusiasm to wander upon boggy and untenable ground in discussing people *versus* books, or, books *versus* people, as a first principle in librarianship; but for the sake of examination of the subject with a view towards a better working adjustment, this proposal to shift the emphasis is made.

The library schools of the United States have two kinds of instruction; that given by the instructors and that given by visitors who talk on various topics. These visitors contribute a regular part to the scheme of the course, and, while they are not members of the teaching staff, they are an essential part in the teaching. It is neither fair nor adequate to say that the visiting lecturer supplies the practical part of library training, as against the theory of the school; but, in some measure, this practice of inviting men and women from the active duties of library service is the recognition of a gap in the curriculum which is bridged or filled by visits to libraries and by listening to those who earn their incomes from library employment. In one way or another, in all sorts of schools and training classes, this is an important part of preparing young people for library service.

Instruction in library science and economy is widespread, leading down from the thoroughly organized school to the single appren-

tice in the little library. Between these extremes there lies a very large group of institutions and public libraries that train young people for usefulness and employment. Some of these training classes and apprenticeship systems are designed to prepare recruits for local service and some are devoted to the idea of furnishing librarian and assistants to the country at large, just as the library schools of national reputation send their graduates to fill vacancies, or to begin the work in some new field.

It should be made clear that there are literally hundreds of training classes of one sort or another, large or small, organized or desultory, and that the essentials of what we call library science and about which we are fairly agreed, have been adopted in some sort of code in such places of instruction. Thus it will be seen that the matter affects a very large service.

It may be said that all these agencies do not deserve the name "class," that instruction is not always given, that we are not sure about the essentials, and that the statement of fact is not sufficient proof. The reply is that the writer has been over the ground from coast to coast, and is trying to tell the thing as he has seen it. There are hundreds of teachers of library science and economy, but only a few teachers of library service and administration.

In so far as the library school curriculum is concerned, let it be said that there is no danger of overdoses of theory. Graduates of such schools know that whatever they have missed, they have never learned too much of the *science* of librarianship. And this, too, should be said: that the library schools and classes of instruction everywhere, in greater or lesser degree, are faithfully doing a very definite work: that they increase efficiency; that a very positive result for good is apparent to any one who knows anything about a library from either side of the desk. They are all very much in earnest about it, and, while some appear in the rôle of the blind leading the blind, the whole movement is towards the light and has added no little dignity and circumstance to a worthy calling.

Yet, after considerable acquaintance with the library school and its graduate, one may

be led to wonder if the emphasis and point of view in library instruction will not in time change so as to alter the character of the whole conception of service and the preparation for it. A brief of what seems an important phase of training is here submitted, and to clear the way an indictment is presented for the sake of bringing the case before the court of the reader, who shall be judge:

It is charged that an important aspect of training receives little attention, because the schools begin and end their courses of instruction with the book and its house (the "bookery," as Mr. Hopkins calls it). And, while we cannot deny that books are fundamental in the idea of a library, we know that People are fundamental in the idea of service.

Furthermore, a number of specific problems in library service have been thrashed out, in print and conference, which have more or less to do with the ratio of duty and service to books and people, but the gist of library science has seldom been presented to us as consisting wholly of our relations with the People (the word "people" standing for an idea). Yet we know that the stupid criticism of schools is aimed against a want of administrative discretion in the graduate, and voices a well-grounded dissatisfaction in several quarters; and, also, that this administrative faculty is the secret of library sense and science, as it is in all other occupations.

Now let us analyze this idea of training based on the idea of People as a "prime mover" or "prime motor." Let us make an outline something in this fashion:

#### ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION

#### People

- The librarian, a wise servant.
- The lives of librarians, ancient and modern.
- The public, a human composite.
- The community and the neighborhood.
- The ministerial function, a first principle.
- Character in man.
- Policies; working bases in human affairs.
- Adjustment in place of justice and ultimate truth.
- Co-ordination a purely intellectual feat.

#### Books

- The human expression in "letters."
- Relation to the arts.
- The art of book making.
- The history of books and vehicles of epic values.
- Paraphernalia, machinery, records (the bookery).

This crude outline offers too much for comment and cannot be developed, point by point, outside a large book; but to touch upon the first point only, let it be said that the first thing in a library is a librarian. He (and she) should be deliberately trained as essentially human—predominantly a culture ganglion, and the first step is to emphasize that his inherent genius and character are individual and personal. Of course, it is true of every individual that he has personality and genius, even though he has never emerged a hair's breadth above the dead level of standardized mediocrity, but he must be made to know this, that he may cultivate, control, and adjust it to his calling and to his corner of the vineyard.

Even as a commercial and economic proposition the librarian is the first thing in a library. Nearly all library school graduates whom the writer has met in charge of small libraries confine their activity to record work or desk work and are quite blind to the possibilities for growth and influence dependent upon People. The same ignorance of human affairs and policies is evident among trained assistants. When they advance in position or pay it is because of skill in record work, or in a specialty, or, because of adventitious conditions, not a part of the matter in hand.

In a measure this narrower habit of life resembles that of the teacher who is ever clamoring for professional recognition, yet forever ignorant of the first requisite in that advanced status—a skill in more than technique—a wider vision than

"Come day, go day,  
God send pay day!"

The manner in which Tom Sawyer whitewashed his fence exhibits more of professional attainment than one often sees in the young librarian. Certainly, Tom knew something of the human nature about him.

When one considers the library commit-

tees, boards, trustees and good people who are trying to discharge their municipal duties in hundreds of towns and villages, it is plain at first glance that they need in each place a librarian who knows more than books and library science. It is also evident in most cases that the librarian who is there is a person hired to do their bidding and to attend to the minor duties of record work, a superstition and a mystery in the public mind.

How many librarians in such places (towns and villages and many cities) have any voice in the larger affairs of administration?

How many librarians in educational institutions have recognition as members of faculties, and, if recognized at all, how many receive faculty salaries?

How many librarians anywhere know how to build and increase special collections, inaugurate policies, or impress their own ideas upon their people without raising an issue or waging a campaign?

How many librarians know how to support or to oppose legislation. There are too many of such questions for print, but the drift of this inquiry is shown in the foregoing.

Of all preferred occupations, I can think of none that offers the opportunity for genius and leadership that is found in librarianship, yet the strong emphasis laid on technical skill to the neglect of that opportunity will probably result in a very commonplace rating of the book servant. The community attitude and all traditions concede a most enviable social position to the librarian, but that concession will be restricted to evening parties, club work and sewing circles if librarianship is rated in A. L. A. terms and diplomas according to excellence in bibliography, classification and "the rules."

Recently the writer has attended several consultations where library building plans were being discussed. In each place the question was asked, "Have you talked this over with your librarian?" and in each the answer was "No." It developed that no one had thought of asking the librarian, and after an interview with him or her, one could not avoid the conclusion that the librarian did not know a mezzanine floor from an asteroid, nor why nor how to get it for his building. Yet three of these librarians had been "trained"

in schools in the Atlantic States and two in inland schools of high grade. Two of them are now holding responsible positions in well known library schools. All except one were women.

The library schools should not decrease technical training; it is good and there is not a bit too much of it; but there should be a change of emphasis, if the school is to furnish librarians of professional grade. As the graduate appears in the field from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he (and especially she) is far above a machine in working efficiency, but he is not in line for the honors and high place associated with the name, "librarian." Considerable internal administration and institutional affairs are thrust upon him or he would be a clerk pure and simple.

When it is remembered that the graduate has usually had more or less college work in addition to the professional library school, it is not too much to require maturity and social fitness of rather positive nature. Librarianship as a profession requires more than mere custodianship and technical skill, and if this is not forthcoming, the next generation may see librarianship unionized like bricklayers.

The question of sex is probably involved in this matter, as in many of our industrial and other problems in sociology and economics, but in writing it is wiser to think of common gender in the word "librarian," and to include all workers as candidates for the professional grade. The writer has often been guilty of saying and printing, that better professional standing of librarianship would result from an increase of men in library work, but this mild statement generally involves a protest that by some delicious feminine twist places one in a difficult position and this aspect of the question may be ignored for the present.

This is but a brief installment of a longer argument. Its purpose is simply to set forth a claim that for young or old, in training or in the actual work of a library, in charge or in subordinate position, the important item of technical training and efficiency is of less importance than the development of the man or the woman who is to deal with the library and its People.



## THE OPENING DAY—AND AFTER—IN A CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

BY MARY DENSON PRETLOW, *Librarian Hudson Park Branch, New York Public Library*

WE might have known all about the neighborhood before the library was finished had we had ears to hear, for the contractor never tired of telling stories about the lawlessness of the children. "Crimes," he said, but I objected to the word, it was too strong for children's pranks.

"Strong," he gasped, "*strong!* You just wait!" And then he added solicitously, "Do you have to do it?"

"Have to do what?"

"Come over here to work. It's not safe, it really isn't. I should think you could get another job; one not so dangerous."

I laughed. Who feels so secure in her knowledge and experience as a children's librarian?

"Well," the contractor said, "*these* children will out-wit you yet—unless—well, maybe you'll pay them to keep quiet as I've done."

Before the first stone of the building was laid a boy who said he was the "main guy" had presented himself and asking for "de boss" had offered to protect him and his property for the sum of five cents per week. The contractor had scarcely noticed him or his proposal—he, a man of six feet, to need protection for his dozens of workmen from a little Irish lad of possibly fourteen years. But a few days later he was glad enough to treat with him.

As the days went by protection went up till, as the library neared completion, the boy demanded and received ten cents every day. He explained, "It takes money and treats to keep the boys quiet." All this, of course, only convinced me that the brand was there to be plucked from the burning.

The library staff was made up of trained assistants and we all agreed that patience and courtesy should be our watchword, for this was a new library in a new neighborhood and we meant to set a standard.

At about half-past three on the opening day there was the sound of many feet pressing eagerly along in the streets, the doors swung open and an army of children marched in. They packed the steps and every inch of open space on both floors and still they came, packing closer. It was so unex-

pected that we were wholly unprepared, unless you might call having a policeman there, a sort of subconscious preparation. When I regained my wits I told this officer to stand at the door and not to let anyone else come in, then I wedged my way back to the children's application desk where three trained assistants were trying to remember their training. Perhaps one might doubt it, but it takes patience and a very fine variety of patience at that, to be perfectly courteous during such a conversation as this:

"I want a book."

"What is your name?"

"Ma'am?"

"What is your name?"

"Romeo."

"What is the rest of it?"

"Rosario."

"Which comes first?" (You search the file for both.)

"Ma'am?"

"Is it Romeo Rosario or Rosario Romeo?"

"Teacher, he's punchin' me."

"Is it Romeo Rosario or Rosario Romeo?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Which is it? Repeat your full name."

"Rosario Romeo."

"It is not here. Let the next boy come."

"But, teacher, you said—"

"Let the next boy come, please."

"I want a book and you said—"

"You must go on."

And then, perhaps, Rosario Romeo confides in you that he is generally called Joe and you find his name easily enough.

All the children were of one mind that day, and that one mind was bent upon one object—a new book from the new library. It did not matter to them that their applications had not been signed. That was our affair, not theirs. They came for books. The rules of the library did not even interest them. They would have books or know the reason why—and our reason did not satisfy them.

When dozens of scores of children are elbowing each other, when little girls are crying, and little boys are throwing chewing gum balls, when across a sea of children's faces you see a wave of impatience spread, when in answer to your gentle request that some of

them go out and come back an hour later you are answered with a howl of "We want a book!" — then you try desperately to hit upon some plan by which to save the situation. That day it was particularly difficult, as we were using but one entrance—the main entrance. I took the signed applications, and, going down to the door, began at that end and had another policeman lead out those children whose applications had not been signed. Of course, I told them to come back but some way those resolutions about kindness, sympathy and a cordial welcome to every child did not seem to fit in with one policeman guarding the door and another forcibly putting the children out. It was certainly a relief to get things quieted down, though even then there was enough excitement to keep you from feeling dull.

An Irish lad about fifteen would turn hand-springs, desks and railings notwithstanding; indeed, all probable obstructions seemed to be in just the right places to show his excellent skill in springing over them. Now, hand-springs are not desirable in a library at any time, but when you are half crazy with work and worry they are impossible. I sent the boy out and told him not to come back for a week. An hour later someone came up to the children's room and said, "We've had one peaceful hour down stairs, the nicest boy has been helping us, he can do anything with the big boys and girls, he keeps them in line and makes the boys take their hats off and—" but I waited no longer, I ran to look at this genius and found, solemn and important, my hand-spring boy. I pretended not to recognize him and for a week he helped us with the children every evening, then he grew tired of it and went back to the streets where he is known as an impossible tough.

The second day of the library we got on so well that I told the officer on duty that he need not come back again unless we sent for him. The third day, to our surprise, we had very few people come in. The children who came asked if they had to pay to join, and the grown people wrote their applications or chose their books in haughty silence.

Late in the afternoon an irate old gentleman told us what he thought of a public library that charged an admission fee. Then we found that a well-dressed boy had been standing at the door collecting admission

fees from all who started in: "from each, according to his ability." I remembered humbly that the contractor had thought these children might out-wit me.

It seems to me that the most puzzling situations that confront a children's librarian are brought about by her inability to make the child see her point of view. A boy who is not a member of my library, but has come in every day for weeks to read, stole some books from the reading room. One of his friends "told on him," and with the aid of his teacher we got boy and books back to the library. I gave that child a serious talk. I began by asking him what a person is called who steals. For a long time he declared that he did not know and then a light broke over his face and in the glad tone of one who remembers something pleasant, he sang out, "I know, I know! A robber! A robber!" Then he subsided into stony unresponsiveness. Once or twice I thought he started to speak, so I stopped at the end of what I considered a very impressive period and said "Now, what did you want to say, are you sorry?"

"Sorry?" he looked puzzled.

"No, ma'am, I want to join the library." I tried to show him that he was not exactly a desirable member, how could I know he would not steal books? But at every pause he went back to the main idea, viz., he wanted to join the library.

Equally embarrassing is the ability on the librarian's part to see quickly and clearly the view-point of the child. A few days ago a little girl came in to see about a book that she had lost. She came because we sent for her. She was about fourteen, with an expression many years past childhood. She did not know what had become of the book; her father was sick; her mother stayed in the little shop all day and far into the night; there were seven children; she was the oldest and she had to cook and wash and take care of the babies; her "littlest baby" had been sick; she did not know where the book was. She did know that when she paid for it her mother would forbid her ever to take another book. Then she wept.

Sometimes we give the children tests in reading to determine whether or not they may borrow books from the library. One little girl who failed joined her waiting comrades

and said, "Of course, I couldn't read what she gave me, she couldn't read it herself, the words were so long and so long——" measuring the distance with her hands.

A very foreign looking boy could read scarcely at all, but seemed so ashamed that the assistant said: "You haven't been over here long, have you?"

"No," he said, brightening up at her encouraging tone, "just three weeks."

He read wonderfully well if that was true, of course he might make an application, but where did he come from?

"Jersey City."

It is very difficult to speak clearly and simply enough to make the children understand. They are always quoting you as having said one thing when you really said another. A small boy brought two books of fiction to the desk about ten seconds after the librarian had told him he could take but one. She asked him what she had just said to him. He answered, "You said 'you can take two books, but one book will fix you.'"

There is perhaps no point on which the librarian and child disagree so entirely as that of the proper condition of the hands. A child whose hands were black with dirt solemnly stated, "I was born that way." Another declared that the doctor said "he must not wash his hands till the weather got warmer." Another whispered, "Teacher, that's the color of my skin."

I asked one boy, trying to point out the necessity for clean hands, whether he would rather take a clean book or a dirty one? "A dirty one everytime," he said. "I always pick for real dirty ones, then the little spots I get on 'em don't show."

A boy who brought back a book with its cover soiled and greasy, refused to pay the fine and finally brought his mother in to speak in his behalf. We had been very unjust and unkind to her boy she said, "for he is very careful; he puts his book in the ice box where the baby can't get it, and nothing but our food and Willie's books ever goes in that ice box."

The children in all parts of New York and from every grade of society have one want in common—"a sad book." Sometimes they fix their great sad eyes on your face and say, "Teacher, give me a real sad book." And it makes you feel that they have had so much

trouble that they can't think of anything else. Sometimes the girls want "a sad book with love in it." One little girl who selected on that principle, a book for her father, came flying back with it and said "Please help me to find another book quick, my father was awful mad when he saw so much love in it, he says it's all lies."

For the little foreign children it is particularly hard to find books that hold or even interest them. Their emotional temperaments are fed by the exciting happenings in the streets. In one single day a tenement about a block and a half from the library was burned, the firemen making several dramatic rescues; a man was stabbed right in front of the library, and a boy fearfully injured by a man from whom he had stolen five cents. The witnesses of these and like events stroll into the library to get something to read, and I must own that I am not surprised when they think dull the books written by nice Americans for properly brought up little American boys and girls.

There is an assembly room in my library, which is sometimes used by the settlement workers in the neighborhood for lectures and concerts. At one of these they decided not to admit any children unless they came with their parents. The children appeared early on the scene and I told them the conditions.

I was surprised later to see them return with one or both parents. A small and very shabbily dressed little Irish boy, who had begged to be allowed to go in to the concert, stood looking on. He, too, was surprised to see so many families agreed on the way to spend an evening. A very Irish looking girl came in with a distinctly Italian mother and at sight of them he burst out laughing and went out.

About five minutes later a cab stopped at the door and a man in faultless evening dress, a singer, who was giving his services for sweet charity, came in. Close by his side was the little Irish boy. The man stopped to speak to me and the boy still holding onto his coat whispered, "This is me father."

I saw the justice of his claim, the only difference in rights between him and the other children was a difference in selection and, perhaps, clothes, so he and his unconscious father entered the hall together.

## SUMMARY OF LIBRARY LEGISLATION FOR 1907

In the year 1907 the legislatures of 22 states enacted laws affecting libraries. Out of a total of 40 acts related to state libraries of which six increased the salary of the librarian and three added to the income of the library; three laws related to the distribution of documents, eight to law libraries and two to school libraries.

In Illinois the library employees pension act was amended and in Rhode Island a larger penalty was named, amounting to \$20 for injury to books and \$10 for their detention. Six laws were concerned with state supervision of libraries and nine provided for establishment and support.

The two latter classes of laws are of special importance. Missouri and North Dakota created library commissions, the former with five members and the latter with three. Alabama directed its Department of Archives and History to act also as a library commission and Rhode Island authorized the State Board of Education to send out travelling libraries. Oregon increased the annual appropriation for its commission from \$2000 to \$6000, and Washington appointed a superintendent of travelling libraries for a service formerly required of the State Librarian.

Each one of the nine laws respecting the establishment and support of libraries was an amendment of an existing law. In Iowa the power to contract for library facilities was extended to township trustees. In Minnesota the library board of any city of 50,000 was authorized to extend the use of its libraries and museums by contract with a neighboring county or village. In New York the rights of accepting conditional gifts and of transfer were enlarged so to apply alike to municipalities, districts or public libraries. In Pennsylvania any municipality adjoining a city of the third class or a borough may join with it in the support of a common library, and the town councils of certain small municipalities have the same power in maintaining libraries as the councils of boroughs, a 1 mill tax being authorized. In South Dakota a municipality of over 500 may levy a tax of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mills, formerly but 1 mill, for a public library. In Utah where formerly a tax of  $\frac{1}{3}$  mill was permitted, a city of the first class on establishing a public library must lay a  $\frac{1}{3}$  mill tax and may levy  $\frac{2}{3}$  mill and a city of the second class may lay a 1 mill tax. In Washington any city having an assessed valuation of \$2,000,000 may tax itself  $\frac{1}{2}$  mill on the dollar for a public library and in cities of less valuation the tax may be sufficient to raise \$1000. In Wyoming several verbal changes were made in the law for county libraries and a clause in the former law limiting expenditure for works of fiction to 25 per cent, was dropped.

W. R. EASTMAN.

## THE LIBRARY SCHEDULES OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION

THE following is the main schedule of the new library statistics schedules being printed under the direction of the Bureau of Education. It is less detailed than the old form of library schedules, and is to be sent to all libraries. Supplementary schedules will be sent to certain classes of libraries, as follows: schedule 2, state and county travelling library systems; schedule 3, city public library systems; schedule 4, special collections in libraries in the United States; schedule 5, salaries of library employees in the United States.

## MAIN SCHEDULE

1. Name of library.
2. Post-office, state.
3. Date of original establishment.
4. Should the library be classed as General, Government, State, College, College society, School law, Theological, Medical, Historical, Scientific, Society, Institutional?
5. Is the library entirely free to the public? If so, give date made free.  
Is it free to students of the college or school?  
Is a membership or subscription fee charged?  
Is it free to the public for reference?
6. Number of bound volumes in main library and branch libraries (including all departments and duplicates).  
Number of unbound pamphlets.
7. Are the collections of books in the library especially notable for their size or value?
8. How many branches has the library?  
How many of the volumes given in answer to question 6 are in these branches?
9. Number of volumes and pamphlets added during the past year.
10. Number of borrowers' cards now in force according to the rules of your library.
11. Number of books issued during the past year for use outside the library.  
In accordance with the rules drawn up by the A. L. A. committee on library administration, books lent through branches and delivery stations and books sent to deposit stations will be counted, but not books lent from deposit stations. Books lent for pay and periodical numbers should also be counted.  
Books issued from the children's department or issued for juvenile use.
12. Number of visitors to reading rooms, including periodical and newspaper reading rooms.
13. What is the total amount of your permanent endowment fund?
14. Income for the last fiscal year:
  - (a) Received directly from taxation.
  - (b) Appropriated by state, county or city.

- (c) Allotment by institution or society.
  - (d) Derived from permanent productive funds.
  - (e) From all other sources.
  - (f) Total receipts for the year.
- Does the above total include any sum appropriated or secured as a building fund?  
If so, how much?
15. Expenditures for the last fiscal year:
- (a) For books and pamphlets.
  - (b) For periodicals.
  - (c) For binding.
  - (d) For rents.
  - (e) For light, heat, etc.
  - (f) For salaries of library and building force.
  - (g) For all other purposes (except for building).
  - (h) Total expenditures for the year.
16. Does library occupy rented building?  
Part of building furnished to the library free.  
Its own building.  
Cost of building (exclusive of grounds).  
Estimated value of library building and grounds.
17. Number of paid employees of main library, including treasurer's office.  
Number of building force (engineers, janitors, doorkeepers, cleaners, etc.).
18. Name of librarian.

### THE LIBRARY AND STUDY CLUBS

IN outlining the policy of the Carnegie Library of Homestead the board of directors made this provision: "To encourage societies formed for self-culture." In making this provision the board recognized the modern spirit of library work: "When the people will not come to the library, the library should go to the people." A brief review of the clubs in Homestead may prove interesting to librarians in other small cities. Two points that have been observed in the organization of clubs are: First, never organize a club that you can get some one else to organize; second, organize in such a manner that the success of the club does not depend upon the library or the librarian. In other words, do not make yourself the leading spirit in the club or have the club officially connected with the library.

The first club in Homestead was the Woman's Club which was organized in 1897, one year before the library was opened. This club includes 35 members. The subjects from year to year have been broad and comprehensive. For the past few years, Shakespeare, Norway and Sweden and Egypt, together with modern topics, have been the objects of discussion. For two years the children's play-ground work was conducted and sustained by this club.

The Outlook Club is composed of business and professional men. The subjects discussed are miscellaneous in their character.

Some of the subjects for the past year were: "Gain as an incentive to progress," "Every-day psychology," "Justice in taxation," "Ether," "The function of government," "Poe's place in literature," "If I had a million dollars," and "The spirit of speculation." The Outlook Club, like most of these clubs, is entertained by its members. The lunch is usually composed of three items, but the topics for this social period are without number. The membership is limited to 15.

The Thursday Night Study Club is composed of teachers. In the beginning the membership was limited to 15, but the demand for admittance was so great that the membership was increased to 25. For three successive years this club studied Shakespeare.

The Prytaneum Club is composed of the wives of business and professional men. The programs have included "Italy," "American topics," and "Ancient history." This club has 15 members and has the distinction of having the highest percentage of attendance of any of the clubs.

The Principals' Association is composed of the principals of the several ward schools, including the teachers in art, music, domestic economy, commercial and manual training. The topics used in this association are for the most part pedagogical. The Teachers' Association is similar in its character. Its membership consists of the grade teachers and their papers are on subjects relating to their profession. The Platonian Literary Society is, virtually, the Munhall High School. The Munhall Teachers' Study Club consists of the teachers in the schools of the Borough of Munhall, which joins Homestead on the east, and is said to be the richest borough in the world. It includes the Homestead steel works.

The Monongahela Valley Library Association is composed of the librarians in Brad-dock, Homestead, Duquesne, and McKeesport. The programs are mostly professional and literary.

The Athenæum is a club of girls who have graduated from the high school. The work in this club has the effects of continuing the mental inspiration and development pursued in school.

The Thebian is a literary society conducted in a small town about three miles from Homestead where a station is maintained.

The Excelsior Class is a Sunday-school class that devotes certain evenings to literary work. This plan not only benefits the members intellectually but helps to solve the problem of retaining the Sunday-school membership of young people from 13 to 18 years of age. Although the Thebians are in Lincoln Place and the Excelsiors in Munhall the distance does not prevent them from locking horns in mortal debate.

The Audubon Society is composed of school children who are interested in the study and protection of birds. They are instructed and

entertained by illustrated lectures given by local talent.

The West Homestead Teachers' Club studies the reading designated by the county superintendent. The programs are interspersed with current events. In four of the Homestead ward schools literary societies are conducted in the seventh and eighth grades.

There is, finally, one club of the Children of the Republic with a membership of 17. This club of boys discusses patriotic subjects and civics with a cracker lunch thrown in.

Three organizations that are closely allied to the study clubs are the Business Men's Association, the Men's Association, and the Wesleyan Brotherhood. The literary aspect of these organizations is conducted on the lecture plan, and consists in addresses on subjects of interest to men engaged in mercantile business for the first, and religious and ethical addresses for the last two. In all, there are 22 clubs with a membership of 840.

Not all the clubs that have been organized have lived. Some ceased because their purpose had been accomplished, others disbanded "because," and that is all the reason a woman needs to give. The Woman's Improvement Club, the Steel Club, the "Gwal," the Chautauqua Circle, the Criterion Club, and the Ancient History Club are in this class. These literary clubs are unified in the United Literary Clubs of Homestead and vicinity. This organization was formed in 1902 for the purpose of:

1. The interchange of experience.
2. To obtain the stimulus derived from the assemblage of a large number of people having the same purpose.
3. To stimulate the ethical and literary spirit of the community.
4. The formation of new clubs.

The annual function of this organization has attracted a thousand of the club members and their friends. The best talent that can be secured is obtained for these occasions. The first annual meeting was held in the smallest church in town, the last gathering of this sort filled the Carnegie Music Hall. The attraction was the monologue, "Caleb West," and was given by the well-known monologist, Mrs. Edith Harris Scott.

The excuse that the library offers for its interest in these clubs is that it stimulates definite reading of the better class. When it is possible reading lists are sent to the club member on his subject one month before the paper is due. The books that may be of service to any club with a program made out for the year, are placed on a shelf in "club corner," where they may be consulted or selected for home use. In the case of the Audubon Society a list of books and magazine articles was printed for free distribution.

The circulation of fiction at the adult desk is 52. Before the clubs were organized the percentage of fiction was 63. While figures are considered conclusive they do not always

tell all the story. The value of the clubs to the individuals, to society, to the public schools, and to the library would make a book if it could be written. To accomplish this general good through organized reading is what the library aims to do.

W. F. STEVENS,

*Librarian Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa.*

## THE NEW HAIN

THE March *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* contains a report on the Prussian Kommission für den Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke, by its chairman, Dr. Konrad Haebler. The purpose of the commission is two-fold: first, to make an inventory of all 15th century books found in libraries of the German Empire, and second, to prepare a new "Hain," which it is hoped will be final. Of course, the members of the commission are well aware, as also the chairman expressly states, that in bibliographical work of this kind there is no finality; new incunabula will be found, even in German libraries, or other copies of known issues, that will alter the "finality" of a given collation. But it can only be in isolated cases that such might happen. The plans for the present undertaking are broad enough and the men who have been selected to carry them out know their field well enough, both as to its possibilities and its problems, to give the assurance that as far as such a thing can be spoken of in the case of a bibliography, this work will be final. Both parts of the work are well under way; of the 452 libraries which the commission has undertaken to search for incunabula, 140 have been finally inventoried, 26 libraries had been covered by two members of the commission before its organization, and 73 new, mostly smaller libraries, have been added to the original list and their incunabula cataloged. These 213 libraries have yielded about 38,000 works, including duplicates. As the total of incunabula in German libraries has been estimated to be about 100,000, it is thought that the inventory will be completed in five to six years. The unknown works that have come to light during the progress of these investigations number several hundred. Many of these are broadsides, including 27 different calendars, and volumes of small compass. These new finds have enabled the commission to determine the printers of many undated books, as for instance when Dr. Haebler in the second number of the *Gesellschaft für Typenkunde's Beiträge zur Inkunabelkunde*, shows conclusively that the printer of Capotius' "Oratio metrica" is identical with Martin Landsberg, as Robert Proctor had inferred, though he did not have clear evidence in the case.

The commission has met with much friendly co-operation from bibliographers in other countries, especially Dr. H. O. Lange in Copenhagen and Dr. I. Collijn in Upsala;

the latter has even been sent to Germany by the Swedish government at its expense to take part in the work of the commission, in investigating the collections of such libraries in which he could hope to find material for his own studies of the history of the printers who during the 15th century had some connection with Sweden, such as Lucas Brandis, Johann Snell and Bartholomaeus Gothan. He has cataloged for the commission not less than 1200 incunabula, found in five libraries of north Germany, especially Lübeck. He describes his visit to the Stadtbibliothek of that city and the finds he has made there in two articles published in the Swedish Association of Printers' *Meddelanden*. They are devoted chiefly to the works of the above-mentioned three printers, and give many new clues to their history. To Gothan are further devoted two new articles in Collijn's series "Blad ur var äldsta svenska boktryckerihistoria" in *Nordisk Boktryckarekonst*. One of these articles, printed in the January number, discusses the "Vita Katherine," which Klemming regarded as printed in 1483, thus making it the oldest book known to be printed in Sweden. The result of Collijn's investigations makes it more probable that it was printed somewhere between 1487 and 1489; the present article gives the historical evidence in the case, the typological evidence being kept for a second paper.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

### A WORD AGAINST THE PICTURE BULLETIN

In a comparatively recent number of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* J. C. Dana says a few emphatic words on "Picture bulletins from another point of view." "I do wish," he says, "the custom of making them would die out. I cannot believe that they pay for the labor. They educate the maker — a little; but often they confirm her in bad taste. The effects they produce on others could more quickly be produced by simpler means; and this is granting that the results are worth producing."

"The world to-day is full of good pictures, to be had for a song. Some of these can be hung up, mounted in some simple way, if room permits and the occasion is fit. But painfully to cut them out and mount them in 'artistic' groups; to letter them more painfully still, and then to illuminate them in agony is, relatively to other things which are waiting to be done, a waste of time."

"I note, for example, that following the directions for making a Hallowe'en bulletin with yellow cardboard, black witches and other monuments of labor and expense, comes the very true remark that 'the demand for such material (about Hallowe'en) is always greater than the supply.' Why, then, spend time on a mediocre picture scheme that you may still further increase a demand which you cannot satisfy? Why not put up one

Hallowe'en picture, if you have one which fits the room, and spend your time in finding and preparing reading matter on the subject which you can lend? Or, better still, why not at these strenuous holiday times, put up a picture, or set out conspicuously a few books, or work some other dodge to direct attention away from the subject on which your library is sucked dry and toward some subject on which you are well supplied? There is nothing very valuable in information about holidays. Enough of it is enough."

"And, once more, the child whose wayward fancy is turned to the reading of a book about Nelson by a glance at a few pictures about him — well, he has a wayward fancy. And how about bad habits here? If the library teaches children to run from pictures to books about them, is the library teaching them to run to penny-dreadfuls when they see their attractive pictured covers on the newsstands?"

"These are doubtful matters, these educational notions."

### A NOTE ON THE "ARTISTIC SIDE" OF PICTURE BULLETINS \*

A PICTURE bulletin, I take it, may be:

1. A poster, in which a certain amount of pictorial adornment calls attention to a list of titles on a special topic.

2. A collection — exhibition, if you please — of pictures relating to some special subject (a person, an event, a locality), and designated to impress facts or inculcate ideals not necessarily with distinct reference to an increase in book circulation.

The pictorial material used for these purposes will naturally be somewhat heterogeneous, and one can perhaps hardly speak of artistic effort in the arranging of the same. For that would imply premeditated co-ordination of form and color, while in the assemblage of pictures taken from various sources, such as we see it in the picture bulletin, the effect is to a certain extent fortuitous. But the material should be so arranged as to display a minimum of inharmonious effect or unnecessary obtrusiveness. It is the function of the bulletin to attract, but that function should be exercised with good taste. The bulletin should attract — attractively, if the pun is permitted. The bulletin is either an advertisement or an instructive display, not an art exhibition. But it need not advertise with the blatant bray of a yellow journal scare-head. It is simply a matter of exercising the best taste and judgment possible under the circumstances.

All this seems like a truism, but the obvious is often the most elusive.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF.

\* Extract from a letter sent to the chairman of a library meeting devoted to picture bulletins in general, in answer to a request to say something on the artistic side of picture bulletins.



## JUNIATA COLLEGE LIBRARY

To the librarian and layman alike the library of Juniata College is of interest for two reasons:

First—because of the ideal arrangement of the library from an administrative point of view. Second—because of the unique and unusual value attaching to its collection.

Before passing to the books themselves let us consider the building. Through the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, \$28,000 was donated to the college for the library building. The aim was to erect a structure suited to the needs of the college. The building is of attractive architectural design, constructed of red brick, with light terra cotta trimmings and tile roof. For a small library the arrangement is excellent. The delivery counter commands a view of the rooms, the entrance, the stairway, and the stack. The side entrance is for the use of the students arriving from the campus; it gives access to the basement and the upper story. In the basement are the day students' room, the lavatory, the boiler room, and a work room for the housing of unbound periodicals sets, government documents, and duplicate volumes. In the upper story are one seminar room and a large, irregularly shaped room which is used for a museum, and contains rare manuscripts, coins, and curios. In the first floor plan one of the reading rooms shelves reference books and some 3000 carefully selected volumes, so that the students may choose them freely; the other is a periodical and government document room and contains current numbers of periodicals and newspapers, bound volumes of periodicals with the indexes, besides the most important of the government and state publications. The main stack room can accommodate 20,000 volumes in each tier of seven shelves. Provision is made for the growth of the library in that the stack can be built out at the rear. A special fire-proof stack room has been provided to house a special collection of colonial works. It will contain some 1500 volumes with the present shelf space, and is constructed so that accommodation for as many more may be added.

The location of the library is a delightful one; the windows afford ample light, and it is the purpose to have a large stained glass window in each of the reading rooms. One in memory of the founder of the college, Jacob M. Zuck, has already been unveiled and adds greatly to the effectiveness of the interior.

Books are circulated freely and on separate tables are placed the reference books for each department. Every book in the building is accessible to the readers; the open shelf system has been followed from the beginning in order to make the books of the greatest service and to reduce the cost of administration. The idea is to train the student to use the library, and the development along this line has been very marked.

The real interest in the library, however, and its value as distinguished from the other libraries of the United States is due to the fact that it possesses a collection of books and manuscripts bearing on early Pennsylvania history, especially the history of the Germans, which was collected by the well-known antiquarian and bibliophile, the late Abram H. Cassel, of Harleysville, Pa., and was presented to the library by the president of the college, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools of Philadelphia. Dr. Brumbaugh has been the guiding spirit in the work of the library, and its existence and growth are largely due to his untiring efforts. He is constantly filling up gaps in the Cassel collection, so that there are now many additions to the original Cassel library, as for instance the volumes purchased at the recent sale of the library of ex-Governor S. W. Pennypacker, whose collection ranked as first in the state. Now that Mr. Pennypacker's library has been scattered it is perhaps not too much to make that statement in regard to the collection at Juniata.

The most prominent characteristic of the collection is its completeness; original letters and records supplement the printed page, so that the story is told with all its personal details. Here are to be found copies of the three editions of the quarto Bible, published by Saur in Germantown, the first edition of which in 1743 ante-dated the first English Bible in America by 39 years, and in the preface of the third edition in 1776, Saur was still able to say "to the honor of the German people . . . for no other nation can assert that it has even been printed in their language in this part of the world." The publication of the Bible in Indian by John Eliot was the only one that preceded it. Christopher Saur's copy of the Berleburg Bible, which was printed on the same press as the Saur Bible, is in the library in excellent preservation. Of the three copies of the "Zionitischer Weyrauchs Hügel," the first book printed by Saur and the first book printed in German type in America, one copy has a peculiar interest in that it belonged to Conrad Beissel, the founder of the Ephrata Cloister, and bound with it are 71 pages of hymns in manuscript in his own handwriting. There are many other Saur imprints besides these, including a complete set of the "Der Hoch Deutsch Americanische Calendar," *Ein Geistliches Magazin*, many editions of the *Psalterspiel*, and the works of Gerhard Terstegen. Not even the Bible of Saur, however, equals in magnitude the Mennonite "Martyr's mirror" of Van Braght—"Der Blutige Schau-platz oder Martyrer Spiegel," printed at Ephrata in 1748, the publication of which required the labor of 15 men for three years. Both because of its historical and genealogical value and its great rarity it easily stands at the head of our colonial books. Of the three copies in the library, one contains the frontis-

piece engraved on copper which adds to its rarity. The collection of imprints of the various towns in Pennsylvania is practically complete, including New Berlin, Lancaster, Reading, Huntingdon, and the Cruikshank and Franklin imprints of Philadelphia.

Besides these publications the library contains a large and exceedingly interesting collection of rare manuscripts, documents, diaries, letters and records written by the Pietistic peoples in Pennsylvania, including the diary of Conrad Beissel and the second Christopher Saur; letters from Saur to Beissel and Peter Miller and other men prominent in the German Brethren church. After 1776 German printing began to spread over a larger area and moved from Philadelphia westward through Pennsylvania and into the neighboring states. The large collection of early Ohio, Virginia, and New York imprints are of special interest to the student of Americana. In the library also are all the original manuscripts and volumes relating to the Mennonite educator, called the Schoolmaster of Skip-pack, Christopher Dock; the sources from which Dr. Brumbaugh has written his latest work on the "Life and works of Christopher Dock."

Mr. Cassel collected everything; pamphlets, broadsides, almanacks, and tracts bearing on the history of the French and Indian war, Revolutionary war, and the early years of the republic of both American and English imprint. Moreover, in addition to this large collection of Pennsylvaniana and Americana, there are volumes published in Germany, in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries bearing upon the history of the religious development of that period. These supplement the former collection and render the library a source for original research on the history and literature of German religious life on both sides of the Atlantic.

JEAN B. MARTIN.

#### ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

GROWTH in attendance and interest was a marked feature of the eighth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, held in Toronto, Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 20 and 21. The libraries of nearly all the cities of the province and the largest towns were represented along with quite a number of the smaller libraries. Several new faces were seen and a keen interest was manifested by all present.

The president in his opening address and the secretary in his annual report called attention to the steady progress of the year and indicated certain lines of action that might be taken up in 1908-09. The treasurer's report was very satisfactory and indicated sufficient funds on hand to make some advance steps. The absence of Dr. James Bain, of the Toronto Public Library was very much regretted, and the Association sent him a reso-

lution expressing its sympathy with him in his severe illness and its appreciation of his great work for libraries in Ontario and elsewhere.

The reports of standing committees were presented as follows: Canadian public documents, by L. J. Burpee; List of best books, from Dr. Bain; Library institutes, by A. W. Cameron; Binding, by E. D. Henwood. Messrs. Burpee and Langton were appointed to confer with the dominion archivist re check list of Canadian public documents, and the association instructed the committee to prepare for several library institutes this year, the one held at Brantford last July having been so successful. A most interesting conference on classification was opened by Mr. C. H. Gould, Montreal, representing the Cutter system, and Miss Hester Young, representing the Decimal system. Miss Ruby Rothwell, Ottawa, gave a paper in this connection on card-cataloging. The adoption of a uniform system of classification for Ontario has been before the association for three or four years and after discussion has been laid over from year to year. On Tuesday morning, however, the association finally recommended the adoption of the Decimal system.

At the Monday evening meeting Miss Patricia Spereman, Sarnia, gave an interesting paper on Library work with children, and the Hon. Mr. Justice McLaren spoke, from the standpoint of an outsider, on The mission of the public library. Refreshments were served at the close of this interesting session. The Tuesday morning program opened with a practical demonstration by Miss Effie Schmidt, Berlin, of making numbers on the outsides of books. Miss Schmidt has become an expert in this work, and showed how with black enamel and white paint she achieved her results. A question drawer opened by the secretary proved exceedingly interesting and helpful. Two interesting addresses followed, the first by Rev. W. A. Bradley, Berlin, on The public library and the local clubs and kindred organizations in its own town or village, and the other by Mr. T. W. H. Leavitt, inspector of public libraries for Ontario, on Some library problems.

The association instructed the executive committee to send a deputation to wait on the Minister of Education and confer with him on the following matters:

(a) Change in the basis of distributing the legislative grant.

(b) Establishment of a course of study for librarians and examinations and certificates therefor, and encouragement of librarians to attend library training schools.

(c) Further assistance by Inspector Leavitt's department to libraries in technical and other matters.

The presence of Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago, was much appreciated. The Ontario Library Association

is always glad to have these visits from those in touch with the same problem in the United States.

The ninth annual meeting will be held in Toronto, Easter Monday and Tuesday, 1909. The following are the officers for the current year: Rev. W. A. Bradley, president; His Honor Judge Hardy, Brantford, 1st vice-president; A. W. Cameron, Streetsville, 2d vice-president; E. A. Hardy, Moulton College, Toronto, secretary; A. B. Macallum, Canadian Institute, Toronto, treasurer; James Bain, Toronto, Dr. C. R. Charteris, Chatham, David Williams, Collingwood, L. J. Burpee, Ottawa, W. F. Moore, Dundas, Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara, ex-President Norman Gurd, Sarnia, councillors.

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary.*

The proceedings of the annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, held at Toronto, April 1 and 2, 1907, have been recently issued (Toronto, 1908, 74 p. O.). Last year's was the seventh meeting of the association, and was briefly described in these columns, May, 1907. To have the proceedings in permanent printed form gives occasion for congratulation and contributes a useful reference manual to library literature.

#### NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE New England College Librarians met at Radcliffe College Library on Monday, April 27 at 2 p.m. There were 43 members present, representing 16 institutions. Miss Caroline Farley, librarian of Radcliffe College, presided and welcomed the members to the new library building.

At the previous meeting, held at the Library of Harvard University in November, the question had been raised as to whether it was necessary to make acknowledgment for school reports, catalogs and a large number of publications regularly sent to libraries. Mr. Lane reported that he had sent out 171 return postals asking editors of exchanges if acknowledgments were desired. He had received 158 answers, only 12 stating that they would prefer to receive acknowledgments. Many of the others thanked Mr. Lane for taking the matter up, and expressed the hope that other libraries would discontinue sending such acknowledgments.

The subjects taken up for discussion were Charging systems and The best device to keep track of books temporarily removed from the shelves.

At 4.30 the members adjourned to Agassiz House, by invitation of Dean Irwin, and listened to an address by Dr. John S. Billings on the Opening of the new library building. Arrangements for the next meeting were left in the hands of the secretary and Dr. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College.

LOUIS N. WILSON, *Secretary.*

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

Owing mainly to change of date for the coming A. L. A. conference at Lake Minnetonka, and consequent probable absence of some principal participants otherwise expected, it has been deemed best to omit the proposed Institute meeting planned to be held there in June in advance of that of the A. L. A. Possibly more propitious conditions may admit of one being held elsewhere in September or October next.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary.*

#### American Library Association.

THE MINNETONKA CONFERENCE, JUNE 21-27

The following is the definitive program schedule as outlined for Minnetonka:

*Monday, June 22*

*Forenoon:*

Executive Board.

*Afternoon:*

South Dakota Library Association, 2.30.

American Association of Law Libraries, 2.30

Council, 3.00.

Wisconsin Library School, 5.00.

*Evening:*

First general session, 8.15. (Addresses of welcome; president's address on "The librarian as a censor;" officers' reports.)

Wisconsin dinner, 6.00-8.00.

*Tuesday, June 23*

*Forenoon:*

Children's Librarians' Section.

Government documents round table.

American Association of Law Libraries.

*Afternoon:*

Minnesota Library Association.

Wisconsin Library Association.

*Evening:*

Council dinner, 6.30-8.00.

Reception by local committee, 8.30.

Western Reserve Library School, 8.00.

*Wednesday, June 24*

*Forenoon:*

Second general session. (Reports of general committees; L. J. Burpee on Canadian libraries; a library commission paper, by Mr. Gillis, of California.)

*Afternoon:*

League of Library Commissions.

College and Reference Section.

*Evening:*

Trustees' Section.

New York State Library School Association.

Illinois State Library School Association.

Bibliographical Society of America.

*Thursday, June 25*

*Forenoon and afternoon:*

Twin City day.

*Evening:*

National Association of State Libraries.  
Pratt Institute Library School Association.  
Drexel Institute Library School Association.  
Bibliographical Society of America.

*Friday, June 26.*

*Forenoon:*

Catalog Section (large libraries).  
National Association of State Libraries.  
Election of officers.

*Afternoon:*

Third general session. (Paper from representative of National Municipal League; discussion on library training; commission reports, including that on new constitution.)

*Evening:*

League of Library Commissions.  
Children's Librarians' Section.  
Council.  
American Association of Law Libraries.  
An informal discussion on The books of the year will be held in the evening.

*Saturday, June 27*

*Forenoon:*

Fourth general session. (Discussion on open access, with special reference to losses, opened by papers from Miss Lord and Mr. E. S. Willcox, Peoria.)

*Afternoon:*

Catalog Section (small libraries).  
College and Reference Section.  
New Executive Board.

*Party travel plans*

*Eastern party.* Those from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other eastern points, may travel together according to the following itinerary, arriving at Minnetonka Lake Sunday forenoon, June 21.

Leave Boston June 19, 10.30 a.m. South Station, over B. & A. R. R.

Leave New York City June 19, 11.10 a.m. Grand Central Station, New York, Central Lines.

(Philadelphia members may leave Broad Street Station at 8.03 a.m. June 19, and connect with New York party, the party rate making it cheaper than to go directly west.)

Leave Albany June 19, 4.35 p.m. New York Central Lines.

Leave Buffalo June 19, 11.25 p.m. Central time, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Leave Cleveland June 20, 3.45 a.m.

Arrive Chicago June 20, 12.50 noon.

(Opportunity to visit Chicago libraries, etc., will be arranged by Chicago Library Club.)

Leave Chicago June 20, 6.30 p.m. special train with central A. L. A. party, C., M. & St. Paul Ry.

Arrive Minneapolis June 21, 7.45 a.m.

(Electric cars will take party direct to Tonka Bay hotels.)

Those desiring to travel with this party please send, before June 10, the Pullman

berth fare to Frederick W. Faxon. If compartment car berth is desired from Chicago to Minneapolis, add 50 cents to regular Pullman rate. There will be special A. L. A. Pullmans from New York and Boston, and party tickets will be used, effecting a saving over the regular fare.

*Washington party.* If ten or more go from Washington and Baltimore, a party rate can be obtained via the Pa. R. R. Those going from this region please notify F. W. Faxon, who will arrange the party ticket.

*Central party.* To include all from Chicago, and all from southeastern, southwestern and central points, who go through Chicago to Minnetonka Lake.

A special train, composed of Pullmans, compartment sleeping cars (each compartment accommodates two persons), and a buffet smoking car, will leave Chicago Saturday, June 20, at 6.30 p.m., arriving at Minneapolis at 7.45 a.m., where special electric cars will be provided to convey the party direct to Tonka Bay hotels. This train runs over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., from Union Station, Chicago. Those wishing to join the party should see that their tickets read over this railroad, and (except those with the eastern party) send \$2.00 for Pullman berth, or \$2.50 for berth in compartment car, to Mr. Charles H. Brown, John Crerar Library, Chicago, before June 10. Those unable to go with this party Saturday night, may have reservations secured on the "Pioneer Limited" C. M. & St. P. Ry. at 6.30 p.m., Sunday, June 21, by sending, before June 10, \$2.00 for Pullman berth, or \$2.50 for compartment car berth, to Charles H. Brown. Special cars will be provided if enough apply.

*Railroad rates*

*Pacific coast.* Summer excursion rates for season of 1908 are, from California points to Minneapolis and return via another route, \$73.50, on sale June 15 and 16; from Washington and Oregon points to Minneapolis and return via another route, \$60, on sale June 19 and 20. These tickets are good returning for 90 days from sale and may be bought also on certain earlier dates than those named above. Liberal stop-over privileges are allowed.

*East, South and Central U. S.* The usual convention rate cannot be had this year, but the regular fare, especially in the middle west, is almost the same as our former fare-and-one-third concession. As only the going ticket needs to be bought on starting, there are none of the troublesome restrictions as to route and time of return trip.

The regular summer tourist round-trip ticket to Tonka Bay on sale daily from June 1, and good until Oct. 31, offers a saving. This saving is offset, however, by party tickets (where ten or more travel together one way) so that all who wish to join any of the eastern parties (Washington, New York, Boston)

should arrange with Mr. Faxon to use a party ticket.

Regular rates from the principal cities one way to Minneapolis are given below, also sleeping car berth rate one way.

From	Sleeper berth
Boston.....	\$30.70 \$7.50
New York.....	†28.00 7.00
Albany.....	26.15 6.50
Philadelphia	
via Pa. R.R.....	†26.25 7.00
via N. Y. City.....	†28.50 7.00
Washington, D. C.....	25.00 7.00
Pittsburgh.....	18.50 4.50
Buffalo.....	20.00 5.00
Cleveland.....	15.75 4.00
Detroit.....	13.50 4.00
Chicago.....	8.00 *2.00
St. Louis.....	11.50 3.00
Cincinnati.....	14.00 4.00

\*Compartment car berth, Chicago to Minneapolis, \$2.50.

†Excess fare charged on all fast trains, from New York and Philadelphia.

As past experience has shown the advisability of an early arrival at the place of meeting, the party plans this year are made to give ample time for rooming and getting rested before the sessions open. All should plan to reach Minnetonka Lake on Sunday if possible, and the special parties are routed with that end in view.

#### *Hotels and accommodations*

The local committee of the Minnetonka Conference make the following preliminary announcement concerning hotels and rooms:

1. *Tonka Bay Hotel.* This will be headquarters hotel. It is about 200 feet from the pavilion on the lake shore where the meetings will be held. It will accommodate about 250 people at the following rates: two in a room, \$2.50 per day; one in a room, \$3 per day; two in a room with bath, \$3 per day; one in a room with bath, \$4 per day.

Meals to outsiders at 50 cents each for breakfast and luncheon and 75 cents for dinner.

There are several suites of rooms with bath which will accommodate parties of four or six and sometimes eight in a suite. It is suggested that friends might make up their own parties and engage suites.

2. *Cottages on hotel grounds.* These cottages will be under hotel management, and are part of headquarters. Rates will be \$2.50 per day, with meals at the hotel. Some of them are nearer to the pavilion than the hotel itself, and have the advantage of being more quiet. Parties of friends will be assigned to cottages, if it is so desired.

3. *Private cottages.* It is likely that somewhat cheaper rates can be secured through the hospitality of residents. Meals can be obtained at the hotel at prices mentioned above, and every noon a free boat holding 150 people will run across to the fine restaurant at Big Island and back again to accommodate those not stopping at the hotel and to save time in serving so many.

4. *Excelsior hotels.* Excelsior is connected

both by trolley and boat with Tonka Bay Hotel, and it is but an eight-minute trip. The rates are \$2 for one in a room or \$1.50 for two in a room. There are besides several excellent summer boarding places, with rates of \$8 to \$10 per week, which furnish quite as good accommodation as any of the hotels.

5. *Del Otero hotel.* This hotel is under very good management, with rates the same as the Tonka Bay. It is in the upper lake and is a beautiful quiet place. Fifty people can be accommodated here. Express boats touch here every half hour, and the company have arranged to send out free boats night and morning to convey A. L. A. members back and forth from any of the outside points to Tonka Bay. It will therefore be entirely convenient for members to stay at any of the above-mentioned places. Notice of reservations will be sent to each one giving place, number of room, etc., in due time.

If any members have friends living in Minneapolis with whom they wish to stay, it is altogether practicable to go back and forth. It is a forty-eight minute trip from the center of Minneapolis to Tonka Bay. Hundreds of Minneapolis people go out to Minnetonka for evening concerts at Big Island, and our A. L. A. people could easily make the trip if they wish to. If any one desires to stay in the city the local committee will be glad to furnish information regarding hotels or boarding places.

GRATIA COUNTRYMAN,  
*Chairman Rooming Committee.*

#### *Caution from local committee*

In a recent circular issued by the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad a statement is made that the Local Committee, therefore, request that we get into direct communication with all members in the East with the view of arranging, if possible, to have them congregate at Chicago. The local committee desires to assure the members of the Association that neither the committee nor any member of it has ever authorized any such statement on the part of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad. They were specifically informed that all travel arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Faxon.

J. T. GEROULD,  
*Chairman Local Committee.*

#### POST-CONFERENCE TRIPS

The Travel Committee has outlined post-conference plans to cover the three proposed trips:

1. Duluth, Leech Lake, and Wilds of Minnesota.

2. Yellowstone Park.

3. Duluth, Copper Country, and Great Lakes.

#### 1. *Duluth and Leech Lake*

If 25 or more apply, a personally conducted party will spend ten days on a trip to Leech Lake, going with the Great Lakes party (No.

3 below) to Duluth, Saturday afternoon, June 27, and spending Sunday there. Thence by rail to Leech Lake, arriving Monday evening. Glengarry is the name of a club house surrounded by a number of cottages on a point of land extending out into the lake. Under the same management as the club house is a house boat with 12 staterooms, accommodating 25 persons. This boat makes a nine-day cruise of the lake. The cost of the trip for those staying at the club house will be about \$32.00, for the house boat party about \$37.00, plus \$3.00 for stay two nights at Hotel Spalding, Duluth, American plan, two in a room, or \$3.75 for single room. The first 25 applicants, only, can be booked for the house boat. Applications should be made to H. W. Wilson, Chairman A. L. A. local transportation committee, Minneapolis. He will supply circulars and all further particulars to all who write him. (This trip has further attractive features, described in the March, L. J.)

### 2. Yellowstone Park

A trip to Yellowstone Park can be made from Minneapolis in nine days, of which five and one-half are taken up by the coaching trip in the park, a stop being made each night at a different one of the delightful park hotels. This trip from Minneapolis to Minneapolis, including everything—transportation, Pullman, park, coaches, hotels and meals—will cost about \$104.00. Please register for this trip with F. W. Faxon, Chairman A. L. A. Travel Committee, who will make arrangements.

### 3. Duluth, the copper country, and Great Lakes

For all desiring to return east via the Great Lakes, and for those who wish to make the trip to Duluth and return, or as far as Mackinac Island and return.

June 27. Leave Minnetonka Lake, about 2.30 p.m., by electric car.

June 27. Leave Minneapolis, 3.45 p.m., Great Northern Ry., special cars (or train). Supper on dining car.

June 27. Arrive Duluth, 10.15 p.m. Mail address while in Duluth, Hotel Spalding.

June 28 (provided 75 go). An all day trip will be arranged by special train to the immense open mines of the Mesaba Range, which no one who goes to Duluth should miss.

June 29. The Commercial Club of Duluth will entertain the party, and opportunity will be had to take the wonderful boulevard drive, or the trip "around the horn" by boat.

June 29, 5.20 p.m. Party leaves by special Pullman sleepers over Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. Supper in dining car.

June 30. Arrive Houghton, Mich., for breakfast. (Mail address while in Copper Country, care Hotel Douglass, Houghton, Mich.) The day will be spent at Calumet, Mich., the location of the famous Calumet

& Hecla mines, where the party will be entertained by the Calumet & Hecla Library. Opportunity will be given to inspect the library, to visit the rock and shaft houses, and see the machinery of this, the richest of copper mines. A trip will then be made to Lake Linden and Dollar Bay, where the stamp mills, smelters and copper rolling mills will be visited, returning, for evening dinner and night, to Hotel Douglass, Houghton.

July 1. During the morning the party will be guests of the Michigan College of Mines Library, and be shown the notable collection of minerals and models of the mines of the region at the college. At noon the party will board the steamer "Northwest" of the Northern S. S. Co. for the "In all the world no trip like this" excursion through the Great Lakes. The steamer touches at Marquette at 6.40 p.m.

July 2. Steamer stops at the "Soo" locks from 6.30 to 8.15 a.m., allowing opportunity for all to see these wonderful locks, and here a carriage ride may be taken by those who prefer (cost \$1.00 a seat). At 8.15 begins the passage of St. Mary's River, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron. At 3.30 we arrive at Mackinac Island, the beautiful, where Lakes Huron and Michigan join, stopping for one and one-fourth hours, just time to take a drive to the points of interest (seats in carriage \$1.00). Here the Chicago members of the party will leave us, spending the night on the island (hotel room and meals, about \$2.00) and leaving at 11.30 a. m. July 3, on the "Northland" (sister ship of the "Northwest"), reaching Milwaukee at 7.45 a.m. July 4, and Chicago 2.10 p. m. where railroad connections can be made to destination.

July 2, 4.45 p.m. The eastern party will leave Mackinac Island.

July 3, 11.15 a.m. Arrive Detroit, after passing through the St. Clair River and Lake. 12.30 p.m. leave Detroit, passing through Detroit River to Lake Erie, and touching at Cleveland 6.15 p.m.

July 4. Arrive Buffalo 7 a.m. eastern time, where connections are made for the east. A party will be arranged to visit Niagara Falls while in Buffalo.

*Cost of lake trip.* Expense of this trip covering one week, June 27 to July 4, personally conducted, will be as follows, including transportation by rail and steamer trip to Mesaba Range mines from Duluth, hotels (2 persons in a room), baggage, transfers, Pullman berths, steamer stateroom berth (outside room), meals (except the seven on the lake steamer which may be estimated a la carte at \$5.00 to \$7.00)—in short including everything but rides, and meals while on board the steamer "Northwest."

From Minnetonka Lake to:

Duluth only (including Mesaba Range trip, meals and hotel until June 29) afternoon..	\$11.50
Buffalo.....	46.10

Cleveland.....	\$44.50
Detroit.....	38.25
Mackinac Island only.....	35.50
Mackinac Island and ticket and stateroom berth to Milwaukee or Chicago.....	43.50
Houghton, Mich., only, but including the stay and trips with party.....	26.80

Those wishing single room at hotels add \$2.00 to above rate. Those wishing room with private bath at hotels add \$2.00 to above rate.

Those desiring this trip or any part of it should write Frederick W. Faxon, who will have charge of it, before June 1, sending him \$5.00 to reserve steamer stateroom, remainder to be paid at Minnetonka before June 26.

The approximate cost of railroad tickets, Pullman berth and meals returning from Minnetonka Lake by shortest route, would be \$29.00 to Buffalo, \$24.00 to Cleveland, \$21.00 to Detroit, \$10.00 to Chicago. Therefore actual cost of post conference trip would be the difference between these amounts and those named above.

This information with regard to conference and post-conference trips will all appear in full in the May number of the *A. L. A. Bulletin*.

#### A. L. A. CATALOG SECTION

The program of the Catalog Section for the Minnetonka conference is as follows:

##### *Large Libraries Section (Friday afternoon, June 26)*

Thoughts on catalogs and catalogers, by a Reference librarian, discussion opened by Andrew Keogh, reference librarian, Yale University Library; Thoughts on reference librarians, by a Cataloger, discussion opened by Carl B. Roden, superintendent Cataloging department, Chicago Public Library.

##### *Small Libraries Section (Saturday morning, June 27)*

The commission and the catalog, discussion opened by Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission.

All who are interested in the problems of the small library, either in a Commission state or not, are urged to come and take part in this discussion. Let us see where the small library may discard red tape and have a good working catalog at little cost in time and money.

AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH,

*Chairman Catalog Section, 1908.*

MARGARET MANN, *Secretary.*

#### MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association, held at Atlantic City, N. J., March 14, 1908.

Present, Messrs. Bostwick, Gould, Andrews, Hopkins, and Wyer.

*Appropriations.* The treasurer was directed to transfer \$150 from the item "Headquarters \$1150" in the budget voted at Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1907, to a "Contingencies" account, and from this sum was appropriated for the use

of the committee on library administration an amount not to exceed \$25 for the year 1908. The sum of \$100 was voted to Miss Nina E. Browne as compensation for services rendered to the Association at the Executive Offices between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1908.

*Price of extra numbers of Bulletin.* It was ordered that a charge of 25 cents be made for each additional copy of any number of the *A. L. A. Bulletin*, except the conference number, furnished to members of the Association only, after the mailing of the one copy to which each member is regularly entitled, and that the conference number shall continue to be sold at \$2, plus postage to non-members and \$1, plus postage to members. The secretary was authorized to issue a separate edition for free distribution of that part of the Handbook for 1908 which precedes the list of members.

*Resignation of second vice-president.* The resignation of Miss Helen E. Haines as second vice-president of the Association was presented and accepted. The secretary was instructed to convey to Miss Haines the sincere regret of the Executive Board at the necessity which has compelled this action and the hope of the Board for her speedy recovery of health and ultimate return to library work. Miss Gratia Countryman was named as the unanimous choice of the Board to fill the unexpired term of second vice-president.

*Reports of officers.* Informal reports were presented by the secretary and treasurer, the former covering conditions at the executive offices and the latter relating to Association finance.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary.*

#### COMMITTEE ON BOOKBUYING

The committee on bookbuying of the American Library Association has determined from time to time to issue reports upon new books and editions submitted to it, and which it can warmly recommend for purchase by libraries. The first of these reports, namely those upon one of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. and one of Doubleday, Page & Company's publications, is given as follows:

"The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer," by George Herbert Palmer. 12mo. 349 p. \$1.50 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908.

This is a remarkable fine work and is considered by the Committee one of the most readable and delightful biographies ever read by its members. The author was the husband of the subject of the book, whose career was an important one, not only as president of Wellesley College and dean of Women of Chicago University, but also as an important factor in the administration of various women's educational and benevolent associations. The life is called by Prof. Palmer "the autobiography of a friend" and is a noteworthy appreciation of character, giving the reader an intimate acquaintance with Mrs. Palmer. The book is written in the best possible taste and is constructed skilfully. The style is attractive and the book may be warmly recommended to public libraries for purchase. The price is fair. The binder's report on an uncased copy is that the paper stock is sufficiently good. The sewing is by machine and is not strong enough for books subject to much use. The plates are correctly



folded around the signatures and are not tipped in, so that they are not likely to be lost and the adjoining leaves are saved from any stress.

"Love me little love me long," by Charles Reade. Doubleday, Page & Co. 8°. 526 p. \$1.50. Large Print Library.

The publishers advertise the features of this library, of which the book above named is the first volume, as follows: "Readable Scotch-face type, high-grade paper and dignified buckram, Library binding (with stamped label which won't come off, silk head band, muslin casing, and extra sewing on tapes suggested by the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding)". The book justifies these praises and is an edition warmly to be recommended for purchase by all public libraries. The binding is especially strong and the typography is excellent. There is a good biographical introduction and adequate bibliography of the author.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

The Committee on Public Documents has arranged for a round table at the Minnetonka conference on the morning of Tuesday, June 23. The round table is intended for the benefit of those librarians who are interested in the distribution of government documents, in the best ways and means of popularizing the documents, etc. The Superintendent of Documents will be present. It is hoped to make the discussions as immediately profitable to those present as possible.

### State Library Commissions

#### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The League of Library Commissions issues its year-book for 1907 (74 p. D.), compiled by Miss Clara F. Baldwin. This is the second year-book published by the league, and is in every way up to the standard of last year's pamphlet. This 1907 edition aims "to furnish a convenient reference book regarding the organization and present methods of work of each commission, with a complete directory of commission workers." The arrangement is as follows: Historical summary; League of Library Commissions (a brief sketch of its formation and work); Constitution, Organization and Activities of Commissions (arranged alphabetically by state); Travelling libraries (tabular statistics), giving amount spent for books, number of libraries, number of volumes, circulation, etc.); Directory of commissioners. It is interesting to note that 27 states are now undertaking library extension work, 22 through library commissions, and five through a department of the state library. Although the organization and methods of the several states differ materially, the common aim is to inspire communities with a desire for library service, to foster zeal in library work, and to promote the efficiency of libraries already established."

#### MISSOURI LIBRARY COMMISSION

The first annual report of the Missouri Library Commission for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907, (27 p. O.), has been just issued. The report presents a letter from the president

of the commission to the governor of the state giving a brief survey of the work and conditions of the commission. The report of the secretary covers in detail the work of the commission. Tabular statistics covering the conditions of libraries in the state of Missouri are given. "An examination of the table included shows 31 school and college libraries, five normal school libraries, 14 society libraries, including one library at the military post, Jefferson Barracks, and one private library in St. Louis open to the public, and 19 public libraries. The list shows 12 Carnegie buildings varying in value from \$10,000 to \$50,000. Four other buildings are noted as being the gift of individuals; they vary from \$10,000 to \$35,000 in value. Of the libraries reporting, 20 own their own buildings. In the case of others than those already noted, the money for the buildings was obtained by bond issue, subscription or general donations. In the case of college libraries it is generally the custom to house the library in rooms set apart in one of the college buildings, very few of the colleges having separate library buildings." The travelling library department of the commission, the outcome of the system of travelling libraries formed by the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, before the establishment of the commission, has 12 active stations and the state provides books which may be shipped to any community as a loan from the commission office merely for the cost of transportation; the field of travelling library work is likely to open up faster than the commission will be able to fill it; a chart indicating the location of travelling library stations in Missouri is given in the report.

The commission begins work in 1908 with a stock of 5000 volumes from which to draw. Purchases have been made of books on agriculture and farming, and on domestic science from which to organize special libraries, and also of books for special teachers' libraries. Of the "Recommended list of books for rural and graded schools" published in 1907 by the state superintendent of public schools some 743 volumes were purchased, covering all the books recommended for grades one to eight, and other special collections on various subjects have been purchased.

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Wisconsin Library Commission has issued a circular urging Wisconsin librarians to attend the Minnetonka conference and giving an itinerary and plans for Wisconsin headquarters at the conference, which will allow all representatives of the state to be together. A Wisconsin dinner will be held Monday evening, June 22, and in the afternoon the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association will be held. During the week the Wisconsin Library School will hold a meeting to organize an alumnae association; the entire class of 1908 will be present, and many of the class of 1907.

## State Library Associations

### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The following are the dates as planned by districts of the California Library Association for their first meetings of this year: First District, at Mills College, April 25; Fourth District, at Visalia, May 30; Ninth District, at Orville, May 16.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The regular monthly meeting of the association was held Wednesday evening, April 8, in the lecture room at the Public Library, with President W. Dawson Johnston in the chair. About 40 members were in attendance. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, was introduced as the speaker of the evening. Dr. Steiner's discussion of his subject, "Some of the relations of libraries and the federal government," was received with especial interest because of his position as chairman of the committee of the American Library Association on relation of libraries to federal and state governments.

The earliest service rendered to libraries by the federal government was in the publication by the U. S. Bureau of Education in 1876 of its "Public libraries in the United States." Since that time the points of contact between the government and libraries have grown so numerous that it was eminently fitting for the American Library Association to recognize their importance by the appointment of a special committee. The work of this committee, since its formation at Asheville in May, 1907, was briefly outlined by the speaker. A more detailed report has already been published in the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association for March, 1908.

Dr. Steiner spoke commendingly of the improved service rendered by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents in the more rapid distribution of public documents to libraries. He also urged that librarians work for the authorization by Congress of a parcels post, which he considers of more importance than the subsidiary question of a library post. The present committee on federal and state relations consists of six members, including one Canadian. It is desirable that a separate committee be organized for Canadian matters, and that the committee for the United States should consist of a few members, all located near Washington, or of a much larger number of members more widely distributed than at present. More attention should be paid to the increasingly important relations of libraries with the state governments.

At the close of Dr. Steiner's address, Dr. Otto Klotz, astronomer royal of Canada, who was present, made a few remarks concerning library conditions in Canada and in the city

of Ottawa, where he is president of the library board of the recently established Carnegie library. After the addresses a brief informal social gathering was held in an adjoining room, where light refreshments were served. This feature of the evening proved so acceptable that it is likely to be repeated at future meetings.

The May meeting of the association, according to custom, will probably consist of an excursion on Decoration day to some point of interest in the vicinity of the city.

WILLARD O. WATERS, *Secretary.*

### GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Georgia Library Association held its seventh annual meeting in the class-room of the Library Training School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, April 29-30, 1908. The first session was held on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Mrs. J. K. Ottley, vice-president of the association.

Mrs. Heard, the president, presented her address, which set forth the history of the work of the association for the past year, and expressed the hope that the coming year would witness a greater realization on the part of trustees of the advantages to be derived from such meetings, and that they would see fit to send their librarian to future meetings of the association. Mr. Henry E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, then presented an able address on "The library's part in the world's work." Mrs. Ottley then spoke briefly of the Georgia Library Commission, which has no appropriation, but has really been carrying on a very active work through the courtesy of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

The second session was called to order by Mrs. Percival Sneed, of the Library Training School, at 3 o'clock. The first subject on the program was "Women's clubs and libraries in Georgia" and was presented by Mrs. E. G. McCabe, chairman Library Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The splendid work now being done by the women's clubs was very graphically and interestingly told.

Following this address Mrs. Sneed conducted a round table on Southern library progress, the following members and visitors taking part in the discussion: Mrs. Maude Barker Cobb, Georgia State Library; Miss Laura Hammond, Georgia School of Technology; Miss Marion Bucher, Agnes Scott College Library; Miss Margaret Dunlap, Chattanooga Public Library; Mr. Paul F. White, Emory College Library; Mrs. Pace, of Covington; Miss Norris, of Tifton; Mrs. Jones, of Norcross.

Immediately after the afternoon session tea was served by the members of the Library Training School and this informal reception in the class room was greatly enjoyed.

The third session of the meeting was called to order by Miss Julia T. Rankin, secretary, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. R. L.

Foreman, vice-president of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, introduced Miss Mary W. Plummer, director of Pratt Institute Library School, who gave the address of the morning on the "Development of the public library."

The following resolutions were adopted by the association before adjournment Thursday morning:

*Whereas*, For the first time in its history the Georgia Library Association has met without a presence that was its inspiration in the beginning, its consolation through years of trial, and at all times the guide to which it turned for direction and courage, and the fact that Anna Wallace is no longer with us is only made a matter of cheerful mention by our recognition of the fact that after years of devoted service to the library movement in the state, and the giving in an unstinted measure of her time, strength, and remarkable ability to the organization of our movement, she is now, as Mrs. Howland, enjoying that portion of personal happiness which she so richly deserves.

*Therefore*, Your committee feels that it voices in but a faint manner the feelings of the Association when it moves to express in this resolution the sentiment of loss that it has sustained, and the feeling that in the marriage of Miss Wallace we have given up a leader and a source of inspiration that can never be replaced. Her work will live after her and our future prosperity and well-being, however they may come, will always in our hearts and minds be ascribed to her years of patient and brave planning.

*Therefore be it resolved*, That this small tribute be inscribed on the minutes of the Georgia Library Association, and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Max. F. Howland.

*Committee:*

*Chairman*, Mrs. E. G. McCABE,  
MARGARET DUNLAP,  
LOUISE SMITH.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Middleton, president; Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, Athens, first vice-president; Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Atlanta, second vice-president; Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, Atlanta, third vice-president; Miss Julia T. Rankin, Atlanta, secretary-treasurer.

JULIA T. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

**MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB**

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club will be held in Pittsfield, Mass., at the Maplewood Hotel, one of the best in the region, from June 3-6. Reduced rates have been fixed at \$3 per day per person, either one or two in a room; this also includes transportation of self and baggage both from and to the station.

The sessions will be arranged to take advantage of good weather and of invitations to visit the Berkshire Athenæum with its fine library and museum, two of the old estates at Lenox and Stockbridge, the Crane paper mills at Dalton, and the lakes and resorts near Pittsfield. Longer excursions may be made to Mt. Greylock and through the beautiful region both north and south of Pittsfield.

The program will cover the following papers which will be supplemented by individual conferences and by round tables:

A new interpretation of Virgil, Harlan Hoge Ballard, librarian and curator Berkshire Athenæum; The visiting of small libra-

ries under the auspices of the State Library Commission, Miss Katharine P. Loring, Prides Crossing; Village improvement, an illustrated lecture, J. Randolph Coolidge, jr., trustee of the Boston Athenæum; Practical economies and publicity, a discussion led by H. C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield; Anticipations, W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College Library; The training of college students in bibliography, Andrew Keogh, Yale University Library; Outside the walls: a protest against the prones of librarians to bury themselves in their libraries and so to lose touch with the world outside, J. I. Wyer, jr., secretary of the American Library Association; Some cardinal principles of a librarian's work, Sam Walter Foss, Public Library, Somerville; The library as a social force, Geo. H. Tripp, Free Public Library, New Bedford.

At the annual business meeting of the club the officers of 1907-8 will present their reports and any new business, and their successors for 1908-9 will be elected.

The Western Massachusetts Library Club will hold its annual meeting with the election of officers, probably on Thursday. Other clubs are invited to arrange for short business sessions.

**MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

The Montana State Library Association met in Bozeman, April 24-25, nine libraries being represented at the meeting.

The first session was a special assembly at the Agricultural College, and consisted of three addresses of a general nature, by President Hamilton, of the college, Mr. W. S. Bell, of Helena, and Miss Gertrude Buckhouse, of the University Library at Missoula.

The guests were entertained at luncheon in the domestic science rooms, and afterward driven to the U. S. Fisheries Station near the town.

The second session was held at the lecture room of the Public Library, and consisted of two addresses, that of the president, Granville Stuart, on Public libraries of Montana, and by Mr. W. S. Bell, of the Historical Library, on The historical library, its origin and mission.

The business session was held Saturday morning, April 25, at the Public Library. The following officers were elected:

President, Granville Stuart, Butte Public Library.

Vice-president, Miss Grace Stoddard, Missoula Public Library.

Secretary-treasurer, Miss Marguerite Bowden, Helena Public Library.

The next meeting was appointed to be held in Helena, in December.

The afternoon session consisted of papers on The newspaper and the library, by Miss Ida Sternfels, of Butte; The Children's section, by Miss Elizabeth L. Thomson, of Anaconda. These papers were followed by discussions, and there followed a general library round table.

Acting upon a suggestion from the Public Library of Kalispell, the executive committee was empowered to take steps to introduce into the next legislature a bill providing for the raising of the present one mill tax limit for library support to two mills.

It was also decided to request the State Historical Library to publish as a monograph the first book written on Montana, "Montana as it is," by Granville Stuart, which has been long out of print.

Saturday evening a reception was given in honor of the visiting librarians at the home of Mr. W. W. Livingston, of the trustees of the Bozeman Public Library.

ELIZABETH MCCORD, *Secretary.*

## Library Clubs

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held in the Chicago Public Library Thursday evening, April 9. The meeting was a rally to discuss the possible establishment of the permanent A. L. A. headquarters in the city. Mr. Stern, the first vice-president, presided and called upon Mr. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, as the first speaker of the evening.

Mr. Andrews said he was not speaking as a member of the A. L. A. Council, although he had been one of those whose duty it was to weigh and consider what there was possible for the A. L. A. to do in the matter.

It has been agreed that it is desirable to have a central place where expert advice can be given on library matters, and there to have plans of library buildings for ready consultation, and to have a professional library for the aid of all librarians that might be a sort of clearing house for all duplicate material. A suitable home for all this must be found.

Pittsburgh has advanced a good offer, but there are geographical and railroad reasons that make it undesirable. New York offers inducements to take effect in three years, but the time is a good way off and, also, the city is too much to one side. The geographical position of Chicago has much in its favor as a suitable place for the A. L. A.

There are three special ways in which Chicago would be benefited by having the A. L. A. here: The first for economic reasons by the bringing of another industry; second, the number of visitors it would bring to the city; and, third, it would emphasize the fact that Chicago is an educational center. Five years from now the John Crerar Library will be glad to offer the A. L. A. space in their new library building.

As Mr. Cheney, of the Newberry Library, was not present, Mr. Merrill said that as Chicago had done much toward starting the co-operation of libraries, so it was suitable that the organization of the co-operation of the United States libraries should be here.

Miss Ahern spoke of the need of making

the state recognize that state supervision of libraries is essential; and, as Illinois as a state needs this awakening, the possible coming of the A. L. A. is to be hailed as a means to this end. She read a letter from the Chicago Association of Commerce assuring the club of two good offers they were ready to make to the A. L. A., and mentioning the probability that in a few days two or three more would be offered.

Mr. Plum, of the association, was present to learn the measure of enthusiasm and, finding it high, assured the club of the interest of the association and said that if desirable the association would send a representative to Lake Minnetonka.

EMILY M. WILCOXSON, *Secretary pro tem.*

### HUDSON VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The fourth meeting of the Hudson Valley Library Club was held at the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Wednesday, April 22, 1908. There was an attendance of over thirty, being the largest since the club was formed in January, 1907.

At its organization, the name of the Hudson River Club was given, but it was found another association had appropriated this name, so a change to the Hudson Valley Club was voted. After the usual business meeting an informal discussion followed on practical methods, statistics, fines, dealing with contagious diseases, etc.

At the afternoon session Prof. William H. White, Ph.D., of the New Paltz Normal School, spoke on "Library training at normal schools." Professor White gave a brief history of library training, and also referred to the fact that the first training at normal schools was at Greeley, Col., and the New Paltz Normal School.

On motion of Mr. Magill, of Pleasant Valley, it was resolved that to recognize the important work of Benjamin Franklin in establishing a library at an early period of the country's history, a day be celebrated by the libraries of the club as Franklin Day.

The following officers were elected: John C. Sickley, president; Miss Helen M. Blodgett, vice-president; Miss Marion F. Dutcher, secretary; Miss Blanche B. Shelp, treasurer; the president and secretary, Mr. H. N. W. Magill, Miss Helen M. Blodgett, and Miss Frances D. Thomson, executive committee.

### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The eighth annual meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the South Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library on Thursday afternoon, April 16, at three o'clock. The report of the nominating committee, adopted unanimously, was as follows: president, Herbert W. Fison, Brooklyn Public Library; vice-president, Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library School; secretary, Elizabeth C. Seldon, Brooklyn Public Library; treasurer, Emma Toedteberg, Long Island Historical Society.

The first paper on the program was given by Mr. Frederic A. Lucas, curator-in-chief of the Museums of the Brooklyn Institute, his subject being "The place of the museum in supplemental education." This was followed by a paper from Miss Anna B. Gallup, curator of the Children's Museum, on "Co-operation between museums and libraries." Miss Gallup thought that exhibits, which could be borrowed from the museums, lead people to read. She quoted some interesting statistics from the New York Public Library.

Mr. H. M. Lydenberg gave a detailed account of "The new central building of the New York Public Library." He illustrated his remarks by showing plans of the building.

A brief business meeting followed. The president appointed a committee of two, Miss Clara W. Hunt, of the Brooklyn Public Library, and Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, of the Pratt Institute Library School, to take action on the death of Mr. Bardwell, one of the charter members of the club. A social hour followed the meeting.

MARY Z. CRUICE, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The annual dinner of the New York Library Club was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, on the evening of April 30. It was the 14th in a line of successful gatherings of the kind, and though by far the smallest in point of numbers, only 33 in all being present, it proved one of the most sociable and enjoyable. President Palsits in rising to introduce the speakers informed them that they had before them the "seniors" of the club, a risky remark in view of the fact that, in spite of the storm that broke over the city just before the dinner hour, 50 per cent. more ladies were present than men. Dr. George Cary Eggleston was the first speaker, and in his remarks confined himself to the kind of book he was most conversant with, the novel. He dwelt on the powers of the imagination in life and closed with an admirable quotation, from a forthcoming book of his, on the work and value of the sentimentalist. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer spoke most charmingly of the value to her of the old-fashioned library, in which she and others had the unfettered privilege of mousing through the well-filled alcoves at will, selecting such books as pleased the fancy of the moment, and she made a plea for more open shelves in libraries. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer in a humorous speech hit off the stack system of storing books with its so-many-and-a-half stories below and the same above the level of delivery, and no book more than 42 feet in a straight line from the fingertips of the attendant. Mrs. Martha Foote Crowe referred to the work of the public branch libraries, and made a plea for more poetry in libraries. Mr. Charles Battell Loomis read some of his inimitable fables, as he called them, in his still more inimitable

manner. Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, the last speaker of the evening, read some amusing "letters of regret" purporting to come from various celebrities, but to the veracity of which Dr. Bostwick hesitated to commit himself, the last of these, a ballad signed, as Mr. Bostwick attested, R. K., is here appended:

She fares behind the charging desk  
And there she takes her stand,  
A grim young smile upon her lips,  
A dating stamp in hand.

"And is this your card, old dame," quo' she,  
"Is this your card so true,  
Or is it but a car transfér  
Conductor gave to you?"

The old dame looked her hard in the eye—  
"Such pertness to my face!  
Ye'll give me books on a car transfér  
Or you'll surely lose your place."

"Now who may you be, my gentle dame,  
That speak so stern to me?"  
"My husband's aunt was a bosom friend  
To the cook of Carnegie.

My seventh son is a policeman  
Who stands by Bingham's door;  
Good Tammany men are the other six  
And I have eleven more.

Full three Trustees I know by sight  
And the Comptroller, too;  
'Mid auditor's clerks my nephew works  
Appropriations through.

So give me books on my car transfér  
For my pull is wide and strong,  
And to say me nay in your girlish way  
Would work you grievous wrong."

And the damsel took her car transfér,  
And stamped it with a star,  
But she spied the date—it was three days late  
So she hailed a passing car.

"Now get thee aboard old dame," quo' she,  
"And work your pull full hard;  
Perchance you can beat your way uptown  
With this éx-pired library card."

Oh, pull is pull and cheek is cheek  
And when the twain do meet  
The average man is wont to go  
And take a backward seat.

But neither pull nor cheek avail —  
Position, wealth nor birth,  
With the brave young girl at the charging desk,  
Tho' she come from the ends of the earth."

The last regular meeting of the year was held in the Chapel of Teachers' College, West 120th st., Thursday, May 14, at 3.30 p.m. After reading of minutes the secretary reported on nominations for officers and council, and that present membership of club is about 350. The treasurer's annual report was read and referred to the auditing committee. The president made a report of the year's progress. Reports of program, press and hospitality committees followed. Motion was made that the treasurer pay additional fund needed for expenses of hospitality committee. The executive committee reported names for members. These names were accepted and the members elected. The treasurer suggested provision for life membership and on motion this was referred to Council. The dinner committee reported that the annual dinner, though small,

paid its own expenses and was a success. The committee on union list of periodicals reported a necessary temporary abandonment of plans. Motion was carried that the committee be discharged with the thanks of the club. The roll call of librarians was followed by informal remarks by Mr. Sutton, of Manchester, Eng., who received a cordial welcome from the club, by Mr. R. R. Bowker, who also made some informal remarks on his recent trip to European libraries, and brought to the club greetings from Dr. Anderson, of Stockholm, Sweden; also from Miss Palmgren, whom American librarians remember with warm regards.

A motion was made and carried to refer to Council the question of putting of business matters after the program. Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, president of the A. L. A., delivered an address on the work of some states for library advancement, which will be printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Mr. Bostwick was the special delegate of the A. L. A. to state meetings in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, in October, 1907, and his paper was a resumé of his observations and impressions at that time.

The election of officers resulted in following nominations: A. E. Bostwick, president; Miss Frances L. Rathbone, vice-president; Miss E. L. Foote, secretary; A. A. Clark, treasurer; C. G. Leland, of the Board of Education, Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Dr. C. R. Gillette, of the Union Theological Seminary, and E. W. Gaillard, members of Council, term to expire in 1912.

#### TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The Twin City Library Club held its April meeting at the Handicraft Guild, Minneapolis. Fifty-five were present at supper, which was served in the attractive tea room at 7 o'clock. After supper Miss Edith Griffith, of the guild, read a very interesting paper on the craft of book binding, reviewing the work of the most famous binders, and then demonstrating the various processes of forwarding, binding and tooling. The remainder of the evening was spent in visiting Miss Griffith's studio and the book shop of Mr. Edmund D. Brooks.

At the brief business session Mr. J. T. Gerould presented the report of the A. L. A. Local Committee on Arrangements for the Minnetonka Conference. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: James T. Gerould, (librarian, University of Minnesota,) president; Mrs. Helen J. McCaine, (librarian, St. Paul Public Library,) vice-president; Miss Clara F. Baldwin, (secretary, Minnesota Library Commission,) secretary-treasurer; Mr. D. L. Kingsbury, Minnesota Historical Society, and Mrs. F. W. Reed, Minneapolis Public Library, members of executive committee with the foregoing officers.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### INDIANA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The seventh summer school, conducted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana, will be held this year at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., June 15-July 27, instead of at Winona Lake, where the summer schools have been conducted for several years. Earlham College is delightfully situated and the summer library school classes will be held in the new college library building which is an unusually successful one. Richmond, Ind., where Earlham College is located, is about 70 miles directly east of Indianapolis.

In addition to the excellent collection of books in the college library, there are several public libraries nearby which will prove most interesting to library students. Among these are the Morrison-Reeves Library in Richmond, and the Dayton (O.) Public Library. It is planned to have three courses of work at the summer school. The regular six weeks' course of work will be in charge of Mr. Francis L. Goodrich, of the University of Michigan Library, a graduate of the New York State Library School, and Miss Carrie E. Scott, the assistant state organizer for the Public Library Commission of Indiana. Lectures in advanced cataloging, new reference books of value and subject bibliographies will be given by Mr. Arne Kildal, of Library of Congress, and library work with schools will be in charge of Miss Grace E. Salisbury, of the Wisconsin Normal School, Whitewater, Wisconsin, and others.

Earlham College will give credit for all work done at the summer library school. Two-fifths of one credit will be given to all those who are granted certificates by the Library Commission for successful work done at the library school. One and three-fifths credit will be granted by the college to members of the Earlham College Library staff who take the summer library school training. Living expenses will be remarkably low. Board and room for six weeks can be obtained for \$20.

According to the *Library Occurrent* for March, 1908, the instructors at the library school will be as follows: Chalmers Hadley, secretary and state organizer; Public Library Commission of Indiana; Francis L. Goodrich, University of Michigan; Miss Carrie E. Scott, assistant organizer, Public Library Commission of Indiana; Miss Grace E. Salisbury, librarian Wisconsin Normal School, Whitewater, Wis.; Arne Kildal, Library of Congress; Miss Lovina Knowlton, instructor in bookkeeping, John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.

### IOWA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The eighth annual session of the Iowa Summer Library School will begin July 6 at Iowa



City and continue four weeks. Because of the meeting of the A. L. A. in the middle west at Lake Minnetonka the last week in June, it was deemed inexpedient to begin the course as early as heretofore, as it is expected that many Iowa librarians will attend the A. L. A. meeting. Hence the school will open immediately after that meeting.

Two parallel courses will be offered—the elementary course, and one for those who have attended former sessions, or are sufficiently proficient to enter for advanced work. The elementary course will consist of elementary cataloging and other records, classification and the work with children, and also general lectures. The advanced course will include subject headings and analyticals in cataloging, a course in book evaluation, by Miss Harriet A. Wood, librarian, Cedar Rapids' Public Library, and one in U. S. Government documents, by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., of the New York State Library.

The Documents course will be of unusual value and interest, and special students will be admitted for this course, which will be given during the last two weeks in July. Special students will also be admitted for the course in Library work with children, given by Miss Edna Lyman during the same period.

Full information regarding the courses and tuition, may be obtained by writing to the director, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Library Commission, Des Moines.

#### COURSE IN U. S. DOCUMENTS

A course in United States government documents will be given in the Iowa Summer Library School at Iowa City, by J. I. Wyer, Jr., vice-director of the New York State Library School, and Secretary of the A. L. A., during the last two weeks of July, 1908. This course will consider the nature and production of these documents, their particular value to different classes of libraries, the means by which they may be obtained, their classification and cataloging within the library, with particular attention to the problems of author headings. Their value and use as reference material will be especially dwelt upon through a careful study of the various indexes. Problems will accompany each lecture. Consultation periods will be arranged for the discussion and further study of particular problems.

Mr. Wyer is especially qualified to discuss this subject, his pamphlet on "United States government documents in small libraries," being well known, as well as the larger publication on "United States documents," issued as a bulletin by the New York State Library. Lectures will be given daily from July 20 to Aug. 1, inclusive, with practice work in connection with the lectures. This is a rare opportunity to study this important subject under a most capable instructor.

Students will be admitted for this course alone, and those considering attendance should at once address the director,

#### MINNESOTA SUMMER SCHOOL, 1908

Owing to the A. L. A. conference, the program for the summer school of 1908 will be somewhat different from the usual plan. Attendance at the A. L. A. meetings will be made a part of the required work, and these meetings will take the place of special lectures of any kind. The regular work of the school will begin on Monday, June 29, and continue through July 31.

The usual course is open to any holding library positions or under definite appointment to such positions, also to students or teachers in charge of school libraries. The course is designed primarily to assist librarians of small public libraries who have already had some experience in their own libraries, and for this reason is limited to those already holding positions. The work will be adapted, as far as possible, to meet the actual needs of the libraries represented, based upon study of conditions in the library and the town. The course will be under the direction of Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Secretary of the Commission, who will give the lectures on classification, subject cataloging, organization and administration. Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, librarian of the commission, will give the lectures in book selection, including periodicals and binding. Miss Martha Wilson, of the Commission, will give the instruction in cataloging and reference work.

Miss Mary Moulton Cheney, principal of the Department of Design of the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts, will give special instruction in the lettering of books, labels and bulletins. The afternoon series of lectures given before the University Summer School will be open to students of the library course as in former years. The usual visits will be made to the libraries of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater for practical demonstration of the methods used in different kinds of libraries; also to the binderies and publishing house of the H. W. Wilson Co.

For further information regarding registration, rooms and board, address the director of the school.

#### NEW JERSEY SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The third session of the summer school for library training conducted under the auspices of the New Jersey Public Library Commission will be held at the Asbury Park (N. J.) Free Library from June 29 to July 31. The announcement for this summer's course is printed in a small pamphlet (15 p. S.), which gives information as to course of study, lecturers, board rates, etc. Miss Theresa Hitchler, of the Brooklyn Public Library, will give lectures on cataloging; Miss Clara W. Hunt, of the Brooklyn Public Library, on children's work; Miss Helen U. Price, of the Pennsylvania Library Commission, and Miss Isabel Ely Lord, of Pratt Institute Free Library, on library administration; Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, library lecturer, on popular phases



of the work, and Mr. Bostwick, president of the American Library Association, on "What a library can mean to a town."

Those desiring to take the course, or wishing for further information, should make application before June 1 to Miss Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, director of the school.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

##### MINNETONKA REUNION

All graduates of Pratt Institute Library School who expect to attend the A. L. A. conference at Minnetonka are requested to send their names as soon as possible to Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, Minnesota Public Library Commission, St. Paul, Minn.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Augusta Anderson, of the class of 1907, who was formerly assistant children's librarian at East Liberty Branch, Pittsburgh, is now children's librarian at Cabanne Branch, St. Louis.

The school was glad to welcome as a visitor Mr. Rudolph G. Leyboldt, of Hartford, Conn., on March 23, when he gave an address full of interest concerning the personal experiences of his father, Mr. Frederick Leyboldt, amid the difficulties of his early publishing enterprises.

In the endeavor to have the members of the junior class come more vitally into contact with the public library movement it is the policy of the school to have them visit as many libraries as possible. On March 13 Miss Price accompanied the class to Danville, where the Public Library and the Carnegie Library at the Soldiers' Home were carefully investigated. And on April 23 they went, under Mr. Wilson's direction, to Bloomington, where through the hospitality of Miss Nellie E. Parham, librarian of the Public Library, they were able to learn much from the State Normal University and the McLean County Historical Society libraries; while at the Public Library the value of a more detailed inspection was enhanced by a practical talk from Miss Parham on the methods there followed.

The members of the Library School are having the pleasure of greeting prominent and efficient representatives of the Alumni Association, which is sending them to visit and lecture at the school as a co-operating committee. Miss Linda M. Clatworthy, president of the Alumni Association, was with us April 20-21 and spoke concerning the extension work of the Dayton (Ohio) Public Library. Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, spent April 27-28 with us, giving inspiring addresses on commission work in Iowa and the librarian in her relations with the board of trustees. And we are anticipating the coming in the near

future of Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the School of Education of the University of Chicago. From this co-operative work much has been expected, but the inspiration and profit that have resulted from the helpful counsel and instruction given with such sympathetic interest by the returning graduates have exceeded all anticipation. A strengthening of the bonds between school and alumni cannot fail of the best results; there is a genuine service that each may render to the other.

ALBERT S. WILSON,  
*Acting Director.*

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of the university, returned April 20, after an absence of 10 months spent in a trip around the world studying educational institutions. On Wednesday morning, April 29, he met the class of '08 of the library school and spoke informally to them about the line of work they had chosen.

The annual trip to Pittsburgh took place April 13-15, and this year included Allegheny as well as Pittsburgh proper. The plans for the three days were carried out very successfully, thanks to the thought and kindness of the staffs of the libraries visited and to the good weather which attended the party up to the last afternoon. The trip differed this year from others in that more time in proportion was spent in the central library of Pittsburgh—a special feature which proved well worth while. The schedule of the trip was as follows:

April 13. Leave Cleveland via Pennsylvania railroad, arriving at Pittsburgh 12.10 p.m. 2.30 p.m. General trip around Carnegie Institute. 7.30 p.m. Mt. Washington branch library.

April 14. a.m., Central Library: Reference, order, catalog departments and periodical and reading rooms. 4.30 p.m. Tea in staff lunch room. 7.00 p.m. Lawrenceville and East Liberty branches.

April 15. a.m., Central Library: Loan, children's, printing and binding departments. 3.00 p.m. Allegheny Free Library. 5.00 p.m. Return to Cleveland via Pennsylvania railroad.

##### ALUMNI NOTES.

Miss Emeretta G. Root, of the class of '07, was married April 11 to Mr. Renier J. Straeten, assistant surgeon, United States Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Straeten will reside at Guam, Ladrone Islands.

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

During February and March, instead of a daily program of lectures, recitations, and study, the schedule for field practice work was carried out, over half the class assisting the commission in the work of organization; three libraries were organized, and three re-organized, special work was done for six

others, while six of the regular co-operating libraries received students. The faculty of the school visited all the libraries while the students were at work, in order that the field practice should be an integral part of the course of study, though in every case the local librarian planned the routine of the student, who worked on the footing of a regular assistant. In the libraries that were in the hands of the commission for organizing or reorganizing, the students assisted the member of the faculty who had the work in charge. The field practice period proved most helpful to the libraries, the students, and the library progress of the state.

School work was resumed on Monday, April 13, and the lecture periods for the first two days were occupied by seminars in which the actual conditions in the libraries visited were discussed and methods compared. Many helpful suggestions were brought out and noted for future use. The enthusiasm of the students, their fuller understanding of library methods and the reasons for such methods, and their broader interpretation of library work itself, proved again, if proof had been needed, the wisdom of the field practice period.

The lectures and class work for the spring quarter include Public documents, by Miss Imhoff, of the Legislative Reference Department, and a parallel course in document cataloging by Miss Elliott. Administration, Children's work, Editions, Binding, Subject bibliography, History of libraries and allied subjects are new courses of the spring term, while Reference work and Book selection are continued from the first semester. The apprentice work of the spring term is planned to give experience in bibliography in the Legislative Reference Department, and in practical cataloging for the Madison Public Library and for the commission.

The school offers the course of 10 lectures in children's literature to be given from May 4 to 18, in the regular school, as a supplementary course to librarians in the state and elsewhere. It will be conducted by Mrs. Grace R. Darling, Librarian of the Stout Institute of Menomonie, Wis. Previous to entering the Wisconsin Library School Mrs. Darling was one of the most successful normal school teachers of children's literature in Wisconsin. The lectures and class work will include the following topics: The early history of children's books; Classes of children's books, and the varying sources of interest and value of each class; The illustration of children's books; The art of telling stories; Means of interesting children in reading books of value; Reference work with children; Co-operation between the library and the school.

During the two weeks of the Supplementary Course seven lectures on Binding, by Miss Macdonald, will be scheduled in the regular school, and special students taking

the supplementary work will have the privilege of attending these lectures.

The third edition of the catalog of the school was published in March, and is much enlarged. It includes a description of the courses of study, with the number of hours required for each course. The joint course with the University of Wisconsin, noted in the March number of *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, is announced and the plan of co-operation is described.

#### SHORT COURSE

The school announces its Short Course for the fall term, from Sept. 30 until Thanksgiving, 1908. This course is designed to take the place of the former Summer Session, and the course of study will be the same as that offered in the old Summer Session; some of the lessons will run parallel with the regular school, others will be given in separate classes.

The course, covering eight weeks of 45 hours' study each, is systematically planned to include as much as possible of library technique and methods. Cataloging (24 lessons), decimal classification (10), reference work and bibliography (20), will be the major studies carried throughout the course; while book selection and buying (10), accessioning (6), shelf-listing (3), loan work (8), children's work (5), library administration (4), library extension, and other topics will have due recognition.

As the object of the Short Course is to train those already in libraries for more efficient service, only such candidates will be admitted as are already engaged in library work. The number of students is limited, and preference will be given to applicants from libraries in Wisconsin. Library workers from other states will be admitted to the places not claimed by Wisconsin librarians. It is advisable that those outside the state make early application, in order to be ready for any vacancies in the registration list.

#### SCHOOL NOTES

The annual trip to Chicago, to visit libraries and publishing houses made by the school at the end of the spring term was abandoned this year, that the entire class may attend the conference of the American Library Association at Minnetonka in June.

Miss Nellie A. Loomis, who completed the work of the first semester with the class of 1908, has accepted the position of librarian in the Public Library of Columbus, Wis.

#### CLASS OF 1907

Miss Marion F. Weil, who has been children's librarian at Eau Claire, Wis., since July, 1907, resigned the position in March, to accept an appointment as assistant in the children's room of the East Liberty Branch, Pittsburgh. Miss Myrtle E. Sette has accepted the appointment as cataloger in the Racine (Wis.) Public Library.

## Reviews

AUTHOR HEADINGS for United States public documents as used in the official catalogue of the Superintendent of Documents. Ed. 2. Wash., 1907. 32 p. O.

THE Library of Congress, by means of its widely sold printed catalog cards, is undoubtedly the chief single agency in unifying the technique of cataloging in American libraries. Yet for that large and growing class of important publications, the printed documents of the national government, the cataloging practice of the Library of Congress unfortunately is not in accord with that of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, which prepares the official catalogs of our government documents. We say unfortunately, because it is a great pity that the two most important government cataloging agencies should not agree on methods of cataloging their own publications.

The difficulty in cataloging government documents is to determine the best form of author heading, best for a number of purposes which are not here germane. The Library of Congress usage follows the letters U. S. with the name of the department or bureau from which the publication emanates, as a subheading. The Office of the Superintendent of Documents uses, and has always used, what is called the "inverted" form, and this is the form "taught in a majority of the library schools and used in most libraries of the country" (A. L. A. Proceedings, Niagara Conference, 1903, p. 178). It is natural and right that the cataloging practice of the office from which issue our official indexes and catalogs of government documents should serve as a model to all American libraries, and with this thought in mind the Superintendent of Documents in 1903 issued a list of "Author headings for U. S. public documents," the second edition of which is the pamphlet now under notice. In the first edition every department, bureau, division or office of the government was entered under the letters U. S., followed by the exact name of the department, bureau, etc., inverted, if necessary, so that the most important or striking word should come first. The result was a useful guide to catalogers of government documents and one which did much to produce uniformity in their work. The only valid reasons for a new edition would be a revision of the list, by removing obsolete and disused headings and the insertion of the names of new government offices. Instead, edition two calmly sweeps aside the established usage of the previously published excellent indexes and catalogs issued from the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, retracts its own headings promulgated only four years ago and distributed to hundreds of libraries in the land and by many of them adopted as a guide in cataloging practice, and substitutes a mon-

grel list which not only removes existing standards, but does violence to the exact or official name of nearly every government office. Hitherto the best cataloging practice has preferred to use for corporate, society or government entry its exact official form. To catalog the National Education Association under N. E. A., the London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazines as Phil. Mag. would be much like heading the cards for the "Winning of the west" with Roosevelt, Teddy. These hypothetical infelicities of entry are very like what has been offered in the pamphlet under review, and it somehow makes the exact and conscientious cataloger feel as though she had driven over a stone to find Bureau of Education changed to Education Bureau, Committee on Relations with Canada abbreviated to Canada Relations Committee, Board of General Appraisers shorn of the first three words, and Office of the Superintendent of Documents become Documents Office (if this form is good enough for catalogs, why is it not used at the head of p. 3?).

We are not unaware that in cataloging government documents there is something, much indeed, to be said for modifying the inescapable awkwardness of inverted entry by such snap-shot, boiled down, reduced-to-their-lowest-terms author headings as the above examples, and if the Documents Office were promulgating a list of official headings *de novo*, catalogers might readily enough consent to adopt the forms given in the present list as sensible and serviceable even if not literally accurate. But (and this is the chief cause for regret) the list is *not* an initial effort. The headings are little or no better intrinsically than those in the first edition, surely not enough better to warrant overturning the first list just as its forms are fairly hardening into established usage. If the Office of the Superintendent of Documents is going to promulgate a new list of author headings every few years to suit the personal views of a new superintendent of documents or chief cataloger, it will be better to adopt the Library of Congress practice and secure "inversion" and correct alphabetizing by underlining the striking or important word.

J. I. W.

RICHARDSON, Ernest Cushing, and others. Alphabetical subject index and index encyclopedia to periodical articles on religion, 1890-1899; published for the Hartford Seminary Press. N. Y., Charles Scribner's Sons. 43+1168 p. O. \$10.

This exhaustive work was undertaken by Dr. Richardson, the librarian of the Princeton University Library, while chairman of the co-operative committee of the American Library Association, in answer to the numerous appeals made to the committee for such an index. The method of the work is the famous

Poole method, with new and helpful features, as described in the preface. It is in dictionary form, the subjects appearing in one alphabet, with authors and short titles of articles under each subject, alphabetically arranged by author. Subjects are briefly defined, and good encyclopædia reference indicated, so that the reader may have the benefit of general information on every subject contained in the index. References to periodicals are brief but clear, and differ from references in the Poole index, in that they give final as well as initial paging of articles. The encyclopædia references add greatly to the bibliographical value of the work. The definitions appear in some instances almost a superfluity. The desirability of defining vague and disputed theological terms such as "Humanism," "Responsibility," etc., is unquestionable; but to find "Carriages" defined as "vehicles for transportation," "Friday" as the "sixth day in the week," "Drama" as "writings intended for acting" seems unnecessary.

The subjects are selected with discrimination. This is especially satisfactory, as there are but few cross-references used. It is almost to be regretted that the example of the A. L. A. "Subject heading list" use of cross-references has not been followed. In case of entries under such subjects as "Madonna," and "Mary, Virgin;" or under "Numismatics" and "Coin," it seems as though information might have been given in full under the preferable heading, with references from the other, or if use of duplicate headings were preferred that references should have been made between. In comprehensiveness and carefulness the work is remarkable; it is also commendable in that it has good print, much information in small space, arrangement that is untiring to the eyes, and lightness in comparison to size.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*California Libraries, News Notes*, for April contains an article, "The deposit station, branch reading room, branch library, as they exist at present in California;" "A brief sketch of the development of country libraries in the United States," and a "Reading list on the extension of the public library, with notes," and besides the usual department California libraries, with its full and careful information regarding library activities in California, there is a brief account of the annual meeting of the California Library Association, the full proceedings of which will be printed in the Handbook of the association, now in the course of preparation.

*Library Assistant*, April, contains an article, "The principles of library organization," by James D. Stewart, and gives a brief account of the inaugural meeting of the South Wales Branch of the Library Assistants' Association.

*Library Association Record*, April, contains articles on "English and Scottish heraldry on books," by Cyril Davenport; "How the rate limit affects the public libraries of the smaller towns," by W. J. Willcock, and "Some difficulties in the selection of scientific and technical books," by Ernest A. Savage. In Mr. Savage's paper a serious modern library problem is considered in a suggestive and interesting manner.

*Library World*, March, contains "The classification of the form classes: some considerations and a plea," signed Utilitarian; "A catalogue of incunabula," by R. A. Peddie; "To popularize reference libraries: postscript," by Arthur J. Hawkes; also a helpful article, "Subject indexes," by The H. W. Wilson Company, of Minneapolis. The April number has an article, "A librarian's visit to Belgium," by James Duff Brown, whose lecture on English library work was the occasion for his visit here described; another installment of "The sheaf catalogue," by James Douglas Stewart; a description of the Sunderland Public Libraries, and a note of the new venture in English library periodical literature, the establishment of a new bulletin or magazine for branch library associations on the behalf of the Northwestern Branch of the Library Association called the *Branch Library Association Bulletin*. It is quoted that this venture is designed as "the measure of condemnation of the *L. A. Record*, a condemnation which will take the severest possible form."

*New York Libraries*, April, contains "The New York State Library in its relations to the libraries of the state," by F. L. Tolman, in which the character of the collection in the reference and loan section of the library is described and the methods for circulating them among the smaller libraries of the state; "Province of the travelling library, as a part of the state library system," by Grace L. Beveridge, in which the usefulness of the travelling library is considered first in its relation to the public library and then to the individual; "Educational needs of hamlets," by Frank A. Hutchins; "Pay duplicate collections," by Corinne Bacon, and "The small library and the fiction problem," by Frank Stuhlman, complete the contributed articles in this number. Note is made of the New York State Library Association meeting to be held at Lake George, September 21-28, and detailed announcement will be made in the July number.

*Public Libraries*, May, contains "Literary journalism in theory and practice," by Frederic C. Brown, of the *Nation*, read at the Atlantic City meeting; the second and last installment of Mr. Koopman's article "Lest we forget," which is a refreshing proof that librarians are not always without love and knowledge of books, of the lack of which they have been so fre-

quently accused; and also the conclusion of "Some book-buying and other library problems," by Purd B. Wright, librarian of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library.

*Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires*, February, contains a paper that is an abstract of a report by Dr. G. Fritz, municipal librarian at Charlottenburg, on public libraries in Germany. The outlook for the library movement in Germany is encouraging, as nearly all the important towns are obtaining separate buildings for public libraries.

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, January-February, contains articles on the new building for the Royal Library, Berlin, by P. Schwenke; on Francisco Patricio and his collection of Greek mss. in the Escorial Library, by E. Jacobs; and on the loan of mss. at the Marcian Library, Venice, between 1474 and 1527. The article on the new Royal Library gives an interesting description of the plans of the building. The March number contains an article entitled "Bericht über die Kommission für den gesamt-katalog der wiegendrucke," by K. Haebler; an abstract of this report is given elsewhere in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

*Bogsamlingsbladet*, the Danish quarterly, for March, has an article by N. Larsen on children's libraries, a plea by J. Grönborg for the publication in Danish of a series of popular biographies of prominent men in science, literature and politics. A. S. Steenberg, Horsens, continues his news from the library field in foreign countries and there are several good book reviews.

*Folkebiblioteksbladet*, the Swedish quarterly, January-March, has an article by Miss Valfried Palmgren on the American library movement during the last few decades; an article on an attempt to inaugurate traveling museums in Sweden and also one on an attempt to imitate the idea of university settlements in Gothenburg. The rest of the number is given up to reviews and news from the field.

*For Folke-og Barneboksamlinger*, the Norwegian quarterly, for February contains an article on "What to read," by J. J. Jansen, a biographical sketch of the meritorious chief of the Public Library of Bergen, Miss Valborg Platon and an article by the editor, Mr. Fischer, on travelling libraries, besides news from the field and numerous book reviews.

*Przegląd Biblioteczny*, v. 1, no. 1, 1908, contains several articles on the Society of the Public Library in Warsaw; an article on "The book and the library," by St. Krzeminski, "The scientific library in Warsaw (1890-1906)"; "The library of the Royal University in Warsaw, 1817-1831," by Dr. J. Bielinski; "The Cloisters' libraries in Poland," by L. Krzywicki.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Atlantic City (N. J.) F. P. L.* (6th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1907.) Added, 2543; total 14,700. Issued, home use, 119,389 (fict., 69,190). New registration 1304. Receipts, \$12,293.31; expenses, \$12,393.31 (salaries, \$5156.68; books, \$2541.44; rebinding, \$738.27; light, \$610.08; printing and stationery, \$161.50).

The work of the library has developed in every department. The reference medical collection has been cataloged and enlarged and meetings of the medical society have been held in the club room connected with the medical library. A department of historical books has been begun which at present includes books on New Jersey history and a few on Pennsylvania history. A list of these books is included in the report. The evening work has become so heavy in the last year that two assistants are on duty Monday and Saturday nights. In November the circulation was 11,209 volumes, the largest month in the history of the library.

"The growth of the work with the children has been very satisfactory; 623 new readers' cards have been taken out of this department during the year. A blank has been adopted requiring the parent's signature before the child's request for membership is granted. The circulation from the children's room has been 36,940 volumes. Because of the enlargement of the work it has been necessary to make changes in the room. The teachers come to the library in larger numbers each year and ask for help along more lines. It is through their influence that many pupils are learning to use the library. The collection of mounted pictures for school use has been used largely this year, 862 of the pictures being taken out. As more pictures and more subjects are added this department supplies the wants of many more teachers."

The experiment begun in 1906 of buying books in library bindings was continued through last year and has been proved satisfactory. The record of borrowers was revised in August and all cards which have not been used for more than two years were withdrawn. Instead of the re-registration required in many libraries the device of stamping "in use, 1907" on all live cards has been used. The death of Rev. Allen H. Brown was a great loss to the library, as his generosity and interest had contributed much towards its success.

*Auburn (Me.) P. L.* (17th rpt.) Added, 1005; total, 15,392. Issued, home use, 46,806 (juvenile, 29 per cent.; adult, fiction, 59 per cent.). New registration, 621 (2600 used cards during year); total number of borrowers, 3902. Expenses, \$3060.82 (salaries, including janitor, \$1340.55).

The records show a marked increase in the use of books of history and travel. The children have selected more non-fiction in all

classes than has been usual. Of the books placed on open shelves in the delivery room and in the children's room, nearly every one has been selected for home use. These collections are kept constantly changing. In this library, it has been found satisfactory to keep a constantly changing small collection of books in the children's room rather than to place all the juvenile books there. The library keeps in close touch with all the school work.

*Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L.* (11th rpt., 1907.) Added, 32,548; total, 247,595 (2433 duplicate coll.). Issued, home use, 1,277,751 (fict., 631 per cent.). New registration, 22,492; cards in force, 68,779. Receipts, \$94,785.82; expenditures, \$94,785.82; (salaries, \$47,549.18, of this \$41,406.96 library employees, \$6,142.22 building employees; books, \$16,339.57; binding, \$7409.22; fuel, \$3095.67; light, \$3279.95.).

Mr. Brown's report shows the increasing usefulness and popularity of the library. The amount of the 1905-06 appropriation was increased last year by \$8000, the added sum to be used in making necessary repairs and purchasing needed furniture. With this sum most of the larger rooms have been decorated, the roofs repaired, and the brick and stone work pointed. To accommodate increases in the collection new stacks were built in the Reference Room, upon which the periodical literature has been placed. The large circulation of the library demands the establishment of branches for distributing books in sections distant from the library center and the library has not sufficient branches to meet this demand.

The open shelf room has proved itself an unqualified success, and even should the present large percentage of loss continue the room would justify itself by the added stimulus and pleasure that it has given. The circulation last year was 275,159, an increase of 10,500 over 1906 and averaging 12 issues for every book in the collection. In the circulation department the introduction of a request window, through which all requests are handed to the attendants, has proved a valuable change.

"The total number of books drawn from the children's room for the year is 136,196 and in addition to this it has supplied the stations with about 6000 books. The fiction circulated is 55 per cent. Effective as this department is, it could be made much more so were it possible to give to it the books and the service it calls for. About an average of 70 children enjoy the weekly story hour—about two-thirds of them being street boys."

The number of class room libraries placed in the grammar schools was 721. In these libraries the circulation was 363,979.

The number of traveling libraries sent out during 1907 was 155 with 6943 books, circulation of which was 18,447, but the usefulness of these libraries cannot be measured by statistics. "Our being able to meet so large a demand was by our having selected from the

stack many idle duplicates of books, the demand for which had fallen off in the main library. Sending these books to distant parts of the city brought them into active circulation, where they were highly appreciated and enjoyed. The owners of one large factory using books of this kind were so much pleased with the result that the management has decided to purchase a library of its own and to place it in a special room fitted for the purpose. We have co-operated with them in making a list of 500 books which we believe best fitted to the readers who are to use it."

The circulation of books through the seven library stations was 41,491, an increase of 6020. Special note is made of the gift of the library of the Deutsche Jungmaenner Gesellschaft "for the encouragement of the reading the German language." Mr. Brown expresses in his report his regret at the death of Mr. Joseph P. Dudley, president of the board of trustees. Mr. Dudley had given to the library continuous and devoted service since its organization in 1897.

*Cambridge (Mass.) P. L.* The 50th anniversary of the library was observed on the evening of April 1 with fitting exercises. Col. T. W. Higginson was the speaker of the evening.

*Chelsea (Mass.) Fitz P. L.* The library building, valued at \$40,000, was destroyed by the fire which swept the town April 12.

*Chicago (Ill.) John Crerar L.* (13th rpt., 1907.) Added, 18,557, of which 3870 were gifts; total, 215,144. Estimated total use of library, 328,000 v. and periodicals. Total number of visitors, 109,677 (daily average 351, an increase of nine per cent over 1906). Receipts, \$346,626.80; expenses, \$61,846.33 (salaries, \$46,656.09; books, \$22,901.40; buildings and grounds, \$12,181.12).

The library's report for 1907 is presented as usual in an attractive pamphlet, showing careful printing and editing and is a record of extensive and wisely administered work. The library has suffered through the death of Albert Keep on May 11, one of the original members of the board, named by Mr. Crerar, and also by the death of Dr. Nicholas Senn, whose large and valuable library devoted chiefly to history and medicine, was given by him to the Newberry Library whence it was afterwards transferred to the John Crerar Library as being more appropriate to the character of its collection. It forms a part of the Department of Medical Sciences, and is now shelved in the room known as the Senn room, in honor of Dr. Senn. Many of the books have been classified and shelf-listed and the work will be continued as rapidly as possible. The development of this medical department by regular purchases of new books will now receive the same attention as that of the older departments of the library, also "the routine of the department has been brought into



agreement with that of the main library. The use of books in the Senn room is without formality, as is also that of the current periodicals; the other books are drawn through the delivery desk; persons engaged in special research are admitted to the stacks." Books and pamphlets on medical subjects in the main library have been added to the Department of Medical Sciences and the table of library statistics altered to correspond. Among changes in the routine work of the library, perhaps the most important has been "the adoption of a more flexible schedule of hours for the day staff. A total of 42 hours a week is now required, excepting holidays and the summer vacation. Those who are not engaged in the immediate service of the readers may vary their hours from month to month, within certain limits. This privilege, together with the actual lessening of the total time required, has made the conditions of service less irksome without seriously affecting its efficiency."

The work of the cataloging staff shows a substantial increase over that for 1906, but the transfer of the Department of Medical Sciences involves much recataloging, and there is need for an increase in the cataloging staff. Hitherto the number of cards added to the catalog has been obtained by measurement, but as this method grows more difficult and less accurate as the number of cards in the catalog increases, an actual count will be taken hereafter; 22,000 cards have been added to the classed catalog which now contains some 81,400 titles on 212,000 cards; 20,600 cards have been filed in the author catalog, 938 guides and 3490 cards have been added to the subject index. "Advantage has been taken of the analytical cards of the Library of Congress for government publications, both federal and state, to form an index which is intended to refer special students to valuable sources of information without overloading the main catalog."

The library has published during the year a list of books exhibited Dec. 30, 1907-Jan. 4, 1908, also a handbook which is a revision of a sketch prepared by the librarian and published in 1905 in the Chicago Library Club's *Libraries of Chicago*. "The transfer of so many medical periodicals from the Newberry Library, and especially from its building, makes a revised edition of the "List of serials in public libraries of Chicago" a necessity. If the directors approve this will be undertaken in 1908, and the second edition of the List of books in the reading room, already authorized, will be issued as soon as possible."

*Dayton (O.) P. L.* (47th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1907.) Added, 4668 (gifts, 329); total, 72,454. Issued, home use, 218,488 (non-fict., 46 per cent.) New cards issued, 2846; total cardholders, 28,951. Receipts, \$23,516.25; expenses, \$20,910.00 (salaries, \$9287.38; books and periodicals, \$5539.73; binding, \$1582.50; fuel and light, \$883.35; care of library and

museum, \$1314.27; betterment and repair, \$551.74).

The circulation shows an increase of 6787 over that of last year and is the largest in the history of the library. "During the year 5029 people either enrolled for the first time or renewed their two-year cards. Among the new patrons whom the library has attracted, the children have led, and among the men the artisans have come in largest numbers, especially from the machine shops. Nearly 5000 pupils in the city schools have library cards; 224 teachers made use of their special teachers' cards during the year, and 265 special students, both of these unusual numbers. Only 18 residents of the county outside the city limits took advantage of their privilege of drawing books from the library at the annual fee of three dollars." The accessioning, classifying and cataloging of 5554 v. has been entirely completed during the year, besides revision of classification in special subjects, and a new catalog of children's books opened in the children's room. Miss Esther Crawford, the former head of the cataloging department, visited the library in connection with her work as editor of the A. L. A. List of subject headings, and the visit proved of benefit to the cataloging work of the library.

The circulation from the branches was somewhat smaller this year, probably because only a few books could be bought for the branches. "Deposits of small collections of books, amounting during the year to from 16 to 200 volumes each have been allowed to two high schools, six factories, a colored club, a home library, the Hungarian colony on the west side of the city, and to a branch of the W. C. A. and the employed boy's school at the Y. M. C. A. At the factories receiving these deposits are girls' clubs, and much good work has been done in this connection by the library."

Among the lists and bulletins published by the library, perhaps the most interesting are the 1800 copies of a "List of books for men in shops" issued in May and already described in the March number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. A new bulletin board, called the technical literature bulletin, has been designed, and here will be exhibited the shop bulletins, which will be issued to supplement the "Shop list."

*East Orange (N. J.) F. P. L.* (5th rpt., 1907.) Added, 903; total, 23,227. Issued, home use, 159,920 (juv. 21,942). New registration, 1762; total registration, 12,288. Receipts, \$12,060.39; expenses, \$12,060.39.

"A marked advance has been made this year in the detail organization of the library. The cataloging of the collection has been brought up to date, the card shelf-list has been completed, the card catalog is under revision, to make the resources of the library by subject more accessible, and the books in foreign languages have been grouped and listed for convenient reference. A tabulated summary of the whole library by classes has been pre-



pared." Mr. Carnegie's promised gift of \$20,000 for two branch library buildings has been increased to \$39,000 for three buildings, and the city has accepted the gift, promising to furnish the sites and 10 per cent. for maintenance. The library was visited during last spring by the Pratt Institute Library School, the New York State Library School, and the New York Public Library apprentice class. A new plan has been adopted for the collections sent to the fire engine houses, by which 10 instead of 40 books are selected and these 10 are changed every month or oftener. The plan used in the Greenfield (Mass.) Library of charging any number of non-fiction books to the reader's number has been adopted; by this method the dating slip and book-card are stamped and the borrower's number written on the book-card as usual, but no record is made on the reader's card, and a cross in pencil is marked after the date of issue on the dating slip. This method eliminates all discharging of the book when returned.

*Greenfield (Mass.) P. L.* (27th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1908.) Added, 1025; total, 18,950. Issued, home use 51,368 (increase of 6 per cent. over last year; fict., 64 per cent.). New registration, 1161; total cards in use 3281. Receipts \$3356.43; expenses \$3240.98 (books and periodicals, \$1173.80; salaries, \$1371.76; binding, \$246.10).

"The improvement in the library binding furnished during the past year has been very marked. The excellent quality of the binding done by Cedric Chivers is well known, and with the idea in mind that much rebinding of books might be saved, with the attendant loss of the books from circulation while being bound, it was decided this year to have as many as possible of the necessary replacements furnished by Mr. Chivers in his binding." The library has received a good collection of music, the gift of a local music club. The children department shows a substantial increase in circulation, with a slight decrease in the proportion of fiction. The report includes list of papers and magazines in the reading room; and classified list of accessions to the library since Feb. 1, 1907.

*Hillsdale, Mich.* In the April LIBRARY JOURNAL note was made of the public library being established here under the direction of Mr. T. W. Koch. The name was unfortunately misquoted as Hillside, instead of Hillsdale.

*Junction City (Kan.). George Smith P. L.* The library was opened with appropriate ceremonies on March 17. The building and furnishing of the library cost \$40,000, and it was organized by Miss Marian R. Glenn, of the Pratt Institute Library School, 1907, who is the present librarian.

*Lancaster (Mass.) Town L.* (45th rpt.—year ending Feb. 1, 1908.) Added, 1112; total, 35,194. Issued, home use, 17,077. New registration, 590. Total resources, \$2684.38; expenses, \$2684.38 (salaries, \$681.90; books, \$1267.30; periodicals, \$155.55; binding, \$275.86).

The open shelf system has been put in practice for the entire library with the interesting result that in the circulation of children's books, the non-fiction has been more than doubled. The report includes a classified and author list of accessions of the year. The report on cemeteries included in the report shows no indication of influence upon the library.

*Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L.* A supply of pamphlets containing a list of books on socialism in the library was recently left on the delivery desk. The library had nothing to do with preparing or issuing the list which is a brief circular containing but 15 titles with prefatory remarks on this socialist movement and issued by the local Louisville Socialist Party. The circular is of interest as a proof of close connection of the library with the various interests of the community.

*Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L.* In connection with the American tuberculosis exhibition the librarian has prepared a list of books on tuberculosis, and Dr. Routzahn, the director of the exhibit, delivered a special lecture to the library staff, at the invitation of the librarian, which was helpful and suggestive, concerning the relations of the library to the public from the health and sanitary points of view, and also concerning specialized library work in civic and social topics.

*New York P. L.* The library has printed handsome placards—illustrated with a photograph of the new building—stating that the Muhlenberg branch at 209 West 23d street is prepared to give special attention to pupils in various specific grades and giving suggested topics for study in connection with the grade work.

—*Training class.* The Circulation Department has recently published a small pamphlet (15 p. O.) giving information as to entrance requirements and course of study required by the training class of the library.

*Oberlin (O.) College L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1907.) Added, 12,574 (7160 unbound). For home use 21,217 v. were drawn by 1351 persons. The library was open 307 days, with a total of 134,247 readers. Receipts, \$8555.65; expenses, \$6273.54 (salaries \$1916.62; binding \$694.43; purchase of books, \$3114.21).

Besides a number of important gifts, some valuable volumes have been obtained through exchanges. Many sets of periodicals have been completed during the year, 5051 bound volumes and 4632 pamphlets and unbound volumes have been cataloged.

*Ohio. Library legislation.* Two bills have been introduced into the Ohio Senate, by Hon. D. W. Crist, chairman of the library committee. The first provides for the appointment of a state board of library examiners and the examination of librarians. The library examiners are to be appointed by the state library commissioners, and are required to have had active experience in library work. The bill

will thus reserve to the library profession the authority of certification and it applies to public libraries in cities, which in Ohio include all incorporated places of 5000 or more inhabitants. While the certificates to be granted will be valid in any library of the state, the larger public libraries may provide for the issue of certificates of local validity through a local board.

The second bill is to provide for submitting the question of the maintenance of a free public library to the electors of a county. The petition must be signed by 20 per cent. of the voters of the county. If this bill becomes a law it will add the referendum to the existing county library law in Ohio.

*Oklahoma City Carnegie L.* (7th annual rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1907, written up from librarian's summary.) Added, 3117; total (exclusive of government pubs.), 10,557. Issued, home use, 56,097 (9313 increase over last year). New registration, 1549; total registration, 9146. Expenses, \$5478.13 (for books and periodicals, \$1861.24).

The year has been a satisfactory one and shows growth in all departments.

*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L.* The library has issued a leaflet "Publication now in print, April, 1908."

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* The new branch of the library to be established in the Russian quarter of the city will receive the name of the Frederick M. Crunden branch, in honor of Mr. Crunden, librarian.

*Westborough (Mass.) Town L.* (Rpt., 1907.) Added, 466; total, 16,559. Issued, home use, 29,657. New registration, 150; total registration, 1951. Receipts, \$1,984.15. Expenses, \$1984.15 (salaries \$746.66, binding and repair of books, \$99.80; printing, \$29.50; lighting, \$137.60).

The new building has been completed independent of furnishings, and it is hoped that it will be furnished and ready for opening early in May. The building has cost \$34,000, \$30,000 of which was paid by the town and the added 4000 was paid by Messrs. Henry and Walker, members of the board of trustees. The expense of furnishing will be covered, it is hoped by donations for that purpose. "Since the middle of October the circulating department has been closed to the public three days of the week, and the reading room, all of the time, in order to give time and space for recataloging the entire library preparatory to its removal to the new building."

*Westport (Conn.) Jesup Memorial L.* The new library, the gift of the late Morris K. Jesup, of New York, in memory of his parents, was formally dedicated and presented to the town April 12. It is said that the library cost about \$75,000.

*Canada. Reading Camp Association.* The seventh annual report of the Reading Camp Association is a record of increased efficiency in the work of carrying into the lumbering, mining, railway construction and fishing camps of Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba some knowledge of literature and ideas of self-culture. It is work among a rough and heavily burdened class of people and should find a field of opportunity for fine work. It is interesting to note that with the exception of a grant of \$1000 from Ontario and \$100 from Manitoba the work is supported entirely by private contributions.

The report would indicate a spirit of endeavor and enterprise on the part of Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick the superintendent and the young university students who are his assistants.

The work is strictly undenominational and reaches men of various nationalities. "An attempt was made to supply literature in all the languages spoken, and this was greatly appreciated by the foreigners. Galicians, Swedes and Germans were especially reached in this way, and the newly arrived immigrants from the British Isles were also attracted to the reading tents by the constant supply of current literature from the old countries. Much progress was made by many of the foreigners in the study of the English language, and special lectures on the geography of Canada and agriculture were given by different students to intending settlers from the British Isles."

#### FOREIGN

*East Ham, Eng.* The new Carnegie library building, erected close to the Town Hall, was declared open on March 26. The building is said to have cost £10,000.

*Essen, Prussia. Krupp L.* The fifth report of the *Kruppsche Bücherhalle*, covering the years 1904-07, records continued progress. The number of cards in use has increased from 9864 in 1904 to 13,936 in 1907, and the number of books circulated from 282,391 to 406,602 in the same period. Of the last number, 217,573 are credited to *belles lettres* and 89,398 to juveniles. Besides the books, 98,000 single numbers of periodicals were circulated in 1906-07.

The number of card-holders is three times as great, and that of books circulated five times as great, as in the first year of the library's existence. The number of volumes now in the library is 54,774. There are five delivery stations, at which small collections of much used books are kept, which are withdrawn and changed when the demand is no longer sufficient.

Great increase in use has made great demands on space and assistants. In order to save time during "rush" hours, provisional cards were given the readers at the discharg-

ing counter, and the books were laid aside to be checked later on. While the public was satisfied to be thus quickly served, it is admitted that such service accelerated to the highest degree makes it increasingly difficult to pay attention, and give detailed information, to the individual visitor. The plan of permitting several books to be taken on one card has pleased the public and assistants alike, making fewer trips to the library necessary for the former, and diminishing the labor of charging and discharging for the latter. It is noted that books circulate on an average of 120 times before they are withdrawn, and even then they are in a condition in which they would perhaps continue to circulate for some time in many another library. "Keeping the books as clean as possible accustoms the public to cleanliness." Out of 406,602 volumes circulated, 102 had to be replaced by readers. In eight years, out of 2,087,487 volumes circulated, only 30 were lost.

A gratifying increase of readers among the young men is recorded, and the use of the library "remains a pleasing picture of uniformly and quietly progressing development."

The characteristic features of the operation of this library, already described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (October, 1906), are detailed systematization of the work and the greatest possible freedom from restrictions for the readers. And we may well watch with interest the growth of this progressive and liberally conducted institution, which may have its lesson for some of us, though inspired by American models.

*Manchester (Eng.) John Rylands L.* By the will of the late Mrs. Rylands the library receives a bequest of \$1,000,000. It is stated that during her lifetime Mrs. Rylands spent \$7,500,000 on the library, which was established as a memorial to her husband.

*Taunton, Eng.* Second report, 1907 (from *The Library World*, March, 1908). Issues, 65,265, or an increase of 23,784 over preceding year. The issues in the Science and Art section show an increase of 100 per cent., and the Historical and Biographical section an increase of 98 per cent., while the fiction issues have decreased by 4 per cent. The figures show a steady growth of public interest in all departments. Initial steps towards the proposed extension of the institution have been taken. The committee have purchased land adjoining the present building for the sum of £250 and a sub-committee has been appointed to deal with the matter.

*Vancouver (B. C.) P. L.* The library has opened a reading room and "rest room" for the use of homeless men and strangers in the city. The city council granted \$100 for the purpose, and a room has been satisfactorily equipped in the basement of the building.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

BACKING-MACHINE for books, tablets, etc. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Oct. 15, 1907. 130:1947-48.) Sixteen claims are allowed for this machine.

BACKWARD RACES. Coffin, Ernest W. On the education of backward races. (*In the Pedagogical Seminary*. March, 1908. 15: 1-62.)

This article is followed by a bibliography of 78 titles.

BOOK-CLIP AND LEAF-SUPPORT. (Described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office, Nov. 19, 1907. 131:869.) il.

*Carpentry and Building*, February, 1908, contains an article which describes and illustrates in detail the Free Public Library building at Kearney, N. J.

MAKING OF A VILLAGE LIBRARY is the subject of an article in the *Nation* (London), Jan. 11, 1908, 2:529-530. The writer calls attention to the importance of a well selected library for a village, and discusses the main principles that ought to guide those who undertake to form such a library. A special plea is made for well written books of travel which the writer believes, next to fiction, have the greatest power of lifting people out of themselves. The first principle which is laid down in this article is that it should never be forgotten that people read books not that they have any conscious wish to "improve" their minds, but simply for human pleasure.

NEWSPAPER HOLDER. Described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office. March 31, 1908. 133:10-55. Illustrated.

SMALL LIBRARIES. Tilton, Edward L. The modern small library, concluded. (*In Inland Architect and News Record*, December, 1907. 50:72-73.)

Plans of a number of libraries are given.

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#### Gifts and Bequests

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*New Haven, Conn.* By the will of the late Mrs. H. B. Ives \$200,000 was given to the city for a new library building.

*New York P. L.* By the will of the late Mr. Clemence L. Stephens, a sum of \$5000 has been left to the New York Circulating Library for the Blind. As this library has been consolidated with the New York Public Library, the bequest will be received by the latter and will be used for the development of its Blind Department.

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* The architectural library owned by the late Edward L. Nick-

erson, of Providence, has been presented to the library.

*University of Chicago.* John D. Rockefeller has extended the time limit on the subscriptions to the Harper Memorial Library fund to Jan. 1, 1909, and the University of Chicago authorities now believe they can raise the desired sum of \$200,000 and secure Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$600,000 conditional upon that amount being obtained.

*University of Wisconsin L.* Mr. William English Walling, of New York City, has presented the library with the valuable library of rare German socialistic literature collected during a lifetime by Hermann Schluter, editor of the New York *Volkszeitung*. It is said to be the most complete library of German socialistic literature in existence.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS

##### March

(Increases in italics)

21. Alamosa, Colo.....	\$6,000
Calgary, Canada.....	50,000
Collinwood, Ohio.....	17,500
Dickinson, N. D.....	12,500
Ferndale, Calif.....	8,000
Guilford, Maine.....	5,000
Hampton, N. H.....	5,000
Harrisburg, Ill.....	105,000
Hope Town, So. Africa.....	£1,200
Woodgreen, London.....	569
Mitchell, Ont.....	\$4,000
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	20,000
Norcross, Ga.....	5,000
Peterborough, Ont.....	25,000
Racetstall, Eng.....	£921
Strathroy, Ont.....	\$7,500
Urbana, Ill.....	20,000

Total for U. S. and Canada:

13 new gifts for buildings.....	\$175,500
1 increase to previous gift.....	20,000

\$195,500

Total for United Kingdom and Colonies:

1 new gift for building.....	£6,000
2 increases to previous gifts.....	7,450

£13,450

Total for month:

14 new gifts,	
3 increases, comprising 14 bldgs.....	\$208,950

##### April

6. Accrington, Eng.....	£2,000
Lawrenceburg, Ky.....	\$5,000
Plymouth, Wis.....	5,600
Toronto Junction, Ont.....	20,000
Troy, Ala.....	10,000
Winnboro, Texas.....	10,000
Zanesville, Ohio.....	2,500
14. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	5,500
23. Aitkin, Minn.....	5,000
Americus, Ga.....	20,000
Baker City, Ore.....	7,500
Bartlesville, Okla.....	12,500
La Grange Township, Cass Co., Mich.....	10,000
Devil's Lake, N. D.....	12,500
Hokitika, N. Z.....	£500
Houghton, Mich.....	\$15,000
South Norwalk, Conn.....	20,000
Washington, Kan.....	5,000

Total for U. S. and Canada:

13 new gifts for buildings.....	\$150,600
3 increases to previous gifts.....	15,500

\$166,100

Total for United Kingdom and Colonies:

2 increases to previous gifts.....	\$12,500
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Total for month:

13 new gifts,	
5 increases, comprising 13 bldgs.....	\$178,600

## Librarians

BORRAJO, Edward Marto. Mr. Borrajo writes: "I notice that the index of the last volume of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has a reference to my death; the statement is not borne out by fact although it is, of course, an intelligent anticipation of events." As his letter is dated from London and not from a better world the evidence seems to be good that the indexer was in error and that Mr. Borrajo has only been translated to the position of librarian of Guildhall Library.

DANA, John Cotton, librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, sailed for Europe April 9 to purchase books and engravings for the library.

HINDSDALE, Miss Louise Graham, has resigned her position as librarian of Kingston (N. Y.) City Library to become chief of the circulating department of the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn.

HOPKINS, Miss Julia A., has resigned her position as librarian of the Madison (Wis.) Free Library. Miss Hopkins in her letter to the board of directors states that the reason for her resignation lies in the policy of administration as laid out by the board. A petition is being signed in the community against the acceptance of Miss Hopkins' resignation.

LEROSIGNOL, George F., has been appointed librarian of the Butte County Law Library at Oranville, Cal., to succeed Mr. Duncan McCallam, resigned.

LOWRY, Clyde, for a number of years state librarian of Arkansas, has tendered his resignation to enter into the practice of law in Argenta.

MERNA, Miss Margaret, for 33 years an attendant in the Cincinnati Public Library, died March 30. She had been in charge of the periodical desk since 1875.

MUMFORD, Miss Rosalie, assistant classifier in the University of Michigan Library, has resigned on account of ill health. At present she is travelling in the southwest.

STARKS, Samuel W., colored, state librarian of West Virginia, died recently. He was 42 years old and, beginning life as a poor boy, was educated in the public schools of Charleston. He was supreme chancellor of the colored Knights of Pythias and representatives from nearly every state in the union attended his funeral, the ceremonies of which were imposing.

VAUGHAN, Francis W., librarian of the Social Law Library at the Court House in Boston, died at Capri, Italy, April 2. He was 74 years of age and had held his position as librarian for 38 years. In 1853 he graduated from Harvard and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, but never practiced. He became civil assistant to Captain Andrew A. Hum-

phreys and Lieutenant Henry L. Abbott, U. S. engineers, in the preparation of their report on the Mississippi River and delta. As librarian Mr. Vaughan developed the library until it has become one of the best professional collections in the United States.

WYER, James Ingersoll, Jr., reference librarian of the New York State Library and vice-director of the state library school, has just been appointed to succeed Mr. Anderson as director of the New York State Library. Word of this appointment, which stands as an acknowledgment of Mr. Wyer's energetic and able service in the state library, is received as this issue goes to press.

### Cataloging and Classification

BAKER, Franklin T., compiler and editor. A bibliography of children's reading. Columbia University Press, N. Y., 1908. 71 p. O. 30 c. (*Teachers' College Record*, vol. 9, no. 2, March, 1908.)

The January number of *Teachers' College Record* presented the first part of this bibliography, already reviewed in the April number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The second part of this bibliography follows the same method as the first, and seems equally illogical. Under the use of the school library, it contains some rather interesting comments made by the pupils upon various books.

CINCINNATI (O.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Annual list of books added to the Public Library of Cincinnati, 1907. Cincinnati, 1908. 105 p. O.

A classified list.

—Library leaflet no. 79, January-February, 1908. New books added to the Public Library of Cincinnati. 39 p. O.

DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 19 of books added to the Public Library of Detroit, Mich., in 1907. Detroit, Conover Press, 1908. 416 p. O.

An author, subject and title list, with subdivisions under important subjects; dictionary form.

GRAND RAPIDS (MICH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Annual bulletin, no. 2: Books added to the main (Ryerson) library from December, 1906, to December, 1907. (Annual bulletin no. 2, cumulated from vol. 3 of the monthly bulletins.) Grand Rapids, 1908. 83 p. O.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Dramatic music; catalogue of full scores, comp. by O. G. T. Sonneck. Washington, 1908. 170 p. O.

NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. List of books added from Jan. 1, 1900, to Jan. 1, 1908. New Bedford, Mass., 1908. 305 p. O. 50 c.

Classified, according to the Dewey Decimal Classification.

PINGER, W. R. R. A list of first editions and other rare books in the Weinhold library. Berkeley (Cal.) 1907. 143 p. O. (University of California Library bulletin, no. 16.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Check list of United States public documents. Ed. 3.

Advance sheets of this edition have been issued covering publications of the Agriculture Department.

### Bibliography

BANCROFT, G: Howe, M. A. De W. The life and letters of George Bancroft. In 2 v. N. Y., Scribner, 1908. c. 7+294; 364 p. pors. O. cl., per set, \*\*\$4 net, boxed. Bibliography (11 p.).

BANKING AND MONEY. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to money and banking, in 2 pts. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, March, p. 192-228, April, 239-282.)

BELGIUM. Vander Haeghen (F.) and Vanden Berghe, R. *Bibliotheca belgica; bibliographie général des Pays-Bas*. V. 176-179. Gand, Vyt, 1907. In-16, 400 p. 8 fr.

BIBLE. Publications récentes sur l'Ecriture sainte et la littérature orientale. (*In Polybiblion*, partie littéraire, March, 1908.)

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. Proceedings and papers. v. 1, part 2, 1906-1907. New York, printed for the society, 1907. 107-234 p. O.

Contains officers and members of the Council and committees; also the proceedings of the fourth meeting at Narragansett Pier and of the fifth meeting at Providence. The papers include: A plea for an anatomical method in bibliography, by V. H. Paltsits; Bibliographical activities of historical societies of the United States, by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites; The need of a bibliography of American colonial newspapers, by C. S. Brigham; Plans for a union catalogue of American colonial laws by Theodore Lee Cole; Sciences, by W. Dawson Johnston; An international catalogue of the current lit-

crature of the social sciences, by Dr. E. C. Richardson; Bibliography of the social sciences in the Yale University Library, by Prof. J. C. Schwab; and notes on various bibliographies now completed or in the course of preparation, with suggestions for future desirable bibliographies. This volume displays the excellent technical qualities of the preceding volume, in type and paper, and careful editing.

CASTRO, A. de. *Curiosidades bibliográficas*; colección escogida de obras raras de amenidad y erudición con apuntes bibliográficos de diferentes autores. Madrid, Hemando, 1907. In-4, 24+557 p. 10 fr.

CONGESTION OF POPULATION. Brooklyn Public Library. Partial list of books in the Brooklyn Public Library on subjects connected with the exhibit of congestion of population in Greater New York. Brooklyn, 1908. 16 p. S.

This timely little pamphlet is of assured usefulness and is especially interesting to all who attended the congestion exhibition held recently in New York and Brooklyn. It is an excellent supplement to the list on the Welfare of children, published by the Brooklyn Public Library last year, and noted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

ELECTRICITY. Lynn (Mass.) Public Library. Books on electricity. 10 p. March, 1908.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL. Library of Congress. List of more recent works on federal control of commerce and corporations, comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. 16 p. O. Washington, 1907.

LAW AND GOVERNMENT IN DUTCH EAST INDIES. Government, administration, législation, droit et jurisprudence dans les Indes orientales néerlandaises depuis 1800. Nijhoff. The Hague, 1908. 76 p. O.

LIBRARY ECONOMY. New York State Library School. Brief list of useful books on library economy. A leaflet giving 29 selected titles.

MONEY AND FINANCE. Special list. (In Osterhout Free Library (Wilkes-Barré, (Pa.) *Bulletin*, April, 1908, p. 7-8.)

MONTAIGNE. Compayré, J. G. Montaigne, and education of the judgment. N. Y., Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1908. c. 9+138 p. por. D. (Pioneers in education ser.) cl., \*\*90 c. net. Bibliography (3 p.).

NERVOUS DISEASES. Bailcy, P. Diseases of the nervous system resulting from accident

and injury. 2d ed. N. Y., Appleton, 1908. c. 12+627 p. il. (partly col.) diagrs., 8°, cl., \$5; hf. leath., \$6. Bibliography (13 p.).

ORIENTAL LITERATURE. Publications récentes sur l'écriture Sainte et la littérature orientale. (In *Polybiblion*, partie littéraire, March, 1908.)

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN. References to publications relating to school attendance and the welfare of children. (In *Report of the Commissioner of Education* for the year ending June 30, 1906. v. 2, 1908, p. 1288.)

SERIAL PUBLICATIONS. Catalogo metodico degli scritti contenuti nelle pubblicazioni periodiche italiane e straniere. Pt. 1: Critical and biographical. 5th supplement: Library of the Chamber of Deputies. Rome. Chamber of Deputies, 1907. 8°. 37+400 p.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY. Chamberlain, A. H.: The conditions and tendencies of technical education in Germany. Syracuse, N. Y., C. W. Bardeen, 1908. c. 108 p. D. cl., 50 c. Bibliography (4 p.).

WATERWAYS. [Special reading list]. Waterways. (In Salem (Mass.) Public Library *Bulletin*, April, 1908, p. 47.)

## Library Calendar

### MAY

11. Pennsylvania L. A. Philadelphia.  
H. Josephine Widener Branch Free Library of Philadelphia.  
"The city beautiful," by Prof. L. W. Miller.
14. N. Y. L. C. Manhattan.  
Teachers' College. 3 p.m.  
"Work of the states for library advancement," by A. E. Bostwick.
- 14-15. Oklahoma L. A. Shawnee.
16. California L. A. Ninth District. Oreville.
20. Connecticut L. A. Rockville, Conn.  
Spring meeting. Public Library.
- 27-29. Michigan L. A. Cadillac.
30. California L. A. Fourth District. Visalia.

### JUNE

- 3-6. Mass. L. C. Pittsfield. Maplewood Hotel.
- 21-27. A. L. A. conference. Minnetonka.
22. Wisconsin L. A. Minnetonka.  
Annual meeting.  
President's address, Dr. G. W. Peckham.  
"The author from the librarian's point of view," by Miss Lucy L. Pleasants.  
"The library from the author's point of view," by Mrs. Myrtle Reed, McCullough.  
"The making of public opinion," by Dr. Shailer Mathews.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 6

THE rapid promotion of Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wyer and others of the younger men in the library field emphasizes afresh the demand for men and women of large executive ability and trained skill in the library profession. Mr. Anderson was recalled from retirement in the private business field to library work, at the urgent insistence of those who appreciated the importance of his relation to the profession. Mr. Wyer has risen rapidly, step by step, from one field of usefulness to another. There are to-day several vacant places of first rank, or next to first rank, to be filled, without just the people in sight to fill them, for in many cases those who would naturally be selected, or who have, in fact, been selected, are too well placed to be tempted from their present fields. In the middle and lower ranks of assistant librarians, catalogers, etc., there is, in general, more demand than there is supply of the right material. All this means that the library profession is a safe one to enter and for some years to come the demand is likely to outrun the supply. Many of the men and women prominent in this field are graduates of library school classes within a few years past and probably no professional school has been more successful than the library school in finding a place for its graduates promptly upon their graduation. To the college man or woman of good ability, interested in books and in a life-work of real usefulness and close touch with people, there can scarcely be a more inviting opportunity than that offered within the varied scope of library work.

AGAIN Mr. Carnegie has noted his appreciation of library workers by adding to his pension list one who is to-day the dean of the library profession, Mr. John Edmands, of Philadelphia, whose portrait makes the frontispiece in this issue. With the death of Justin Winsor, W. F. Poole and Charles A. Cutter, the leaders of the library profession a generation ago, it seemed as though a book of the past had been closed, but Mr.

Edmands, though he has retired from active work, is still a link with the men of that generation. A few years before young Winsor and young Cutter were in Harvard, young Edmands and young Poole were at Yale, and it is to Mr. Edmands, in fact, that we owe the genesis of the Periodical Index associated in the library mind with the name of Dr. Poole. Mr. Edmands, while a Yale student, printed a list, as many know, which was the precursor of the later enterprise, and possibly without this initiative Dr. Poole would not have entered upon his important undertaking. It is, therefore, to the gratification of all who know the library personnel that Mr. Edmands has thus been recognized, and the appreciation of his fellow-workers in the field was gratifyingly shown by the memorial in which a score of the elder members of the profession testified to his work and worth. Mr. Edmands, however, is not the only link with the library past at the time, when the American Library Association began to be. Mr. Samuel S. Green, who came a little later in the generation named and who has recently retired from his life-long active work in Worcester, was another participant in the Philadelphia conference and, indeed, of the younger men who participated in that first gathering or who were associate editors of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* in its beginning, a considerable proportion survive the wear and tear of thirty-three years.

THE decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court in what are known as the Macy cases are an important factor in the conflict between librarians and publishers regarding net prices. The pith of them is that the protection of prices cannot be based upon copyright law, by including under the copyright notice, as the Bobbs-Merrill Co. did in the case of "The castaway," a notice that the book may not be sold below the stated price; and that an agreement cannot be implied into a sale, in the case of copyrighted books by printing notices on billheads, in catalogs or otherwise in con-



nection with the publication, the latter being the question involved in the two suits. These decisions clarify the situation and make it evident that the methods of the American Publishers' Association can only have foundation in definite contract relation or in ordinary methods of conditional sale, not based on copyright law. How far this will modify the plan of the associated publishers remains to be seen, but the A. L. A. bookbuying committee is on the alert to take full advantage of the situation.

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THE Congressional session has closed without definite action on the copyright bills outside of the committee. The committee hearings have resulted in the entry in the House calendar of three bills from as many representatives of the Patents committee. These differ chiefly in their treatment of mechanical reproductions of the works of musical composers, in which libraries are as yet little interested, though the Free Public Library of Evanston, Ill., has made a beginning in including music rolls in its collection. The Currier bill proposes a term of 28 years with 28 years renewal, while the Sulzer and Washburn bills propose life and 42 years, as recommended by the Librarian of Congress. As to library privileges of importation, as in most other matters, the bills seem to be practically the same, except that the Sulzer and Washburn drafts still include the clause originally suggested by Mr. W. P. Cutter, but since opposed by Mr. Cutter and by the library interest generally, excepting from the importation privilege a foreign reprint of a book by an American author unless copies cannot be supplied by the American publisher or copyright proprietor. It was supposed that this clause would be dropped by the committees in view of the criticisms of the Treasury officials and the fact that neither authors nor publishers seemed desirous of its inclusion. The bills were re-entered during the last days of the session merely to have them in concrete shape for the next session, when this clause will doubtless have vigorous opposition from the A. L. A. representatives. A sub-committee from the Patents committees will consider these various drafts during the recess and be prepared to report at the next session.

ONE of the present problems of the day is simple bigness, and this is true in library work as elsewhere. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that we must organize our libraries so that all books are not to be found everywhere but that there shall be a gradation from the few great, comprehensive libraries down to the local libraries scattered throughout the country. Parallel with this, comes the equally serious problem of catalogs and of library machinery in general. The Institute Bibliographie de Brussels long ago proposed to solve this question by a repertory in one library of the treasures of other libraries. Its own collection now exceeds 10,000,000 cards, which in itself is proof of how soon even a card catalog outruns the possibilities of space. There must be not only co-operation but co-ordination, and the problems of co-ordination will probably take rank in the present generation as the problems of co-operation took rank in the library period now closing. Mr. Gould's paper is an interesting contribution to this question, which is becoming throughout library circles an important and live topic of immediate practical bearing.

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At a recent meeting of the New York Library Club, a lady speaker made a pleasant plea for the right of the reader to browse among books and presented a doleful picture of the ordinary library user waiting stolidly on hard benches for name or number to be called. The plea is welcome, but the picture is rather overdrawn. Throughout the New York library systems and in most libraries, particularly of the Carnegie pattern, ample provision is made for full access to the shelves, and, in many cases, for a select library, not only of reference books, but of literature at the instant command of the reader. Many of the criticisms of present library administrators are theoretical rather than practical, based on imagination rather than observation. The turnstile seems, perhaps, a repellent gateway into the library, but it may be really a necessary precaution to give the reader full liberty, once it is passed. Probably this misconception of the present attitude of librarians and libraries towards the reader will pass as there is a better understanding all around.

## THE WORK OF SOME STATES FOR LIBRARY ADVANCEMENT \*

By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chief Circulation Dept., N. Y. Public Library, and President American Library Association*

I HAVE taken the liberty to interpolate one little word in the title of the subject that has been assigned to me, which appeared to me somewhat too inclusive. I am not prepared to discuss exhaustively everything that has been done by each and all of the states of the Union for libraries. Possibly the very fact that such a task would be formidable, and the impossibility of attempting it without a period of preparation too long for a busy man to enter upon, may in themselves be eloquent of the extent and complexity of this aid. I shall confine myself to instances that have come recently under my personal observation, in the hope that these may prove to be sufficiently typical to make up for the lack of generality. It was my good fortune in the month of October last to be, within the short space of nine days, the guest of no less than seven state library associations, to whose meetings I was accredited as an official delegate of the American Library Association. The appointment of such a delegate had been made in the hope that it might serve to bind the state associations more closely to the national body—at any rate to remind them that such a body exists, although in the nature of things several years must elapse between its sessions in any one region of our vast country. If the delegate of the American Library Association noted any one fact more than another as an acquisition to his store of library knowledge gained through the observation and experience of these nine crowded days, it was that, in spite of the fact that our age is generally regarded as one of centralization, and that the establishment of A. L. A. headquarters and the issuing of an official bulletin are evidences that this tendency is at work in the library field—that in spite of this the greatest amount of progress, apart from that made by individual libraries,

is now due to action taken by the states—either by their governments or by their associated librarians. In a way, this is centralized action, but it is what may be called, perhaps, “local centralization.” This is quite in accordance with the genius of our American political institutions. We stand strongly for local control, but we recognize that carried too far this is anarchy, pure and simple. Our counties have not the functions of states, or our towns those of counties; nor have the corporations whose rights to control their own affairs are recognized, the functions of municipal bodies. We seem to be settling more and more on the state as the governmental unit that we shall select as the instrument to aid and control the progress of library development. The attention of the state associations was called, during the trip mentioned above, to the growing feeling on the part of many of those who have to do with the formation and management of national associations of workers or professional men, that a single central organization in such a country as the United States, can never be truly “national.” Many bodies are so in name, and in name only; they succeed in doing good local work, but never fulfil their original aims. It is only by affiliating with bodies that cover smaller units of territory or by dividing itself into local sections, or by holding frequent local conferences, or in some such way, that a so-called national body is able to come into close touch with all parts of the country. This state of things, I say, accords with our national genius and character. The Federal nature of our union is not only political, but is reflected in matters social, industrial, and educational. It is for this reason that what the states are doing for public libraries is so much more important than what can be done for them by the Federal government. Washington and its activities are always interesting and hold the at-

\*Read before the New York Library Club May 14, 1908.

tention because of their central situation, but in library work as in law-making or in school education, the local administrations of the states come nearer to our daily needs.

Library interests may be furthered in and by a state either through something done by the state government or by voluntary association or co-operation of the citizens. In the first category fall those things that are done by general or special legislation, by library commissions or by state educational institutions, including state libraries. In the second are the things accomplished by state library associations, by bodies such as the federated women's clubs, and by independent educational institutions recognized as of state importance.

To give examples, general legislation affecting libraries incidentally is illustrated by the university law, under which for many years our libraries here in New York obtained their grants of money from the city. Of special library legislation there are yearly examples that need not be specified. With the work done by library commissions in the states that are so fortunate as to possess them, we are all familiar—the stimulation of interest in libraries throughout the state, aid and advice given to the smaller localities in the establishment, organization and operation of libraries, the operation of library schools, especially of summer library classes for untrained librarians, the maintenance of library lectureships, the preparation and issuing of helpful lists of books, the publication of library magazines, the distribution of travelling libraries and in some cases, as in Iowa, of travelling collections of pictures; and the facilitating of book-exchanges among the libraries of the state. The commission may also, when state aid is given, disburse such aid and prescribe conditions for its bestowal, enforcing its requirements by adequate personal inspection; and it frequently collects and tabulates statistics of the libraries throughout the state.

The publication of library magazines alone has become a most important and helpful division of commission work, and it is interesting to see how many of these there are in the middle west alone. In January, 1902, the commissions of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin began the issue jointly of the

Library Commission *Bulletin*, a quarterly, which soon afterward split into *Library Notes and News*, a monthly published by the Minnesota commission, the *Iowa Library Quarterly* of the Iowa commission, and the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, a bi-monthly issued by the Wisconsin commission. This last-named body issues also a useful current-events index. Then there is the *Library Occurrent*, issued by the Indiana commission, and in the east we have the new library quarterly of our own state.

The Minnesota publication prints the proceedings of its state library association, and possibly this is done elsewhere, thus bringing the official and voluntary activities of the state into close contact. We may probably look forward to the time when every state will issue its own special message to its libraries. Some or all of these activities are carried on in states where there are no commissions, generally by other agencies under state auspices; or some of them may be carried on by voluntary associations of citizens. The library activities of state educational institutions, whether the state departments of public instruction or the state universities, may be classified along the same lines. Either of these may operate library schools; there is no reason why they should not send out travelling libraries. In New York, all work that is usually considered commission work is done by the division of educational extension of the state education department. The state library, besides serving as headquarters for these and other activities, may further library work throughout the state by free inter-library loans. Under the right kind of a librarian it may become a center of all that is stimulating and progressive, even where the state has been backward in library legislation or in formally organized aid for its libraries.

Among voluntary organizations, the first importance, of course, must be assigned to the state library associations, which have assumed in some parts of the United States almost an official status. Their chief function is to bring the librarians of the state together once or twice a year for professional conference and for social intercourse. In some states these annual or semi-annual meetings, especially when, in conjunction with other states they assume an inter-state complexion, are attended by librarians from far and wide,

as are the New York meeting in the autumn and the joint Pennsylvania and New Jersey meeting at Atlantic City in March, and they thus fill the place, in character of attendance, if not in organization, of local meetings of the A. L. A. It was in fact, as a recognition of this growing position and with a desire to encourage it, that the A. L. A. appointed a delegate to attend a considerable number of the state meetings in the middle west last autumn. But besides this function, state associations have also carried on at times much commission work, mostly in states where there existed no other machinery to carry it on and with a recognition of the desirability of handing such work over ultimately to the state. Thus, state associations have been active in the work of elementary library instruction, as in the library institutes held by the New York association and elsewhere, in library organization throughout the state, and in the suggestion and promotion of needed library legislation. In this last-named task many public-spirited associations not ostensibly connected with library work have often aided, and these have even taken up temporarily some phase of state library activity such as the distribution of travelling libraries.

We pass now from general considerations to the discussion of specific instances, which will be taken from regions presumably unfamiliar to most of you, as they were to me, personally, until the recent official visit.

At Omaha—the first stop—I found a western joint-state meeting, that of the Iowa and Nebraska associations. Some of the sessions were held in Omaha and some in Council Bluffs across the river, involving considerable travelling to and fro. Each association had its own headquarters in its own city, and the occasion might be described perhaps as separate meetings of the associations in adjacent cities with two or more joint sessions in one city or the other. This is a type of inter-state meeting with which we are unfamiliar in the East. It is as if instead of holding the usual Atlantic City meeting, the two associations should meet respectively in Camden and Philadelphia. Opinions seemed to differ regarding the success of the plan. Personally it seems to me that the Atlantic City type of meeting is preferable, although there was some talk of holding this year a precisely similar

meeting of the Missouri and Kansas associations in the two Kansas Cities. The meeting included a most interesting session for teachers held in the Carnegie library at South Omaha, the success of which may be gathered from the fact that the only complaint regarding it seemed to be lack of room for the teachers who flocked to it from both cities. This was a new idea to me in connection with a state or inter-state meeting and it appears worthy of imitation.

At the Kansas state meeting, at Newton, Kansas, I found several interesting questions. The effort to have a state library organizer authorized by the legislature had just failed and there was a general feeling of depression and set-back. In spite of this, however, the state association decided that it would undertake the work itself with such small resources as it could command, and therewith chose as organizer one of its own members, the busy librarian of a small city, who agreed to do the work in his off time. To support it the association had a few dollars in its treasury and a superb hope. It seems to me that the only thing I ever saw comparable to this was at last year's Yale-Princeton football game, when the Yale cheering-section, with no points made and a heavy score against them, rose cheerfully at the beginning of the second half and sang "No hope for Princeton." And as Yale that day plucked victory from the jaws of defeat, so I trust that the plucky Kansas Library Association may win out in its organizing work throughout the state in the face of the opposition and indifference of its state legislators. The meeting of the association was held at Newton—a point somewhat remote from the majority of Kansas libraries, in the hope of securing the attendance of librarians in that vicinity, who are usually unable to get to state meetings. This hope, so far as I could learn, was not fulfilled, and the lesson is hereby emphasized that it does not always pay to move the mountain to Mahomet, because he may refuse to climb it even when it reaches his neighborhood. Better is our own plan of selecting a fairly central locality for the annual state meeting, and taking care of distant points in other ways.

Kansas is anomalous in having a state commission that is restricted in its work to a

single phase—that of sending out travelling libraries. Its headquarters in the capitol at Topeka is an interesting place, and its system of flexible libraries appealed to me more than the New York plan of rigid collections—perhaps because it reminded me of our own system in the New York Public Library. The enlargement of the scope of this “Travelling Library Commission,” so that the first word of the title may become unnecessary, is of course greatly to be desired and will doubtless come in time.

The state of Missouri I found in the flush of triumph attending the successful organization of its newly-formed commission by the selection of a librarian as its secretary instead of a politician. We need an occasional incident of this kind to remind us that it is one thing to secure the legislation we want and another to see that it is not carried out on lines that we decidedly don't want. In this case the commission was fortunate in having as its chairman Mr. P. B. Wright, of St. Joseph, whose knowledge of the political situation in Missouri has given him opportunities, not usually possessed by a librarian, of defeating some of the plans for making his commission efficient politically rather than educationally. Mr. Wright's recently published report shows that the commission has begun its work with energy and that it will be carried on along the lines of successful commission work in other states.

The state meeting at Warrensburg was noteworthy as being held in a town where there is no public library and practically no library sentiment. It is the seat of the state normal school, where there is a good library and an energetic librarian, but the atmosphere here is that of a southern state, and except in the large cities the feeling that a public library is something that the people cannot do without is, as we know, not present in the South as we find it developed in some northern states—an additional reason for rejoicing in the creation and efficient organization of a Missouri library commission.

In Illinois, the delegate's next stop, there is an unfortunate lack of unity. Here, as in Indiana, the people are partly northern, partly southern in sentiment, but whereas in Indiana the northern library spirit has gained the upper hand in the state government, in

Illinois conditions and feelings vary much with locality, from the convictions and enthusiasm of New England and central New York down to comparative indifference and apathy. Hence the failure of all efforts hitherto to secure legislation for the creation of a library commission in the state and the necessity of carrying on many phases of library activity through private initiative, the Federation of Women's Clubs, for instance, whose state meeting the A. L. A. delegate was invited to attend, but was obliged to omit. Library instruction is taken care of by the state university, whose recent growth is one of the striking educational phenomena of the middle west. The position of the library school under Miss Sharp's headship was unquestioned. Its present head, Prof. Albert S. Wilson, has recently resigned, but I am convinced that it will continue to do good work, and this conviction, I am glad to affirm, is the result of some personal investigation.

In Indiana, the next stop, almost every phase of library work possible to a state is represented, although the instructional part of it is still in private hands. The library school, now a department of the Winona Technical Institute, is doing good work, though there seems to be doubt whether it is yet in its permanent relationship. Connection with some other educational institution, a separate endowment, or, better still, state support and affiliation with the work of the commission, may solve the problem. It may be noted that the tendency seems to be lately to emphasize the connection of library training with the academic and literary, rather than the technical side of education. The school once connected with Armour Institute is now a department of the University of Illinois. Those of Pratt and Drexel Institutes have little relation to the technical work of those schools, and even the class recently formed in the Girls' Technical High School in New York emphasizes, by the elementary character of its aims, the fact that to learn librarianship nowadays means more than to familiarize one's self with the mere formality of a technical routine. The meetings of the state association in Indianapolis were most interesting and instructive, and even the applause of the audience when the A. L. A. delegate, becoming confused, addressed it as the Ohio

Library Association, was a reassuring evidence of comity with a sister state.

The delegate's last visit was in Columbus, Ohio, where his official message was received by a large women's club in addition to the members of the state library association. Here, as elsewhere, there was abundant evidence of the interest of librarians throughout the state in their annual assembly and a strong presentment of the possibilities for future progress present in library co-operation. An interesting question, renewed, though not originally suggested, by this trip is that regarding the best relationship between the official library activities of the state and those carried on by the voluntary state associations of librarians. The printing of the proceedings of a state association in the magazine issued by a commission has been mentioned above. The relationship in this instance is close. But throughout the Union the division of labor is not now systematic and the bonds of connection are various. It is necessarily thus where in some states the official work has been thoroughly organized, while in others it does not exist. What will be the ideal relationship when we have settled down to stable equilibrium? Too close a connection is doubtless undesirable. No one wants to see the state association run year after year by an official clique. On the other hand, it would be unfortunate to have the state library officials hold aloof. Looking at it the other way about, it is certainly desirable that the librarians of a state, through their association, should interest themselves in the appointment of good state officials—state librarians and officers of commissions; but it would not be well, it seems to me, for it to become understood that these appointments were to be made, as a matter of course, at the dictation of the associations. Take, again, the question of library training. One good library school is doubtless enough for the needs of an average state. Is it best that this should be controlled directly by the state authorities, through the library commission, the education department, or the state library; or by the state university, if there be one; or by some other public or semi-public educational institution; or by a large public library; or quite independently? And if there is more than one library school in the state,

should the status of each be determined through any one of the agencies above named, or extra-officially by a committee of the state library association? This whole question leads up to the cognate one of the licensing of qualified librarians by the state, and is introduced here simply in order to show how much further the systematization of our state library activities must be carried, and is likely to proceed, in the future.

Without any discussion of preferences, the conviction may be here registered that the tendency is to lodge most of these powers in a state commission. The library commission is perhaps the most energetic and active of our present-day library bodies. It has been brought up as a reproach against modern methods of government, that our public business is being turned over almost wholly to commissions. This is undoubtedly true, but it is merely a phase of the specialization that is manifesting itself in all the arts and industries. A legislative or administrative body can no longer attend efficiently to all public business by itself, any more than a single physician can understand and apply the latest therapeutic methods, at once as a surgeon, an alienist, a dentist and a bacteriologist.

One of the most active bodies affiliated with the A. L. A. is the League of Library Commissions, through which the work of one state stimulates and reacts upon that of others. We may expect that the states will avail themselves more and more of this means of keeping in touch with each other—a means evidently cognate to conventions of governors and meetings of chiefs of police.

Altogether this round of visits tends to strengthen the conviction of the interesting but anonymous Englishman whose recent occasional letters to the *New York Sun* some of us have particularly enjoyed. He says that the interesting phenomenon of present development in this country, which he regards as distinctive above all things that have been suggested as characteristically American, is the fact of standardization—our increasing tendency to do things, over our vast extent of territory, in similar ways, and to view things from similar standpoints. This, he thinks, is going to make us more monotonous and less picturesque; but it will make us more powerful. This is obvious. A regi-

ment of men uniformed and armed alike is surely less picturesque than a ragtag and bobtail in nondescript garb with grandfather's muskets, but it is indisputably more effective. The writer gives our omnipresent commercial traveller the credit for effecting a large part of this standardization. Without withholding the meed of praise from our brother the drummer, may we not claim that the public library has been working in the same direction? The President has repeatedly said that what strikes him in going from one part of the country to another is not the differences but the essential likenesses of our people. Our English friend is sure that these likenesses are growing stronger. A great army of influences is at work on a basis of racial unity with our capacity for racial absorption, to effect this growing similarity, so far as it is physical. But to account for our intellectual similarity, which is certainly far greater than it was a score of years ago, we

must go to educational facts, and above all, it seems to me, to the institution that is influencing so strongly the education of our people after their school days are over, directing it into more intellectual channels instead of leaving it to the mercies of mere social and commercial contact.

And anything that can systematize and centralize, within proper territorial limits, the influences that have created and are maintaining interest and efficiency in libraries, is and will be no mean factor in upholding our country to the standard that we are all hoping and praying she may approximate in future years. This is why the work of our states for libraries is interesting and full of hope. A very little corner of it has been jotted down here, and the next delegate of the A. L. A. will have an opportunity to extend and supplement our official observation of it. Good luck to him and a successful trip!

## REGIONAL LIBRARIES

BY CHARLES H. GOULD, *Librarian McGill University Library, Montreal*

WE have all heard and I think must, as a rule, admit that there is a rather striking analogy on this continent between the development of the school and of the public library. Since the school came first its growth has gone further than that of the library. Hence, a comparison of the present position of each may prove suggestive to the librarian. It is a suggestion originally drawn from this source, that I wish to outline very briefly at this time.

Here it is: There now exist in the country, district schools and village libraries, academies and town libraries, colleges and great city libraries. Where is the library corresponding with the great university? Has it yet appeared? The university draws its staff and its students from the whole country, and even from beyond. On the one hand it conducts the most advanced research, and cherishes the ripest scholars; on the other, it reaches out towards the masses, by means of extension work. It also strives to meet various re-

quirements between these two extremes. Perhaps analogous operations are even now being conducted by certain libraries. Granting this, for the sake of argument it will yet be admitted that such institutions find themselves greatly hampered in their efforts. They have no such relations with, they fill no such place in regard to other libraries, as does the university towards the schools and colleges. In fact, the libraries of the country are to be regarded as separate units. They form no part of a system, for there exists no system of which they may form a part.

One more suggestion we may gather from the schools. In many instances it has been found desirable to consolidate district schools; to combine into a single, strong and efficient institution, several which had been struggling under conditions adverse to their success.

Yet, up to the present day, it seems to have been assumed that the growth of the library movement is synonymous with the freest possible establishment of independent libraries;



and this, too, without considering the precise locality of any one library, or that library's relation to the others nearest it.

As a result we have, to-day, a great number of small libraries; each duplicating, in the main, the collections of all the others, possessing but a few thousand titles in the aggregate, serving a limited district, and hampered more or less by want of funds.

Now this is no indictment of small libraries. On the contrary, we acknowledge gladly the excellent, often the superlatively excellent, work they are doing. Indeed, it should be said once for all, that nothing in the course of these remarks is intended as a reflection in any way upon any library whatever, or upon any class of libraries. We have to do at the moment with conditions, not with institutions. And the question is: Are these conditions susceptible of improvement? Is the immense total energy now expended on the libraries of this country being so applied as to produce the best possible results? Is there anywhere unnecessary and, therefore, unproductive and wasteful duplication of effort or of expenditure? Has not library development on this continent now reached a stage at which more thorough co-operation and co-ordination, perhaps, at times, even a certain degree of judicious concentration, would lead to results larger and more satisfactory than those which are now achieved? In fine, the library world has hitherto been occupied with the evolution of single libraries. Is not the twentieth century to see the welding of all these separate entities into one complete system?—a system in which each member, while preserving perfect independence as regards its individual management and interests, will yet stand in definite and mutually helpful relations to all other members. It is such an organization as this, that is suggested by a study of educational agencies; and the first, if not the only step demanded for its accomplishment, would seem to be the formation of libraries whose character is indicated to some small extent by the title chosen for this article.

Let us suppose, then, the whole continent to be divided into a few great regions, or districts, and that in each, after careful consultation and due consideration, a truly great library is developed out of existing resources,

or is established *de novo*. Each of these regional libraries would serve as a reservoir upon which all the libraries of its district might freely draw. They would co-operate unrestrictedly with each other in matters of exchange, loan, purchase of rare or particularly costly works. From each would radiate travelling libraries not to displace, but to supplement others in the same district or region, and each would be specially charged with the collection of all literature originating in, or relating to its own region. They would emulate the modern university not alone in extension work, *i.e.*, co-operation with smaller libraries, for regional libraries would naturally become the chief reference libraries and the chief resort of scholars in their respective spheres. It would seem equally reasonable that they should act as clearing houses, and on this account, as well as because of their size, they would materially help to dispose of, if they did not completely solve the vexed question as to storage of so-called "dead" books; because among them they could afford to receive and could employ to advantage very many works for which, in local libraries, the demand might appear to have ceased. These are a few only of the ways in which regional libraries could save waste of energy and promote efficiency. I say nothing as to the means to be adopted for maintaining them. Yet the difficulties on this score, though not slight, do not appear to be by any means insuperable.

The purpose of the present remarks is merely to submit that the library movement to-day needs co-ordinating, if it is to accomplish all the work it is really capable of doing. That such co-ordination may be effected by establishing regional libraries whose sphere of operations shall embrace the entire continent; which shall therefore be international in scope, shall be each the center of a great district, shall each help primarily the libraries of its own district, but co-operate with, and stand in a definite relation to all the others.

Where should such an effort as this be initiated, if not on the continent of America, with its vast distances, its already great library resources, and with destinies controlled by peoples claiming community of origin, of language and of ideals.

## UNIVERSITY BRANCH LIBRARIES\*

By WILLARD AUSTEN, *Reference Librarian, Cornell University Library*

A UNIVERSITY library in common with every other large collection of books having 100,000 or more titles may be grouped in two main divisions: A few thousand volumes that are in constant use and the remainder which are wanted less often, some of which may not be used once in ten years. It is this second group that President Eliot advocated relegating to some less accessible place than the library stacks in his well-known suggestion to make room for books in Harvard library. The difficulty of telling what books can be counted on as not being in the demand of tomorrow makes it impossible to put any books out of reasonably ready access.

Books in a large library then may be roughly grouped into these two classes, those much used and those little used. It is self-evident to all practical librarians that the smaller groups should be placed just as convenient to the user as possible, even to the extent of taking chances on their being carried away for home use without incumbering the charging records; and every facility adopted for their ready use. The other group, but seldom wanted, may be kept where a little longer time may be necessary to bring them when wanted, although it would be a mistake to delay this service by too great a distance or any lack of systematic orderly arrangement.

Here then we have the foundation for the two groups, *i.e.*, the open shelves and the book stacks, that experience has proven to be the wisest division of books in a large library. The relative size of these two groups depends so much on the kind of books in the library, the kind of readers frequenting the library, and the kind of use made of the books, that every library must be a law unto itself in the matter of free access and closed shelves.

Corresponding to this grouping of the books the users of a library may be divided into two classes, (1) the general reader, (2) the spe-

cialist. Not that you can label one reader a specialist and another a general reader, any more easily than you can tell what books to relegate to the limbo of unused books, but that all readers may be specialists when at work in a special field and all readers are general readers when using books outside their special work; the important distinction is that the specialist knows, or ought to know, or ought to think he knows, or at least ought to think he ought to know, the books in his own field and therefore can safely be given access to all materials in the library on his special subject; whereas the general reader has no need for anything but the latest authoritative work on the subjects that temporarily claim his attention, and these should be placed before him in the most accessible and attractive way. He would only be embarrassed, if not debauched, by riches if given access to all the materials on any subject.

The open shelf library, made up as it should be of a selected list of standard works on all subjects of general interests, serves to stimulate that class of readers, fortunately small in a university community, that does not know what books to read, has no definite desires and is for a time, at least, satisfied with something that looks attractive and interesting; and herein lies its greatest usefulness. The general reader who always has a list of reading ahead of him, and therefore has a definite demand when he goes to the library, depends less on the open shelf, except for the information regarding the new books.

Following this natural division of literary materials, segregated in accordance with the use made of it and the users, the fundamental principle is capable of extension to materials wanted at places other than the general library.

Modern methods and equipment of scientific laboratories, although so much more extensive than ever before known, has not eliminated the need for books. Not alone for the history

\* Read before the College and Reference Section at the Asheville Conference, 1907.

of the subject or an experiment are books needed, but for practical demonstration, that constitutes so large a part of laboratory practice. A book is often doing its greatest work when it lies open on the laboratory table directing the experimenter in his work and observation. It would greatly simplify matters if one or two books could be found that contained all, or a large part of such experiments or directions, but this cannot be. Such information is scattered, a formula in this volume, an experiment in that, until a considerable body of books may be in steady demand at one or another laboratory.

Herein lies the beginning of the university department library. Those pursuing the several branches of the humanities should be and usually are provided with laboratory facilities within the general library building, and these laboratories, or seminary rooms, as they are generally designated, do not complicate the problem of use, since the books are kept within the library building and are as easily accessible as if they were in the stacks.

The situation changes as soon as any body of books is removed from the library to a more remote place where they will serve the users better than in the general library, but under the usual system will be too remote for quick service in the main library.

The tendency of those interested chiefly in the use of books in some laboratory is to draw away from the main library all materials that theoretically may be wanted by some reader there. Like many things done theoretically this is a mistake. Experience shows that but a small per cent. of the materials theoretically needed are ever actually wanted, or at least so seldom wanted that it is no hardship to send to the general library for them. The question of space, the question of constant supervision, sooner or later convinces, even the theorist, that materials not constantly needed in laboratory work are in the way, add to the expense of care taking, and should be returned to the general storehouse until actually wanted.

The old department library is still on the basis that everything bought from a particular fund should be classed together and removed to the building where the department ordering such materials have their laboratories. In most instances no trained assistant,

working under the directions of the general library, is in charge, the books being in the care of a stenographer or some other untrained person. The general library has little connection with a collection thus removed, beyond making a periodic inventory to find out what books are missing or in need of repairs. Usually such books are cataloged in the general library and are therefore subject to calls at that place, but the reader often fails to get the book wanted either because he cannot take a trip to the department where the book is, or the department library may be closed at the time when the demand is made.

With a system of branch libraries on a properly organized plan the relation of such collections to the main library changes. When a collection ceases to be a department library and becomes a branch of the main library with all that such a change implies, a much more useful and economic system comes into play.

First, as regards the materials sent to any one branch. Only such as are constantly needed there should be removed from the main collection. A trial term may be necessary to find out whether the theorist who is sure a particular book will be in constant demand, or the practical man who is doubtful of its indispensability, may be necessary to determine this, but with proper records and a competent assistant the facts can be quickly determined. Such materials, unless they are of such character as to be useful only in connection with laboratory apparatus or wholly within the limited field of some one department, should be duplicates of works to be found also in the main collection. This duplication is comparatively simple in the case of single works, in a few volumes, since most libraries would need two or more copies of a work so important as to be in constant use in a laboratory. Even if several copies are needed for as many laboratories, if the greatest usefulness to the greatest number be the aim of a library, how much better to spend money in duplicating useful books than to buy single copies of many little-used books. The most difficult problem arises when a set of periodicals or society publications is in question. Such materials are usually too expensive to duplicate and too much needed by

investigators in several departments to allow any one laboratory to withdraw them permanently from the library. The need for such sets may be great enough to warrant duplicating of such expensive materials, but here again the record of actual use is the only reliable basis for decision. Books found to be in little or no demand at a branch should be promptly returned to the main storehouse.

Second. Although two or more departments may be housed in one building, but one branch library need be in any one building. In such a collection books of interest to the several departments are kept for consultation there, or for issue, to be used in the different laboratories within the building, in much the same way as books are issued in the main library for use in the several seminary rooms. Much the same system as must be used in libraries where seminaries and stacks are not inseparably connected, may serve well in this laboratory extension use.

Third. The relation between the branches should be much closer than any that has been known to me. It goes without saying that telephone communication is indispensable. The wants at either end of the line need to be quickly communicated. Messengers should always be available at the general library for the delivery of books specially needed at any branch or to bring from the branch any book specially needed at the main library.

Such a messenger system is of course open to a good deal of abuse. Many readers think they need a book very much, only to find when it is brought that it does not contain what is wanted, or that the book is not what it was thought to be. Careful inquiry, such as a librarian of experience well knows, will often reveal to the reader that the work asked for is not the one wanted, and herein lies the necessity of having a person with library experience in charge of branch libraries.

The details of cataloging, classification, etc., have been thoroughly discussed in regard to branch libraries of public libraries, and their experience and methods are to a large extent applicable to the university branch library problem.

Generally speaking, the branch library would be an open shelf library, and not so large that a full dictionary catalog is necessary. A shelf list with pretty full entries,

forming a classed catalog, indispensable for inventory purposes, would serve well all the needs for a catalog with so small a collection, if it be well classified and conveniently labelled. Librarians have so strenuously insisted on a catalog for every collection of books no matter how small, and have insisted so long, that the public has come to feel that they can't use a library, even an open-shelf library, without turning to the catalog first. It is time the readers were sent directly to the books, to get a first-hand acquaintance without the mediary of the catalog. The shelf list is easily made in duplicate at the time of the transfer of the books, and serve as a part of the charging record as well. If the branch library is so large that a catalog is necessary then the shelf list need not be duplicated, as the single copy will serve the needs at both the branch and the main library.

The intimate relation that should exist between the use of books in a branch library and in the main library makes it imperative that the supervision of all use be centralized in one department, otherwise a conflict of needs and interests cannot be readily adjusted. At all times it must be easily possible to know what books are removed from the general library to branch collections, to be able to determine whether the reader can best use a book in the branch or needs it in the general library, and to determine whether the use is such that several copies are needed to properly supply the demand. No department of a library would suffer a greater loss of efficiency, from a division among two or more heads, than the department of use.

To summarize. The greatest economy in administration comes from making the smallest number of books do the greatest amount of work, and this is best accomplished by being able to shift materials readily from where they are not needed to where the demand is felt most keenly. In this way all books not in active demand may be housed most economically in book stacks until the demand for them comes, when, with the least amount of delay, they may be sent where they are actually needed. This free interchange, accomplished with the least friction or loss of energy, has the same economic value in library administration that it has in any other branch of human activity.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC COPYING IN LIBRARIES \*

PROFESSOR KRUMBACHER, in his article on photography, from which these notes are abstracted, considers the subject in various relations and especially its use in philological studies, in the history of art and in historic research, and summarizes its three chief applications along these lines as being for textbooks, for the facsimile publication of history texts and for special private research. It is in the second application that the interest of librarians is first noted.

In this application of photography, facsimile reproduction of complete texts, credit should be given to the Paleographical Society of London for its pioneer work between 1873 and 1894, and to Librarian Hartwig of Halle, for proposing an international co-operation between the great libraries in regard to the publication of facsimiles of rare texts in their possession. As American libraries are likely to be by far the largest purchasers of such texts, it lies within their sphere to exercise an important influence on this matter, and Krumbacher cites the destruction of the Turin Library and the demand of American libraries for good facsimiles as giving a great impulse in this direction. He notes also the difficulties encountered by R. Stettiner in collecting from 13 different libraries the material for his great work on the Prudentius mss. (Berlin, 1905), most of which he produced in perfectly legible form in plates only 4 x 5 inches large.

The cheapening of such reproductions by reducing their size is also urged. As an instance Reinach's "Repertoire de la statuaire grecque et romaine," in four volumes, costing only 20 francs (\$3.80), is cited, and admirable specimens are given of the reduction of Greek mss. to one-half and one-third their linear size (or one-fourth to one-ninth of their area) without impairing their legibility.

Among the possibilities of price-reduction may be mentioned Sijthoff's "Oxford Plato," which costs, in leaves of 13 x 9 inches, \$100, while Obernetter, of Munich, could supply a thousand copies at one-tenth of this price if the size were reduced to 10½ x 6 inches.

In the consideration of photography as an aid to private research in libraries, Professor Krumbacher devotes some pages to a recital of the difficulty of borrowing from distant libraries manuscripts for collation or examination, also the difficulties with which the student is beset when he has to employ local photographic help, when he needs facsimiles for his personal examination and cannot visit the localities personally.

The author's (Mr. Fretwell's) own experi-

ence in obtaining photographic copies of plans and machine drawings is, perhaps, worthy of mention. By careful computation it was found that in one hour, with the aid of a camera, as much copying could be done as in four or five hours by the use of shorthand. In one instance it was necessary to obtain immediate and exact information with regard to foreign patents. At the Boston Public Library there were copies of these patents. By obtaining the librarian's permission to photograph such parts of the specifications as were of importance (including the drawings), bringing each portion within the limits of a lantern slide, and by developing the negatives immediately, drying them in alcohol, it was possible the same evening, by means of a stereopticon, to enlarge them on the screen so that the white lines and letters on a black background were as legible as the largest print, and thus it was possible to demonstrate the points at issue without any doubt as to the accuracy of the copies, and the whole matter was settled within the very day on which the question was raised. For the photographing of such material either glass plates or films may be used. Glass plates may be obtained for 25 cents a dozen, while films of the same size cost 70 cents a dozen.

The various photographic methods differ in cost with different localities, but they may safely be said to have the advantages of both cheapness and accuracy. At the time when Krumbacher wrote his article now under consideration he cites 3 francs (57 c.) as the lowest price for a negative and copy 5 x 7 inches, and 5 francs (95 c.) for 7 x 10 inches, and it is always well to remember that much can be gained by reducing the size of a picture, especially if use in the lecture room makes a particular size on the focussing screen desirable.

A method of photographic copying which involves apparatus with reversing prism or mirror has been described in the *New York Evening Post* as the "Methode graffico," probably by some one who has read Professor Krumbacher's essay.

Fairly good results may even be obtained by using those cheap Nuremberg mirrors of thin glass which the Germans call "soldaten spiegel." The thinner the glass, the less does the double reflection spoil the image. It is essentially the same process as that used in photogravure to produce a reversed negative for photomechanical processes, only, instead of negative film cartridges, Krumbacher uses rolls of very sensitive bromide paper, called in Germany bromaryt. The result is a white reproduction of the writing on a dark background, which is much more legible than black upon white of the same size would be. Such a roll — for 50 pictures 7 x 10 inches in size — costs in Munich \$2.64 and the development and fixing \$1.80, or under nine cents each picture. A great advantage of this proc-

\*A partial abstract of "Die photographie im dienste der geisteswissenschaften," by Professor Karl Krumbacher in *Neue Jahrbuecher für das klassische Alterthum*, Leipzig, 1906, vol. 17, p. 601-658.

ess is that it can be carried on under the eyes of the library officials who can take due care to prevent damage to the treasures thus copied.

There is unfortunately an utter want of conscience on the part of many professional photographers in this respect. The chief European libraries permit only experts on whose honor and efficiency they can rely to photograph their treasures. The names and prices of some of them are as follows: In Paris, P. Sauvanard charges for more than 50 copies, 7 x 10 inches, 1 franc, or 19 c. each. In Oxford, England, the University Press charges 1/-, or 24 c. each, for 10 x 8 inch photographs. Herr Dames, in Berlin, charges the same price. Herr Gressmann, in Kiel, who has worked in the Vatican Library, charges for 5 x 7 inch photographs 10 c. each. As many manuscripts, especially those on vellum, have a brownish or yellowish tinge, an orthochromatic emulsion should be used for the sensitive bromide paper. The policy of archives libraries and museum with regard to photographic copying has been fully treated in "Les actes du Congrès international pour la reproduction des manuscrits, des monnaies et des sceaux tenu à Liège les 21-22-23 Aout 1905. Bruxelles." Misch & Shron, 1905. 28 + 338 p. 8°, p. 261-335.

Krumbacher praises the Vatican Library at Rome and the Ambrosiana in Milan for their liberality in permitting scholars to make photographic copies of their collections. Dr. Paul Marc, by favor of the patriarch Joachim III., was permitted to do the same in the monasteries of Athos. Bishop Porphyrios II. has forbidden the use of the camera in St. Catherine's Monastery, near Mount Sinai, though its collections are most important for the history of Greek hymnology.

In a note it is said that Bishop Porfiry Uspenskiy had obtained some of these Sinaitic mss. for zolotom (gold), and they are now in the public library at Petersburg.

The suggestion is made by Professor Krumbacher that provision be made in all public libraries for a photographic workshop, with a trained official who can assist the photographer or make photographs for foreign scholars.

On June 1, 1877, the French minister of public instruction ordered in connection with the Bibliothèque Nationale the provision of two dark rooms with running water.

The British Museum, the Royal Library at Göttingen and the Royal Library at Copenhagen have photographic workrooms. In Berlin the New Museum, the Kaiser Friedrich's Museum and the Royal Library have made the same provision. In Vienna the great museums and the Court Library are so furnished, while the New Archives are provided with what is probably the best arrangement of the kind in the world. In Munich, while permission to photograph is

readily granted, no facilities are accorded, though there are 40,000 manuscripts and 13,000 incunables there. For further information on these points the following references are given: Dr. Molsdorf, "Advice on the arrangement of photo ateliers for libraries," in *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* XVIII, 1901, p. 23-31, and "Actes du Congrès de Liège," p. 139 and 155. 315 ff.

The French government demands, in return for permission to photograph, one good negative and two prints therefrom for each subject, but this condition has been found unpractical. Of course, in the white upon black method there are no negatives, and every copy demands a special exposure. The Vatican seldom demands any photographs. The British Museum charges 2/- for the first hour and 1/- for every following hour. A discussion of this point has been inaugurated by the International Association of Academies (*vide* "Die Internationale Association der Akademien," by W. von Härtel, in the *Deutsche Revue*, p. 267-283).

JOHN FRETWELL.

#### PROPOSED LIBRARY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND CITY DEPARTMENT LIBRARIES\*

[Part of an address by Robert H. Whitten, *Librarian New York State Public Service Commission, First District, before the New York Library Club, March 19, 1908.*]

In order to provide adequately for the needs of various classes of readers, special collections in the charge of special librarians are essential. This is the only way to provide within a large general library a working collection on any subject. But specialization should not stop here. The special collections and libraries of the public library should be supplemented by the special office libraries of associations, institutions, government departments and business firms and corporations.

The kind of special library that I want to interest you in is a library of municipal affairs. Here we can learn much from the legislative reference movement that is now sweeping over the country. In 1890 Mr. Dewey established the position of legislative reference librarian in the New York State Library. The State Library was a large general reference collection, organized and classified with reference to general uses. In order to make this material practically available in the work of legislation it was found necessary first to secure a librarian with special training in economics, government and law, and second to collect, arrange and index material with special reference to problems

\*This paper is a development of the subject as presented in Dr. Whitten's previous article, "Special libraries," printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, January, 1906, p. 12-14.

of legislation. In 1901 a legislative reference department was created in connection with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission at Madison, Wisconsin. In the last few years legislative reference departments have been created in the state libraries of a number of states, including California, Oregon, Washington, South Dakota, Nebraska, Alabama, Indiana, Michigan and Rhode Island. Other states are seriously considering the subject. In 1906 the success of the state legislative reference departments led to the creation in Baltimore of the first city department of legislative reference. The name "department of legislative reference" seems somewhat anomalous. Library of municipal affairs seems a more accurate designation. The public library should perform the same service for the city government that the state library does for the state government. It should provide a working collection of material relating to municipal affairs for the use of the legislative, executive and administrative branches of the city government. There is no city in the world that has before it problems so varied, so difficult, so important, so urgent, as New York City. There is no city that so needs the help of every bit of available data relating to municipal problems. The experience of other cities and countries, the scientific data scattered through numberless treatises and technical journals should be so organized as to be instantly available by the city official, alderman, civic organization or citizen interested in the solution of current municipal problems. The library of municipal affairs should be a part of the public library system. It should be located at the city hall or, preferably, in the 20-story municipal office building that it is proposed to construct. This library should have a branch for each of the borough governments. In addition each large city department should have its own working office library. All of these libraries should work together. The aim should not be independence, but organization and co-operation. The collections and activities of the main Public Library would be invaluable to the municipal affairs library and the municipal affairs library would in turn be most helpful to the main library. The collections and activities of the municipal affairs library would be invaluable to the department libraries and they would render most helpful service in return.

That all this would be costly goes without saying, but the results of the present system are much more costly. It involves to a certain extent a duplication of books. This is necessary. These are working collections. The books are tools. They must be right at hand to be of use. Were it not for conditions of time and space the theory of having one central store house for books would be practicable. But books that are to be used in connection with our daily work must be

at hand. The time element is enormously important in every library that aims to serve as a working collection. It is not sufficient that a particular fact may perhaps be found after laborious digging. Digging, to be sure, will be occasionally necessary even in the best equipped collection, but this should be the exception rather than the rule. Quick service multiplies the volume of business done. This is as true of the special working library as it is of city transportation. The number of people that use a particular railway increases geometrically with the rapidity of the service: the number of demands upon a library of municipal affairs will increase geometrically with the celerity with which those demands are satisfied. To realize quick service in a special library all information bearing on a particular problem must, so far as practicable, be brought together in compact form. To do this it is not only necessary to separate volumes of sets and series, but systematically to cut up periodicals and, in some cases, books in order that material on the same subject may be brought together. It is information rather than particular volumes or sets that is to be organized. The special library corresponds somewhat in aim and scope to that of a handbook, such as the engineer's handbook. The handbook aims to serve the purpose of a tool for daily use. The special working collection has a similar aim. Each book, pamphlet and article in the collection corresponds to a page in the handbook. Each should have a very definite part to play. While not exhaustive, the collection should be sufficiently complete to answer the customary demands upon it. Unless this is true it will not be used. It will be discarded just as would a handbook that proved adequate only occasionally to supply the data demanded of it.

A special working library means not only a special collection of books and material but a special librarian. This is the part of the problem that is most frequently neglected. A lot of books are collected, cataloged and put in charge of some one who has had, perhaps, sufficient library training to do the detail work of caring for them, but has not the special training or ability to put a soul into the collection and make of it a vital, growing, working force. The librarian must have a special interest in and capacity for the organization of information. He must take an intelligent, active interest in the problems to which his special collection relates. He must read and study many and know the contents of more of the books in his charge. He must look at each problem from the viewpoint of the investigator and collect in advance the data from every source that will be wanted for its solution.

The library habit needs to be developed. Given an efficient working library and it will take a long time before the demands upon



it are as great as they should be. Some men never think of going to a library for information. It is hard to get them into the habit. They have not been accustomed to having at hand a working collection that can be relied upon to furnish "anything that's in print." Going to the library for information is a habit that is hard to teach the business man and public official. It is the province of the librarian to encourage and stimulate the development of this habit in every possible way.

At present the splendid collections of material in the public libraries of the city afford public officials and civic organizations exceptional facilities for many lines of research. These facilities have been placed at the disposal of myself and the department I represent in a most generous manner. I want to bear special testimony to the useful work that the New York Public Library has done in the publication of its check lists of city documents. Also to the extremely valuable work it is doing in the indexing of periodicals. I know of no other public library that has undertaken that work on anywhere near so extensive a scale. To the specialist in most lines periodical literature outranks all other in importance. All achievements in science and art are recorded in the periodical long before they appear in book form. In the library of municipal affairs or the department library a systematic selection of periodical articles is of prime importance. In the library of the Public Service Commission we find it necessary to regularly keep track of articles appearing in several hundred periodicals, either through examination at first hand or through published periodical indexes. We find in engineering and technical journals numerous articles treating of public utility problems from the physical and technical standpoint; in the law journals articles treating the same problems from the legal and constitutional side; in the economic and political science journals articles that treat them from the viewpoint of economics and political theory and finally in the numerous popular magazines the articles that furnish the general, popular view. All of these are necessary, indispensable. If the Public Library should find it possible to print in its bulletin references to the periodical articles indexed by it, it would greatly facilitate the work of special libraries like our own and make it possible for them to cover the field of current literature much more thoroughly than they can do at present. Another aid that we may perhaps look to the New York Public Library to supply, is a complete index to New York City documents. You doubtless know of the index to the documents of all the states that is being prepared by Miss Hasse, of the Public Library under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution. This will be a most useful work to us all. The

volumes already published serve more fully to impress us with the immense practical value of a similar index covering New York City documents.

The Library of Municipal Affairs created and kept up by the Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Reform Club and now housed at Columbia University is probably the best working collection on the subject in existence. But as it is located far away from the people who would use it most, it is at present by no means rendering the service of which it is capable. If placed under municipal auspices, removed to the city hall or the new municipal building, and an efficient librarian placed in charge, it would become a splendid institution, performing a most useful service in the interest of more enlightened and more efficient administration.

To sum up in a word. We need a library of municipal affairs. We need efficient department libraries in each of the large city departments. When these are established the problem of working out an efficient scheme of co-operation with the general library system, will be much simplified.

#### JOHN EDMANDS: A SKETCH

JOHN EDMANDS, one of the pioneers in library work in this country, was born in Framingham, Mass., Feb. 1, 1820. The son of Jonathan and Lucy Nourse Edmands, and a descendant of Walter Edmands, who came from England and settled in Concord in 1639, he lived and worked on his father's farm until 1836. From that time until 1841 he worked as an apprentice to a house carpenter and builder. He fitted for college at Andover Phillips Academy and entered Yale College with the freshman class in 1843, graduating in 1847. In 1848 he taught a school in Rocky Mount, N. C. He graduated from Yale Divinity School in 1851.

In 1845, while a student, Mr. Edmands began his library work, serving as an assistant in the library of the Society of the Brothers in Unity. In the next year he assisted in the preparation of a catalog of the library of the Linonian Society in the college. At the beginning of the college year, 1846, he became librarian of the Brothers in Unity Library. While in the library he was called upon to look up references for the students on various subjects on which they were to write or speak. He kept copies of these references, and after accumulating a considerable amount of material he decided to print it. It was in 1847 that this leaflet, the germ of Poole's Index, was published. It was issued in an eight-page, double-column booklet, with the title "Subjects for debate with references to authorities." There were 63 subjects having from two to 30 references under each head. These references were both to periodicals and other works. The pam-

phlet met a real want and was so eagerly sought for that the very small edition was soon exhausted.

In the fall of 1847 W. F. Poole became an assistant in the Brothers' Library and was made librarian the next year. It was during this year, 1848, that he issued an index to the periodicals belonging to the library, which became famous as Poole's Index, and which may be said to have had its initial impulse in its precursor, the unpretentious "Subjects for debate."

While in the Divinity School Mr. Edmands was invited to take a position as assistant in the Yale College Library, where he remained until 1856. In the spring of that year he was requested to prepare a supplement catalog for the Mercantile Library in Philadelphia. While engaged in that work he was elected superintendent of the library, and entered upon the office in June of that year. He continued in this position until 1902, when he was made librarian emeritus, having it as his special duty to act as treasurer's assistant. Mr. Edmands was the first president of the Pennsylvania Library Club. As one of his duties in the library he prepared a new catalog which was issued in 1870, a volume of upwards of 700 pages. It was a dictionary catalog with full titles and abundant cross-references, and perhaps the most adequate work for a general library that had been issued up to this time.

In 1877 Mr. Edmands devised a new library classification and numbering scheme which secures a numerical and alphabetical arrangement to the books on the shelves and provides for an indefinite expansion.

For about 17 years Mr. Edmands edited the *Quarterly Bulletin*, which was published by the library. For this he prepared reading notes on a large number of subjects, and also a very extended classified list of historical fiction. He prepared, also, bibliographies of the Letters of Junius and of Dæd Iræ which are probably more complete than any that have been printed.

It should be a gratification to Mr. Edmands' colleagues in the library profession that his services have been recognized by Mr. Carnegie in placing his name upon his pension list. From a testimonial to Mr. Edmand's merits, signed by members of the library profession, may be quoted the following: "His associates in the American Library Association, of which he was a member from its beginning in 1876, gladly testify to his faithful illustration of Bacon's word, 'I hold every man a debtor to his profession to be a help and ornament thereto.' If this voice of his associates lacks volume, it is because so many of the men of his day have 'passed into the silences,' Poole, Winsor, Cutter, Lloyd Smith; these are the men who knew him best, and were with him in the days when librarianship was struggling into recognition as a profession."

## AUTHOR HEADINGS FOR UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; A DEFENSE

*To the Editor of The Library Journal.*

DEAR SIR: Heading the reviews in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May is one relative to the "Author headings for United States public documents as used in the official catalogues of the Superintendent of Documents. 2d edition. July 1, 1907." Had your reviewer confined himself to facts I should not deem it necessary to request space to make any reply, but in order that no one may be led astray by his misstatements I feel it incumbent upon me to correct some made in this review. The problem with which the Documents Office has to deal is a specialty and is not in any sense similar to that before the Library of Congress. For this reason, as much as any other, it has been found impossible to come to an agreement as to uniform methods in cataloging. I agree that this lack of unity between the two government establishments which deal with these matters is unfortunate, but would not consider it a good policy to sacrifice the many advantages obtained by the use of the forms adopted by this office, in the cause of uniformity with cataloging of a general nature such as that done by the Library of Congress. No more difficult problem in cataloging presents itself than that of government publications, resulting mainly from lack of proper supervision in the issue of public documents.

After some 14 years of experience in the specialty of cataloging government publications, and with the aid of experts in the subject of government issues, this office has evolved its present methods of cataloging which, by the way, show but slight modification from those originally adopted when the office was created under the act of Jan. 12, 1895.

In the first Document Catalogue (or Comprehensive Index) issued by this office, which covered the period of the 53d Congress, the "inverted" form of heading was used, and *has never been departed from* in any issue of that publication. The statement, therefore, in the review that the "edition too calmly sweeps aside the established usage of the previously published excellent indexes and catalogues issued from the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, retracts its own headings promulgated four years ago . . . and substitutes a mongrel list, which not only removes existing standards, but does violence to the exact or official name of nearly every government office," is one which is absolutely unfounded. With the commencement of the issue of printed cards by this office, Jan. 1, 1904, and contemporaneous with the publication of the first edition of the "Author headings," in the cause of uniformity, the use of the *exact name* of departments of bureaus

from which publications emanate, inverted so as to place them in the catalog under the most significant word, as suggested in the first issue of "Author headings," was used in the monthly catalogs of this office up to the first of January, 1906. At that date, the card issue being abandoned, the monthly catalog was again compiled uniform with its earlier issues and in the form of the document catalogs which are the standard and which have remained unchanged from the beginning. When the first edition of this Author headings list was issued, in 1903, it was compiled and published as stated in a note at the top of page 3 of the publication, "as a key to the printed cards which will be sent out in January."

The proceedings at the Niagara Falls meeting of the American Library Association, which decided this office in the use of this "inverted" form of heading in its card issue, are familiar to every one, for the motion "that it is the sense of this meeting that we approve of the 'inverted' form for English-speaking documents," was carried by an overwhelming majority of those present at the meeting of the Catalog section.

The main purpose of the first edition was to serve as a *key to the printed cards* to be gotten out by this office. Had the issue of these cards been continued, no doubt it would have been found necessary to devise some means of obtaining uniform author headings for the cards and catalogs; but as this card distribution was discontinued, it appeared to me that any change in the official document catalogs would be unwarranted, and I therefore directed that these catalogs be continued uniform in their issue throughout. In order to present to the library world *the forms used in these catalogs* the present edition of "Author headings" was compiled, and clearly states, in its title, that they are "for United States public documents as used in the official catalogues of the Superintendent of Documents," an entirely different proposition from that for which the original edition of "Author headings" was issued.

I will admit that difference of opinion as to the long or short title in the "inverted" form is to be expected, but in view of the fact that your critic admits that "modifying the inescapable awkwardness of inverted entry," is something which must and should be done, the short form is justifiable and preferable. That the present edition is not an initial effort I decidedly deny, for so far as I am aware, except for the author lists contained in each of the recent document catalogs, no author headings corresponding with the forms used in those catalogs have been issued.

Your critic was evidently misled by the statement of "2d edition" on the title-page, for while this is a second edition of "Author

headings," it is not the second edition of those "Author headings" as used in the printed catalogs of this office, a distinction which was evidently overlooked. We have not in issuing this list retracted the headings promulgated four years ago for printed cards, nor have we departed from our established usage of nearly 14 years' standing, nor do I admit that the list submitted can be properly denominated "mongrel."

The avoidance of complicated inverted entries more than offsets the disadvantage of not presenting in these entries the name of the publishing office in the exact form in which it appears upon its publications. It is a fact that very few of the names of publishing offices have been fixed by law, and that in the majority of instances the corporate author heading is made up by the cataloger. Surely nothing can be gained by adopting the unsatisfactory method of "non-inversion," as such a change would be even more radical than the shortening of the "inverted" form, as suggested in this new edition of "Author headings." The argument that such a form as the "non-inverted" involves less of the personal equation is not well founded, for "underlining the striking or important word" involves, surely, as much judgment as that of writing the entry in the "inverted" form.

It is difficult to determine why our critic should have manifested so complete a change of opinion regarding the established standard forms of catalog entry used by this office, as is exhibited by comparing his review with the following statement made by him relative to the Document catalog in his bulletin on United States public documents issued by the New York State Library in 1906: "These volumes, prepared according to the provisions of the printing law of 1895, are models of complete, clear, accurate, and intelligent cataloging." This generous criticism includes the *identical form* of author headings, which in the present review he so disparages.

I can assure the readers of the JOURNAL that the Documents Office is laboring early and late to present them with useful library aids, and that it is not the desire of the Superintendent of Documents to force upon the library world his personal opinions regarding matters of cataloging in the face of the established practices of the members of the library profession, but, as in the issue of the present list of author headings no deviation has been made from the established practice of the office, which has been sanctioned by 14 years' use by the profession without any manifestation of disapproval, he considers the new author headings list authoritative and accurate, and recommends it to those engaged in cataloging United States government publications.

Very truly yours,  
WILLIAM L. POST,  
Superintendent of Documents.

## BOOKS ON INDIA AND INDIAN PERIODICALS

No one can study India at first hand, that is, in India itself, without becoming impressed with the fact that a strong new life is stirring everywhere among the Indian people. Everywhere her educated men, her best intellects, are calling to mind her great historic past, are feeling deeply the influence of contact with the west through schools, science, literature and travel, and, above all, are being aroused and inspired by the remarkable example of Japan. It is easy to get information about the India of the past; it is not so easy to get information that is reliable and adequate about this New India.

The sources of information here are two. One is a number of excellent new books which have been written within a half dozen years, some of them by Indian scholars, and some by Englishmen thoroughly acquainted with India and in sympathy with her new life and aspirations. The other is a surprisingly able periodical press which of late has come into existence in India.

Those who desire to see India from the inside, to know the real mind of the Indian people, to learn how they feel toward the foreign government that rules them, to learn whether they regard themselves as benefited by that rule, or as oppressed and impoverished, to learn the Indian view of the terrible famines and the plague that devastate the land, to get a true insight into India's civilization, aspirations, hopes, and ideals, and especially to understand the spirit and aims of the "Nationalist" movement which is arising in all parts of the land, will do well to read the books here noted:

"New India, or, India in transition," by Sir Henry Cotton (London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.). The author of this work has for 35 years held positions among the highest in the Indian government. Now he is a member of the British House of Commons, and it is generally recognized that no man in Parliament has a more thorough knowledge of India than he.

"Causes of present discontent in India," by C. J. O'Donnell, M.P. (London, Fisher Unwin). The title of this work explains its purport. The author has had long residence and official experience in India.

The following books by Romesh C. Dutt, published by Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., London: "The economic history of British India," "India in the Victorian age," "Famines in India," "England and India." Mr. Dutt is an eminent Indian scholar and statesman. He has been commissioner of the state of Orissa in India, and member of the legislative council of Bengal. For a considerable time he has held the position of lecturer on Indian history in University College, London. At present he is finance minister of the state of Baroda in India. There is no higher liv-

ing authority on Indian history and economics than he. The books from his pen, named above, are the most careful, thorough, and illuminating studies that we have of the effects of British rule upon the financial and industrial prosperity of India, the destruction of India's manufactures in the interest of the manufactures of England, and the causes of the poverty which, far more than failure of rains, is responsible for the famines which devastate the land with ever-increasing frequency and severity.

"Poverty and un-British rule in India," by Dadabhai Naoroji (London. Swann, Sonneschein & Co.). Mr. Naoroji is a distinguished Parsi merchant, who has lived for 30 years in London. Before coming to England he was a professor of mathematics in an Indian college, and for a time held a high official position in one of the most important Indian states. Since residing in London he has represented an English constituency in the British Parliament. His book contains a truly startling array of facts and figures in support of the position that British rule in India for the past 150 years has been in effect a vast organized exploitation of the land, which has resulted in reducing the Indian people from their former industrial prosperity and wealth to a condition of more abject poverty than is to be found in connection with any other civilized people in the world.

"'Prosperous' British India: a revelation from official records," by William Digby (London, T. Fisher Unwin). This large work, packed with facts and statistics, is the result not only of an exhaustive study of Indian financial history in British and Indian official documents, but also of many years of life and experience in India itself. The ground it covers is much the same as that of Mr. Naoroji, and the conclusions reached are similar.

It may be difficult for us in this country, where India is so little understood, to believe that within the past half generation there has come into existence there a native periodical press, which, in breadth of knowledge, grasp of great principles, keenness, ability, strength, and candor evinced in the discussion of public questions, is quite worthy of a place beside the periodical press of Continental Europe, England, and the United States. Nevertheless, this is true. It is not creditable to us that we are so generally ignorant, not only of the quality and contents of these periodicals, but of their very existence. They ought to be represented in all our leading reading-rooms. Of course, I need mention only those printed in English, omitting the very large number of dailies, weeklies, and monthlies issued in the languages of the countries. Dailies of all kinds may be passed over, since we are too far away to make use of them here. Religious papers also may be omitted.

Among monthlies should be mentioned the

following: *The Indian Review*, Madras, edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, published by Natesan & Co.; *The Modern Review* (illustrated), Allahabad, edited by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, published at the Indian Press; *The Indian World*, Calcutta, edited by Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, published at the Cherry Press; *The Hindustani Review*, Allahabad, edited by Mr. S. Sinha; office, 7 Elgin Road.

There are many other monthly reviews and magazines published in India, but none are better, at least for use in America, than these.

Among weeklies, the following are able and representative: *The Bengalee*, Calcutta; *Bande Materam*, Calcutta; *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta; *New India*, Calcutta; *The Mahratta*, Poona; *The Tribune*, Lahore; *The Wednesday Review*, Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency.

One paper (weekly) published in England, which is able, candid, excellently informed, and genuinely in sympathy with the Indian people, is *India*, edited for some years by Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., formerly a judge of the High Court in Bombay; its present editor is Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, who has had service in India. The paper is representative of the National Indian Congress movement. Its office of publication is no. 85 Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S. W. There are many periodicals in England that give more or less information about Indian affairs, but this is to be specially commended for three reasons: First, it devotes itself wholly to Indian matters; second, it is an authority—its writers speak from amplest knowledge, and for the most part from knowledge gained by long residence in India; third, while in no sense hostile to England, it is genuinely sympathetic with India's aspirations for improvement, for progress, for more freedom, and larger opportunities; and it endeavors to make its readers see Indian questions fairly—to some degree at least as they appear to the Indian people themselves.

J. T. SUNDERLAND.

#### A PUBLIC LIBRARY IN PERSIA

THE public library has invaded Persia, according to *Le Monde Musulman*, which gives the following facts of the library established by private enterprise in Bushire (Bender-Bushir), in 1905. The library is located in a room of the government building of the city, and numbers in all 426 books, of which 234 are in Persian, 2 in Arabic, 100 in English and 90 in French. The library subscribes to three newspapers, one of which is printed in Bushire and the other two in Teheran. The Persian department of the library consists of the theological works, dream-books, collections of poetry, descriptions of travels and translations of European books, chiefly medical treatises and of French fiction. German literature as yet is not represented.

#### COPYRIGHT PROTECTION DOES NOT COVER PRICE PROTECTION

THE U. S. Supreme court on June 1 made final decision in the Macy cases involving fundamentally the question whether the retail price of a book can be controlled directly or indirectly on the basis of the copyright.

In the Bobbs-Merrill suit, the publishers undertook "to restrain the sale of a copyrighted novel, entitled 'The castaway,' at retail at less than \$1 for each copy" by printing below the copyright notice a notification that "a sale at a less price will be treated as an infringement of the copyright." The publisher's counsel claimed that copyright cases should follow the precedent of patent decisions, and that in the Cotton Tie case and other cases the principle of price protection had been upheld.

The Supreme court, whose decision was handed down by Justice Day, declined to accept this view as to the analogy between patent law and copyright law, and pointed out that the question of price protection on the ground stated had not been passed upon in the cases cited. It held that the copyright law must be specifically interpreted according to the specific provision of the statute and that the right "to vend" did not authorize price protection beyond the original sale. The Supreme court therefore affirmed the judgment of the lower courts, in holding that the publishers had no case.

In the two Scribner suits the publishers sought "to restrain the selling at retail of the complainant's books, copyrighted under the laws of the United States, at prices less than those fixed by complainants, and from buying such copyrighted books except under the rules and regulations of the American Publishers' Association." The Supreme court decision, also handed down by Justice Day, referred to the previous case as decisive of the copyright question involved, citing the notice placed by the Scribners in their catalog, invoices and bill-heads quoting the regulation of the American Publishers' Association. It held further that the question outside of copyright was one of the right to relief in equity which question was not before the court, because there was no diversity of citizenship or a claim of \$2000 damages requisite to confer jurisdiction. The court also declined to overrule the decision in the lower courts that the claim that the Macys had sought to induce other parties to break their agreements was not proven. The judgment of the lower courts in favor of the Macys was therefore affirmed.

These decisions thus deal solely with the question of price protection arising from copyright monopoly and make it finally the law that the copyright proprietor cannot control prices beyond the original sale by virtue of his copyright.

## TRAVELLING LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO

[From Inspector T. W. H. Leavitt's Report upon public libraries, literary and scientific institutions, etc., of the province of Ontario for the year 1907.]

For a few years anterior to 1907 the Education Department supplied a limited number of travelling libraries exclusively for use in reading camps in New Ontario. Under the system then in vogue the libraries were frequently removed from one camp to another without first being returned to the department. An examination of the records shows that when the library was returned many of the books had been lost. When attempts were made to collect the cost it was found impossible to locate the camp responsible.

In a number of instances no trace could be found of the library. Confronted by such conditions the Minister of Education decided that the practice of permitting a library to be forwarded to a second camp, without first being returned to the department and there checked over, should be discontinued. Under the new regulations no loss has fallen upon the department.

With the extension of the travelling library system the new rule has been rigidly applied to travelling libraries sent to small public libraries and to villages where public libraries have not been established. One objection urged against the system is that the transportation charges are considerably increased, as each borrower is compelled to pay the charges from Toronto to destination, the return charges being paid by the department. The experience gained in the past by the department is strongly supplemented by the experience gained by library commissions in the United States, where the travelling library system is carried on upon an extensive scale. It is found that the plan of having the books returned directly to headquarters is by far the cheapest in the end, and at the same time it saves endless disputes and correspondence requiring additional clerical help at headquarters.

The legislature, during the session of 1907, generously voted \$3,000 for travelling libraries. In the past such libraries had been sent out in boxes. This plan developed two faults. First, the constant changing of the books into and out of the box resulted in greater damage than the actual wear while in the hands of the readers. Second, a borrower lost time in selecting a book, having to take each book up before he could see the title. To remedy these evils cases were secured, holding on an average about 50 books. Each case contained a movable shelf, thus providing for books varying in length. The cover was hinged and fastened with a lock. When the case is opened the cover forms a small table upon which the books can be examined, while all of the titles are immediately exposed at a glance. Locks with duplicate keys are used, one key being retained in the de-

partment, the other sent by mail to the borrower. A simple register is included in each case for recording the circulation. This register furnishes the data upon which the return is made to the department, thus showing the circulation of the books in each locality in which the library has been in use.

For the convenience of the public and to meet the wants of diverse interests and communities it has been found advisable to divide the travelling libraries into two classes, viz., the fixed collection and the open shelf selections.

The fixed collection represents a miniature public library suitable for average communities. The problem is to furnish wholesome, instructive, and readable books which the general public will read. The fixed collection is in use for about 90 per cent. of the libraries loaned by the department. Care is taken not to duplicate the books when more than one library has been sent to the same place during the year. When the fixed collection is forwarded to a small public library it is impossible to avoid some duplications, but generally speaking but few complaints have been received in this particular. During the year 1907 a typewritten catalog of the books has been pasted on the inside cover of each case (to avoid the expense of printing), hence it has been found impossible to furnish intending borrowers, in advance, with a catalog of the books which can be loaned. It is proposed during the current year to overcome this defect by having catalogs printed for each case. These catalogs can then be mailed in advance to intending borrowers and the selection made.

Open shelf collections are intended to supply borrowers with books required for special purposes and are suitable for different needs. Usually the open shelf libraries are composite in character, but especially selected to meet the wants of the locality to which they are sent. A limited number of libraries, specific in character, have been prepared; notably libraries containing books relating to the various trades and industries of some town or village. The demand for such libraries exceeds the supply, but gradually it is hoped that the defect can be remedied by additional purchases. The demand for such books comes from young men employed in manufacturing industries who are desirous of becoming expert mechanics. During the past five years several hundred thousand dollars have been remitted by this class to schools of correspondence established in the United States. Once it becomes known that the text books required can be secured at the public library, free, the practice of remitting to a foreign country ceases.

At present the number of travelling libraries is limited in proportion to the population and territory to be supplied, consequently duplication is easily avoided. In the near future it will be necessary to divide the province into districts, in each of which will



circulate not less than ten libraries free from duplications.

In the United States travelling libraries are usually made up with fifty per cent. of fiction. The libraries sent out by this department contain on an average only 33 per cent. of fiction. Special attention has been given to the selection of books for children. Many of the juvenile books will undoubtedly be read by adults who have not fully acquired the reading habit. So far as has been possible, considering the limited number of books at the disposal of the department, careful attention has been given to the conditions existing in the community to which each library is sent. Libraries going into the Cobalt district have contained some books relating to prospecting, the nature of minerals, etc., while libraries for the lumber camps have been made rich in adventure, nature study books and travel. In several districts in New Ontario large and compact communities of workmen of foreign birth have been encountered. To such localities libraries have been loaned strong in books for children, containing in addition primary readers, spelling books, copy books, pens, pencils, paper especially selected to help foreigners to acquire a knowledge of the English language. It is gratifying to note that the returns received from such camps show that the foreign element has taken advantage of the means placed at its disposal and that the progress made has been highly encouraging.

Experience has already demonstrated that the greatest difficulty connected with the circulation of travelling libraries arises from the apathy of the general public. The communities which need the books the worst are extremely slow in finding out the conditions under which the books can be had. Isolation has, however, its advantages as well as its disadvantages. The farmers' children, once they are provided with healthy reading, usually make greater progress than children in towns and cities. If we can educate the adults to order the books the children will educate themselves. The returns for 1907 demonstrate that the circulation of the better class of books is larger in the wilds of New Ontario than in some towns in the older parts of the province. This condition probably arises from the obstacles which exist in securing books of any class.

Owing to the scattered settlement in New Ontario and the limited number of public libraries which have been established special attention has been given to the wants of the people. Travelling libraries have been loaned to the small villages for the establishment of reading camps, the books being issued free to the residents of the village and also to the farmers who reside in the vicinity. It is difficult to spread information about the libraries in such sections, particularly in the most remote districts. Frequently it is impossible by letter to secure a librarian, and

the attempt to introduce a library fails in consequence. Once a reading camp is established in such places the returns show that the circulation of the books is abnormally large in proportion to the number of people, thus proving that the demand for books exists. To accomplish the object aimed at by travelling libraries a worker should be sent out to the back districts from the Education Department whose duty should be to carry the news into the most out-of-the-way places. He should take a number of travelling libraries along with him, and in each hamlet call the people together, explain the workings of the system, secure a board of management and librarian and establish a camp. Once these results have been attained the people can be depended upon to continue and improve the library work. In time, as the population increases, the camp will grow into an established public library. Every reading camp is a center presenting opportunities for self-help which can be provided in no other way. Travelling libraries are no exception to the rule. Like all other good things, they must be pushed. To create a demand the people must be educated. This can best be accomplished by sending out an organizer fully qualified and equipped for the work. Such an organizer should possess a practical knowledge of advertising and be able to secure the confidence and good will of the people.

#### CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING

*From Library Work, April, 1908*

THE question of co-operative cataloging and catalog printing has been talked of with more or less enthusiasm since 1851, when Mr. Jewett, in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, outlined a plan for doing this work. The H. W. Wilson Company is at last taking definite steps toward making such a catalog an accomplished fact. A beginning will be made with catalogs of juvenile books and of a selected list of fiction. These two fields have been chosen for a beginning because they present fewer difficulties and because juvenile and fiction catalogs are most needed. The fact that in both these departments, notably in the juvenile, libraries show more uniformity in their collection of books than in other departments, simplifies the problem of co-operative catalogs; while in the case of fiction, where author and title entries only are needed, the task of cataloging is comparatively simple. Active work has begun on both these catalogs.

The juvenile catalog will consist of about 3000 titles in two parts. Part one will be a dictionary catalog of books; part two will be an author, title, and subject index to the last seven volumes of Saint Nicholas and will contain also analytical subject entries for the essential books found even in small libraries, particularly those used for reference purposes. As many analytical entries will



be given as would be required by the most exacting cataloger. Since these entries in part two will be identical for every library, they will be published in a separate alphabet and sold either as an independent book or bound with part one. Part one may be made to fit the collection of any library by withdrawing from our linotype slug catalog all the slugs which are not needed and by adding those that are necessary to complete the catalog of any particular library. If any library wishes the two parts combined in one alphabet arrangements may be made for such a catalog at an additional expense.

The linotype slug catalog of fiction will include about 2000 titles with author and title entry and very brief annotation for those books of special value, which every library would wish to have advertised and the circulation of which should be increased, and also for those volumes which need a word of explanation. It is not the purpose at present to print a complete fiction catalog for the large library since it is believed that most of them would be equally well or better satisfied with a selected list. Therefore, each library will check on this list of 2000 those volumes which for various reasons they may wish to have included in their list of best fiction. This selection of 2000 would, of course, cover the entire collection of a small library and with such libraries it would be optional whether they would have printed for them a selected list or a complete catalog. If the plan works well in this limited way, it will be enlarged to include the collections of large libraries.

To describe this plan in other words: We will maintain a central catalog in type. When a library sends us a list of its books in the children's library or its fiction lists, we will withdraw from our linotype slug catalog all those entries necessary to form a catalog of the list sent; after printing, these slugs will be returned to their proper places.

#### A NEW CATALOG CARD

If the person who doesn't know what she wants could be given objective insight for a moment and so be enabled to formulate her grievance against the modern library no doubt it would be that she has been completely ignored. To the scholar and the pedant who know, or have some inkling as to desiderata, we offer our catalogs with their network of roads all leading to Rome; but what can the clueless person do? Probably there are a half score of books which it would give her deep pleasure to find. She would recognize their titles instantly if she could see them; but her record of them lies in her subliminal consciousness. How, then, shall the perplexed librarian assist in dragging up these drowned treasures?

Shall we send her to the author cards? But she has never yet generalized that books

necessarily have authors. To the title cards? What! ask her to make an inventory of the catalog card by card? To the subject cards, then, which collect titles by class, she must go; for one thing she does certainly know. It is a "story." In the subject list she will find all authors nicely alphabetized from Aaron, A. to Zyncum, Z., with a separate alphabet of titles under each. Now her subliminal knowledge being all in book-title form, she must somehow extract her title nugget from all the waste sands of red headings, authors in subject fulness, and full imprints. Of course she does not. Nobody, person or pedant, ever really did so use the fiction subject cards in all the history of public libraries. And yet possibly the chief excuse for being of the fiction subject cards, at least so far as the public is concerned, is to help in precisely this emergency, *i.e.*, where the decision for any reason is not yet made up (for otherwise we would naturally use the author or title cards). The trouble seems to be that our subject list emphasizes authors and subordinates titles, while the person's mind emphasizes titles and forgets authors. Hence for this purpose the list is psychologically preposterous. The person asks for bread and we offer a millstone to wear about the neck.

The idea of collecting in the subject list is right, but we need to adjust our emphasis. "In our library," in trying to find a card psychologically correct, we have combined the subject card idea with the title card idea (making, of course, the usual title card also). After the subject heading and also in red, follows the title and date of publication. The number of copies is put on in red ink. The author's surname and initials complete the card. No imprint is used, the pedant being able to secure it from the author card and the person being easier in mind because of its absence. The result is a mongrel card, repulsive to look at very likely, but carefully adapted to a perfectly definite use.

While working on this problem the list of titles appeared to us to be about the most important help the cataloger can give the general reader of fiction. It obviates a grave deficiency in the ordinary catalog; and yet for the peculiar purposes of the subject division—its technical uses—it is just as good or even better. The checking up of book lists, for instance, can be done in half the time; for you have but one place to look, whereas with the usual cards you must first find author, then title. The usefulness of the title list in any other field is questionable. Certainly in such subjects as chemistry or mathematics it would be a mere futile incumbrance. In the essay or the drama where titles are emphasized a little more, it might be somewhat better, though still scarcely practical. In fiction, however, three years of trial have convinced us of its utility. Nor have we once missed our old time subjects cards.

CHARLES G. MATTHEWS,  
Carnegie Library, Athens, O.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

IN its third annual meeting to be held coincident with the Minnetonka Conference of the A. L. A., June 22-27, the American Association of Law Libraries, with which the A. L. A. is affiliated, according to its tentative program recently issued will hold two sessions on June 22 at 2:30 p.m. and June 23 at 10 a.m. respectively. There will be papers on "Cataloging law books with special reference to co-operative indexing and to index cards," by Gilson S. Glasier; on "The bibliography of Canadian statute law," by William George Eakins; on "Some phases in which the law librarian can help the public library," by Miss Edna D. Bullock, on "The legislative reference librarian's work in a law library," by C. B. Lester, and on "The management of a small law library," by Miss Claribel H. Smith. There will be at least two round-table sessions, various topics for discussion, and reports, among them that of the board of editors of the *Quarterly Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*, will be especially interesting.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

THE 46th annual convention of the National Education Association of the United States is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 29-July 3, just as the librarians return to their posts after the annual A. L. A. conference. The program for the library department, as well as the general program, is most interesting, and will be as follows:

### Wednesday, July 1, forenoon

1. Exhibition and description of an actual library of medium size. To take somewhat the form of a round table, led by William H. Brett, librarian Cleveland Public Library.
2. How far should courses in normal schools and teachers' colleges seek to acquaint all teachers with the ways of organizing and using school libraries? To be presented in a paper by David Felmley, president of Illinois Normal University.

Discussion by Philo M. Buck, head of the Department of English, McKinley High School, St. Louis, Mo., and Maud A. Goodfellow, librarian and instructor in library economy, State Normal School, Fitchburg, Mass.

### Thursday, July 2, forenoon

Round tables on The methods of administering public libraries for the benefit of public schools, led by Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, New York.

It is thought that many librarians returning from the Minnetonka conference, which is to be held during the preceding week, will be present and will set forth their methods of library administration.

### Thursday, July 2, afternoon

How to make the library more serviceable to students of school age, from the superintendent's viewpoint. To be presented in a paper by E. Wolfe, superintendent of city schools, San Antonio, Texas; and from the library worker's viewpoint by Miss E. L. Power, instructor in library use, City Normal School, Cleveland, Ohio. Discussion led by President Homer H. Seerley, State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa, and others, in the form of a round table will follow, continuing and reviewing any question that may have arisen this session or preceding sessions.

After the convention attractive trips to places of interest are suggested. Information with regard to these and to accommodations and routes of travel are given in the official program bulletin, just issued.

## ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION\*

THE past year has been one of quiet but steady progress. Several buildings have been opened in Picton, Bracebridge, Wallaceburg and other places and several new and considerable donations are reported.

The work of the secretary has been about the same as last year. A considerable and continuous correspondence has passed through my hands and it is a pleasure to note the inquiries that come to me from time to time. During the year the Executive committee met three times, a larger number than in any previous year. The increase in the government grant has made it possible for the executive to give more careful consideration to its work than ever before.

The most outstanding features of our year have been the publication of our proceedings of last year and the library institute last July at Brantford. The proceedings make a volume of 74 pages and is a valuable library document. The lists of best books were also distributed to our libraries. The question of a quarterly or monthly bulletin, issued jointly by the Education Department and the Ontario Library Association has been raised, and this is a matter worthy of careful consideration.

It is suggested that a strong deputation be sent to the minister of education to discuss with him the following subjects:

- 1st. *The distribution of the grant.* Last year's basis should be urged as a basis and I am especially of the opinion that a definite small grant for maintenance and a small grant for books should be made to every library fulfilling certain conditions with the possibility of earning the maximum grant on reasonable conditions.

- 2d. *A course for librarians.* A course of study should be mapped out that any librarian or assistant could master at home and

\*Part of Report of Secretary, 1907-1908

an examination provided and the certificate of this course be recognized by the government in fixing the maximum grant. Something also should be done to encourage our ambitious librarians to attend the summer schools at McGill.

3d. *The strengthening of the Inspector's Department* by at least two assistants, besides a clerical staff. There should be a thoroughly qualified man as library organizer and general apostle of library improvement to spend his time throughout the province in organizing and reorganizing libraries and incidentally galvanizing library boards into some harmony with the spirit of the times. The other assistant should be a product of the best library schools, an expert cataloger, and thoroughly competent to handle all office problems.

The past four, five or six years have witnessed the building of some thirty or more fine new buildings in Ontario, the quiet and steady growth of this association and the advent of an inspector of libraries interested and anxious improvement.

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary*.

## American Library Association.

### COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council of the American Library Association will be held at the Tonka Bay Hotel, Lake Minnetonka, Minn., on Monday, June 22, 1908, at 3 o'clock p.m. Nominations of officers for the ensuing year will be a regular order of business at this meeting and at least one informal ballot will there be taken. The Council dinner will be held Tuesday evening, June 23.

### COMMITTEES

#### *Committee on Revision of A. L. A. Constitution*

The following notes of certain amendments which the Committee on Revision agreed upon at Atlantic City, and will recommend at Minnetonka, are given in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* for May.

##### 1. *The Executive board and Council.*

(a) The Executive board to consist of the president and two vice-presidents, and six other members elected by the Association (two each year for a three-year term).

(b) The Council to consist (1) of the members of the Executive board *ex-officio*; (2) all ex-presidents of the Association who continue as members therein; (3) and 50 elective members, divided into groups of 10, with terms of five years each. Not exceeding five in each group to be chosen by the Association, and five by the Council itself.

2. The business affairs of the Association to be entrusted to the Executive board, except as they may be "specifically assigned to other bodies." [Matters so assigned to be reduced to a minimum.] This, with the particular object of avoiding existing confusion

of jurisdiction between the Executive board and Council. Among other affairs specifically assigned to the Executive board is the appointment of non-elective assistant officers (including the secretary) and all standing committees, and the determination of the salaries of all paid officers.

3. *Council, duties of.* The definitions in Section 17 to be reduced by the cancellation of the first nine lines. Its general function of discussion and deliberation to be phrased as follows:

"It may consider and discuss library questions which involve the policy of the Association as such; and (except upon a three-fourths vote [? 2-3ds] deciding for immediate action) no such questions shall be voted upon by the Association without a previous reference to the Council for consideration and recommendation."

The Council still to determine the place of annual meeting, but the Executive board the time.

"Sections" of the Association to be established by its own direct vote, after a favorable report thereon by the Executive board.

4. The committee do not favor the consolidation of the functions of secretary and treasurer in one official.

5. *Publishing board.* One of the Executive Board to be designated as its chairman.

6. *Amendments.* Strike out from Section 26 the words "in their final form."

7. *By-laws* to be adopted by vote of the Association; but must either originate in, or be referred to and reported back from, the Executive Board. Strike out "or council" in Section 27.

8. *By-laws, amendments to.* (1) The voting rights of new members to be limited during their first year of membership; (2) the fiscal year of the Association to be the calendar year, and the treasurer's term to correspond with this; (3) the official ticket at each Association election to be nominated by a committee designated by the Executive board, but no member of the board to be included in such committee; (4) add provision for nomination papers, and the position and residence of each nominee to be given on the ballot; (5) a consecutive number to be assigned to each member in the order of accession to membership and payment of dues—a delinquent member rejoining to receive the original number.

*A. L. A. Committee changes.* Frank P. Hill has been substituted for W. H. Brett on the Committee on Constitutional revision.

Margaret Mann has taken the place of Faith E. Smith as secretary of the Catalog section.

### PUBLISHING BOARD

The *A. L. A. Bulletin* for May gives the following report of the activities of the Publishing board:

*Printed catalog cards.* The work of the

Publishing board in this direction is intended to supplement, not to take the place of, the cards issued by the Library of Congress. It consists mainly in analyzing composite books and miscellaneous sets which are commonly found in the average libraries, and a list of about 250 current publications, largely scientific, including transactions of learned societies.

*Miscellaneous publications.* The cards for miscellaneous books are made up in sets, and sold at the rate of 75 cents per 100 cards. In the case of continuations, such as annual reports, cards are issued from time to time, or annually if necessary, to keep the sets up to date. The Board now has in stock the following sets:

Old South leaflets, vol. 1 to 7. Price, \$2.95.

Cards for vol. 7 can be obtained separately for 50 cents.

Smithsonian reports, 1886-1906. \$11.10.

Only two sets remain. Cards for the 1906 report have recently been issued and can be supplied separately for \$1.08.

Warner's "Library of the world's best literature," 30 v. or 45 v. \$6.00.

Reed's "Modern eloquence," 15 v. \$5.00.

Annals of the American academy, 1890-1901. \$5.88.

British Parliamentary papers, 1896-1899, \$13.39.

— 1900. \$1.86.

Massachusetts public documents. Special reports and papers, 1900-1901. \$1.60.

The Board is prepared to issue analyticals for any books provided there is enough demand to justify the work. Sufficient subscriptions have already been received for cards of the St. Louis Congress of Arts and Science, eight volumes, so that they will be issued during the summer at the usual rate of 75 cents per 100 cards. The cost for the set will be between \$5 and \$6. If enough subscriptions are received before the cards are printed, to justify the printing of a large edition, the price may be lessened.

*Current publications.* The work of analyzing the current publications begun in 1898 has been continued, the number of subscribers increases each year as libraries and individuals learn of its value. The publications indexed are not included in the ordinary indexes. A list of them will be sent upon application.

The indexing is done by five co-operating libraries—Harvard College Library, Columbia University Library, New York Public Library, John Crerar Library and Yale University Library. The Boston Public Library has until recently been one of the co-operating libraries, but having withdrawn, Yale University has taken its place. The cards are issued twice a month and the bills are rendered quarterly. The cost for the entire

series for one year (approximately 3000 titles) is about \$75, the rate being \$2.50 per 100 titles (two cards for each title). To libraries not wishing to subscribe for all the cards, a subscription is offered whereby the library may select from the list the publications for which it desires cards. The cost for this form of subscription is \$4 per 100 titles (two cards for each title), the increased cost being due to the additional labor of sorting.

*Bibliographical serials.* The Board began to issue a series of cards for a list of 20 bibliographical serials, the indexing of which was done by the Bibliographical Society of Chicago. The society was at last unable to continue the work of indexing, and arrangements have not yet been made to continue the work. It is hoped, however, that it will be resumed.

*English history.* The printing of cards for current books on English history was begun in 1897, the selection and annotation being done by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston. In 1901 books on American history were included, with annotations by Mr. Philip P. Wells, and is a supplement to Larned's Literature of American history. These cards can still be furnished at \$2 per year from 1898 to 1903. The same titles are also printed in pamphlet form at \$1 per year. The pamphlet covering the books for 1904 can be furnished at 25 cents.

*Photographic reprints.* At the request of the Modern Language association the Publishing board is about to begin the issue of cards for photographic reprints of early manuscripts in modern languages, with a note telling in what American libraries the facsimiles may be found. The series will include cards for single facsimiles made for a given library, and also for published facsimiles which are likely to be found in several libraries. Cards will be issued from time to time as information in regard to the reprints is received. The price will probably be less than the four cents per title as was announced in an earlier *Bulletin*. Subscriptions should be sent to the Publishing board, 34 Newbury street, Boston.

*Reprinted papers.* Mr. Eastman's paper on library buildings, read at the A. L. A. conference at Waukesha, 1901, has been reprinted by the Board. Price, 10 cents.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE

Misquotations have been made with regard to conference travel plans and should be corrected as follows: The regular fare from Philadelphia is \$30.25 instead of \$28.50; and the post-conference lake trip for those going to Detroit only is \$42 instead of \$38.25. In the itinerary of the eastern party from New York the train leaves the Grand Central at 12.50 noon, June 19th, arriving at Chicago on June 20, at 12.50 noon.

## State Library Commissions

### INDIANA LIBRARY COMMISSION

The work of the commission as given in the report on travelling libraries and the news of Indiana libraries in the *Library Occurrent*, March, shows that since November first there have been established 59 new travelling library stations; in one locality of 25 inhabitants there is a library association with a membership of 21, and it has made use of three travelling libraries, the third having had a circulation of 105; in a town of 75 inhabitants, with a library association of 22, the report of the circulation on its last travelling library collection was 131.

### IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION

The commission has issued a small pamphlet (8 p. S.) "Iowa Library Commission, its purpose and activities." "When the commission began its activities in 1900 there were 41 free public libraries, there are now 96; there were five libraries in the state occupying their own buildings; there are now 78 free public library buildings, and seven college library buildings erected or for which funds have been offered."

### MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The 18th report of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission (91 p. O.) has been recently issued. In the detailed statistics of Massachusetts libraries showing their development, much excellent work on the part of the commission is evident. The average circulation in Massachusetts free public libraries is 3127 volumes to every 1000 of population, as against 1855 volumes to the same number of population in New York. The number of bound volumes in the free public libraries of Massachusetts in 1906-07 was 5,227,316, and the total circulation 9,381,809. A board of advisory visitors has now been organized by Miss Katharine P. Loring and the commission has received from these visitors about 50 reports relative to the conditions and needs of libraries. "It is one of the indications of the library spirit in which the commission should take pride that these ladies freely and gladly give their time and services, a service which salaried compensation could not command." The Woman's Education Association has contributed much service to the commission in carrying on the system of travelling libraries; 58 libraries, containing 1722 volumes, are now established under its auspices, and during the year 5061 volumes have been circulated in 56 towns and villages.

"Every man, woman and child in the commonwealth now has the privilege and right under proper rules to use a free public library and to take books to the home for recreation or study."

### MISSOURI LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Library Commission of Missouri inaugurates this summer a course of library lectures in the normal schools of the state. This work is undertaken by the commission in co-operation with the presidents of the normal schools, and the dean of the Teachers' College of Columbia in response to a clause in the Library Commission law of the state. The law says: "In connection with and under the supervision of the president of each normal school, the commission may arrange for a course of not less than four lectures every year at each of these schools, on book selection, use and care, cataloging and library administration."

Points at which the lectures will be given are the state normal schools at Springfield, Cape Girardeau, Maryville, Kirksville and Warrensburg, and the Teachers' College at Columbia. The following speakers have been secured: Miss Flora B. Roberts, librarian State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo.; Miss Edna Lyman, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Paul Blackwelder, assistant librarian, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Ange V. Milner, librarian, State Normal School, Normal, Ill., and Miss Lutie E. Stearns, Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wis. Full schedule as follows:

#### SPRINGFIELD, June 15-19

Miss Flora B. Roberts:

1. Library values.
2. Library mechanics for the small library.

Miss Edna Lyman:

1. The child and the book.
2. The listening child.

#### CAPE GIRARDEAU, June 16-19

Miss Edna Lyman:

1. The child and the book.
2. The listening child.

Miss Flora B. Roberts:

1. Library values.
2. Library mechanics for the small library.

#### MARYVILLE, July 13-14; 20-21

Mr. Paul Blackwelder:

- 1-2. Boy's books and reading, including selection of books for boys.

Miss Ange V. Milner:

1. Inexpensive resources for small libraries.
2. Library organization and management.

#### KIRKSVILLE, July 13-14-16-17

Miss Lutie E. Stearns:

1. Children's books, with notes on history of children's literature.
2. School library and public library—their inter-relation.

Mr. Paul Blackwelder:

- 1-2. Boy's books and reading, including selection of books for boys.

#### COLUMBIA, July 16-17; 24-25

Miss Lutie E. Stearns:

1. Children's books, with notes on history of children's literature.

2. School library and public library — their inter-relation.

Miss Ange V. Milner:

1. Inexpensive resources for small libraries.
2. Library organization and management.

WARRENSBURG, July 24-25; 27-28

Mr. Paul Blackwelder:

- 1-2. Boy's books and reading, including selection of books for boys.

Miss Ange V. Milner:

1. Inexpensive resources for small libraries.
2. Library organization and management.

Postal notices have also been printed for distribution describing a course on library science, offered by the Teachers' College of the University of Missouri and intended primarily to meet the needs of teachers who have charge of the public school libraries, and which is more fully described in the announcement of the summer session, June 4 to Aug. 7, 1908.

## State Library Associations

### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Connecticut Library Association held its spring meeting at the Public Library, Rockville, on May 20, 1908, with Mr. C. L. Wooding, its president, in the chair. Mr. Harry B. Marsh, principal of the Rockville High School, gave the address of welcome. The secretary's report of the last meeting was read and accepted; the treasurer's report was also accepted.

The death of Miss Alice B. Cheney, a member of the Association, was brought to the attention of the members by Miss C. M. Hewins, who spoke of Miss Cheney's great interest in the South Manchester Public Library and what she had done for it. Mr. H. M. Whitney presented a motion that the secretary be requested to write to Miss Cheney's friends an expression of our appreciation of her worth to our profession and of our sympathy.

A notice in regard to the A. L. A. meeting to be held in Minnetonka was read. Mr. G. S. Godard said that the arrangement of the depository set of Library of Congress cards at the State Library had been completed and that any librarians were welcome to consult it. The statement was also made that the Yale University Library has another depository set and that Wesleyan University has a set of the proof sheets which have been cut up and arranged.

Mr. Wooding reported for the Committee on printing the index to the *Connecticut Magazine*. It had been estimated that such an index to the first eleven volumes would require about 2000 entries, if authors, titles and subjects were used. To publish an index similar in plan to the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* would require a 40-

page publication. Two hundred copies would cost \$160; 500, \$175; 1000, \$200.

Mr. G. S. Godard made a motion, which was carried, that the Connecticut Library Association ask the Connecticut Public Library committee to publish the index to the *Connecticut Magazine*, and issue it as a bulletin. If they would not do this, that the matter be left to the committee in charge of the matter, with power.

The fact was mentioned that the Boston Book Company has published an index to several magazines of which the *Connecticut Magazine* is one. It was suggested that the committee consult with the publishers of the *Connecticut Magazine*.

Mr. Louis N. Wilson, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, invited the members of the Association to attend the summer meeting of the club at Pittsfield on June 4, 5, 6.

The company then broke up into groups which discussed in an informal way different topics. Mr. Willis K. Stetson, of the New Haven Public Library, conducted the discussion on binding; Miss Anna G. Rockwell, of the New Britain Institute, on classification; Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, of the Otis Library, Norwich, on the delivery desk; Miss Florence Russell, New Haven Public Library, on reference work; Miss Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford Public Library, on work with children.

The number gathering for the afternoon session was so large that the meeting was held in the chapel instead of the library hall.

The first paper was presented by Mr. Louis N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and was on "Common sense in library matters." Mr. Wilson had sent blanks to 2000 persons using libraries, asking for criticisms of library methods and suggestions of changes.

One thousand seven hundred and forty-three replies were received and of those replying 210 thought that a little more common sense should be used in library administration. Some made the charge that too much money was put into library buildings, that buildings should be simpler and better adapted to library purposes. One thought that librarians did not know what the word "ventilation" meant; others that the tables were poorly arranged as to lighting and buildings were poorly lighted. The noise which library officials and attendants make was commented on and other noises in and around libraries were said to be disturbing.

Judging from these replies the demand for open shelves by the public is unmistakable. "I should like to handle the books themselves," was the substance of many answers.

Other suggestions were that the cataloging process should not abstract a book from use for more than a week, that librarians should take advice and help from people in

their communities who are experts on different subjects.

It was found that of the libraries represented at the meeting about 45 had open shelves.

President Flavel S. Luther, of Trinity College, then spoke on "The old town library." He described the "old town library" in which he used to read and where there was not a juvenile book. He raised the question whether it is wise to put into the hands of children so much matter written for their childish comprehension. In this library the administration was simple. A boy could take a book and return it when he had finished it. He suggested that the exaction of a small fee would dignify libraries and cultivate a larger sense of responsibility among patrons. The library of 1908 is trying to create an appetite, the library of 1860 was trying to satisfy hunger.

It was moved that the Association request the Connecticut Public Library committee to consider a course in instruction in book binding for librarians. The motion was carried. Mr. Godard made the motion, which was also carried, that Mr. Stetson, Miss Hadley and President Wooding be appointed a committee to arrange a course in book-binding with the Connecticut Public Library committee.

The motion was carried that the time and place of the next meeting be referred to the executive committee with power.

The meeting was then adjourned.

GRACE A. CHILD, *Secretary*.

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The second annual meeting of the Southeast District of the Iowa Library Association was held in the Public Library, at Fairfield, Iowa, May 15, 1908. The meeting consisted of two sessions devoted to informal talks on various subjects of general interest to library workers, and all present were invited to join in the discussions.

The morning session opened with an address of welcome by Mr. R. J. Wilson, president of the board of trustees of the Fairfield library. Following Mr. Wilson's address, the state president, Mrs. A. J. Barkley, extended to the district greetings from the Iowa Library Association, and gave an interesting statement of the plans and purposes of the district meetings of the state. She spoke of the value of close co-operation, and urged that all library workers in the district become members of the State association. The next topic on the program, "The work of the library with the schools," was presented in a practical way by Miss Downey, of Ottumwa. She spoke of the necessity of getting into touch with the community and of buying the books suitable to its needs. She suggested various ways in which every library can do effective work with the schools, dwelling especially on the importance of

helping the child to help himself by giving him practical instruction in the use of the library and its reference aids. An interesting discussion followed the talk, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

At the beginning of the afternoon session the committee previously appointed for the consideration of a place of meeting for 1909, reported through Miss Downey, its chairman, that the district had received an invitation to hold the meeting at Mt. Pleasant. It was moved and carried that the Southeast District meeting for 1909 be held at Mt. Pleasant, and that recommendation made to the I. L. A. committee on district meetings that the librarian of Mt. Pleasant be elected chairman of the district. The afternoon program opened with a talk by Dr. Parsons, of Parsons College, on the subject of "The educational value of the library to the community."

A paper on "Book lists in newspapers" was next read by Mrs. S. E. Beckwith, of Mt. Pleasant, in which she called attention to the inadequacy of many book titles to express the subject matter of the book, and spoke of the helpful work the publishers were doing in so profusely annotating their new publications. She recommended that librarians make their newspaper lists more valuable to the public by the free use of explanatory notes.

The district was fortunate in having in attendance at the meeting the state librarian, Mr. Johnson Brigham, who spoke on the subject of "Books, and how to buy them," emphasizing the importance of auction and second hand catalogs. Mrs. Arpin Antrobus, of Burlington, gave a talk on "How the club woman can help the library." Mr. C. J. Fulton, of Fairfield, spoke on "Trustees' problems," and this was followed by a general discussion in charge of Miss Alice Tyler, of the State Commission.

DAISY B. SABIN, *District Chairman*.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 68th (annual) meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Maplewood hotel, Pittsfield, June 3-6, 1908. The meeting was opened with an informal reception and dance on Wednesday evening, June 3. Ex-Mayor W. F. Hawkins, president of the Board of Trustees of the Berkshire Athenæum, made the address of welcome.

Thursday morning at 9 o'clock a business meeting was held. Reports were read and the following officers were elected: president, Harlan H. Ballard, librarian and curator, Berkshire Athenæum and Museum; vice-presidents, Miss Nina E. Browne, secretary A. L. A. Publishing Board, Boston, T. Franklin Currier, Harvard College Library, William C. Stone, Springfield City Library; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College Library Department, Boston; secretary, Drew B. Hall, librarian Millicent Library, Fairhaven; recorder, Miss Gertrude E. Forrester, librarian Milton Public Library.



Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, of the Springfield City Library, then spoke on "Practical economies and publicity." Mr. Wellman's theme was, Are we spending our funds to advantage from a business point of view, and so getting the best possible results from our expenditures?

The most important work of a public library is the circulation of non-fiction to adults. To ascertain how libraries are living up to this aim, Mr. Wellman prepared test questions in regard to the number of volumes of adult non-fiction in a library and the circulation of those volumes. The questions were sent to 25 small libraries, and from data thus obtained it was ascertained that for every month a volume of adult non-fiction was circulated, it stood on the shelves from two years and four months to 13 years. The replies from larger libraries showed that a volume stood idle on an average of three years to one month's circulation. Such a state of affairs is clearly wrong, and to obviate this difficulty Mr. Wellman pointed out that it is the duty of the library to take pains to hunt up readers and to let them know the resources of the library. The idea that it is worth while to spend money to further the circulation of books is just beginning to make itself felt. The value of a library is measured by its circulation. To further this, by practicing certain simple economies, money may be saved for advertising purposes.

Mr. Wellman spoke of the following economies which can be practiced. First, the buying of fewer books and the procuring of these at the lowest possible prices, for instance by importing or buying from second-hand dealers. Second, the simplification of methods as far as possible. Still another economy can be practiced in regard to the annual report. It is the tradition of many libraries to publish in their annual reports all manner of statistics, the daily, weekly, and monthly average of books circulated, the largest and smallest number of books circulated on any one day, the number of books bound and repaired, and the number of post cards sent to delinquent borrowers. Even the small libraries do this. Would it not be better for them to print in their local papers, as does a certain library, a brief outline of what they are really accomplishing with a few suggestions as to their needs?

Another tradition is to publish a list of donors in the annual report, which necessitates paying for three or four extra pages. Although a library may swell with pride to see itself credited with "1 pam, and 11 per." among the donors to a neighboring library, cannot this luxury be dispensed with? In connection with the donors in the report, Mr. Wellman spoke of the advisability of discontinuing the gift acknowledgment postal cards. The gifts can best be acknowledged

in a few lines in the body of the annual report, mentioning especially only those of particular importance.

In regard to the methods of advertising, Mr. Wellman spoke of the common difficulty of getting people to know what the library has. One of the most effective methods of advertising is the use of the printed lists. It is not enough to compile lists on certain subjects and distribute them at the issue desk. Lists should be printed in the newspapers, should be distributed through local unions and societies, and should be mailed to the townspeople.

Another advisable plan is to find out what people are interested in and when a certain book on that subject is added to the library, send them a postal card to that effect. It is also a good plan to print in the local papers items showing the activities of the library.

If there are lectures or exhibits of special interest in the town, let the library get out its books on the subject and call attention to them. Also special exhibits of books on a certain subject are of interest; for instance, have all books in the library on architecture set apart in a special room and invite the architects in the town to look them over.

In closing, Mr. Wellman said that the greatest disgrace of the library administration of the day is that the use of the library is so small compared to what it might be.

An interesting discussion followed.

The second paper of the morning, on the Work of the Massachusetts library commission, was read by Miss Katherine P. Loring, of *Pride's Crossing*. Miss Loring outlined the history and aims of the commission.

On behalf of the trustees of the Stockbridge Library, Mr. R. R. Bowker then extended an invitation to the club to visit that library and its branches. He also very kindly extended to the club the hospitality of his own place at Glendale.

At the close of the session the club visited the Berkshire Athenæum and the Museum of Natural History and Art. The Country Club of Pittsfield opened its grounds to the members of the club on Thursday afternoon, a courtesy greatly appreciated.

The evening session was opened by a scholarly paper by Mr. Harlan H. Ballard on "A new interpretation of Virgil."

Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, then spoke on "The function of libraries in village improvement." Mr. Coolidge's talk was illustrated with lantern slides showing various libraries, schools, town halls, banks, local stations, and various structures in relation to ordered landscape, such as bridges and fountains of public parks. For all of which various public buildings the library can set a standard of taste. Mr. Coolidge explained the good points of each picture, pointing out how it was suitable to its surroundings and purpose.

Mr. Coolidge concluded by saying that libraries fall short of their opportunities in many respects, but principally in that too much stress is laid on the moral ideal, and too little on the æsthetic and intellectual. It is not easy to enlarge our ideals, yet it is not hopeless and it is worth while. Our æsthetic ideals are scarcely more than rudimentary. We cannot seem to get interest in æsthetic things. But there cannot be good art in a country unless libraries form a standard of taste. The sculptor craves appreciation more than dollars. So the libraries must get at the true meaning of the artist, must find out for themselves what he is trying to say, and then others can be got to see what they see.

Our intellectual ideals, too, are vague, confused, indefinite, rather unworthy. We are not good critics, yet we are undertaking to keep what is worth while. Librarians should take time for the essence of their work, and although ideals cannot always be translated into results and figures, this devotion to the true spirit of things will bring about the best appreciation of literature and light which will make the libraries the leading spirits in the communities.

The morning session of Friday, June 5, was opened by Mr. Andrew Keogh, of Yale University Library, who spoke on "The training of college students in bibliography." A course in the bibliography of history is required of all students at Yale University before further courses in history can be taken. The course is usually elected during the freshman year.

The aim of the first term is to introduce students to as large a number of books as possible. On a given topic certain reading from text books, sources, etc., is required, while outside reading must be done on contemporary material or topics under the general subject. The students are taught to use the preface and contents of books, to discuss their scope, and to pass criticism upon them. During the winter term three bibliographical conferences with the instructor are held, and a topic for a bibliography, some subject of medieval history, is assigned at the first conference. The code of instructions for bibliographical cards is given the students and three weeks are allowed in which to prepare the bibliography. The aim of this bibliography is to teach students how to find articles and how to cite references. An essay or brief on the subject must then be prepared with references and discussion. In the spring term a topic from modern history is assigned. Notes on this subject in scientific form to serve as a basis of a thesis are required. This is to give the student training in independent thinking. A bibliography must then be prepared, and while the first bibliography was very inclusive, this one is required to be selective. The bibliographical cards must contain a statement of the value of the book

cited. Book reviews may be given or estimates formed from personal examination. The course has proved excellent training for later college work.

Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of the Amherst College Library, then spoke on "Anticipations." Mr. Fletcher said that we are now in the infancy of library development. Librarianship is fast becoming a profession. There are two chief requirements for this, expertness and scholarship. Emphasis has been laid by the larger libraries, especially on the former, on the technical side, and now through the efforts of the Massachusetts Library Commission the librarians of the smaller libraries are being trained on the technical side. But Massachusetts should "set the pace" in library intention as well as extension. The intensifying of the library profession can only be brought about by emphasizing the more cultural and scholarly side. This really gives the right to call librarianship a profession.

Mr. Fletcher showed the distinction between the aims of the library and the school. Although they have much in common, the educational value of the library plays but a minor part. The proper atmosphere of the library is one of freedom, enjoyment, recreation. It is an "intellectual common," but is corrective of the influence of the school. The school tends to repress individuality, while the library ought to bring about spontaneity and afford opportunity for self-development.

To facilitate this work of the library certain changes in its apparatus are necessary. There should be more bibliographical apparatus. Mr. Fletcher spoke of the desirability of indexing encyclopædias for good articles, and especially for bibliographies. The special encyclopædias particularly should be indexed, as in this way many articles will be brought into use which might otherwise be overlooked.

Mr. George H. Tripp, of the Free Public Library of New Bedford, then gave a paper on the "Library as a social force." A library is a warehouse for the storage of foreign and domestic goods; goods for the intellect; substantial nutriment, delicacies for the mental gourmand; stimulants for the torpid; opiates even for those who would forget. The question to be considered is how shall the stores in these great warehouses be put to their proper use; how shall goods which seem eminently desirable be exploited and pushed into circulation, and be used to the advantage of the moral, social and intellectual life of the community? How far can the paternal conception be carried out in a concern supported by taxation for the benefit of a whole community?

At once we must face the fact that a free public library must in the nature of its foundation and maintenance be well balanced and impartial. It must be prepared to furnish arguments on both sides of every great social

question. It cannot take sides. The library must be broader, more liberal, less intensive than any special pleader in any mooted question. It furnishes the weapons; it must not enter the lists.

How then can the library tend to social improvement? It is safe to say that all the interests of the library will be concentrated in an effort to aid in whatever may better civic conditions and tend to social righteousness.

In choosing well recommended books, magazines, papers, by watching for opportunities to supplement lectures and the work of study clubs, by bibliographical help, by specially prepared lists, the active work of the library is at the service of the community. In its reference department, by mail, by telephone, the library should be fully drawn on for facts, for the thoughts of the best thinkers, pro and con.

At the close of the session the members of the club visited the Crane paper mills at Dalton. Friday afternoon Miss Emily Tuckerman invited the club and its guests to tea at Ingleside, her estate at Stockbridge. The club went by trolley to Lenox, driving from there to Mr. R. R. Bowker's place at Glendale, where the club was entertained at his log cabin. The delightful hospitality of both Miss Tuckerman and Mr. Bowker combined to give the members of the club a day not soon to be forgotten.

On Friday evening the session was opened by Mr. Sam Walter Foss, of the Somerville Public Library; his subject was "Some cardinal principles of a librarian's work." The two cardinal virtues which Mr. Foss emphasized was toleration and enthusiasm, qualities not easily combined but necessary; toleration to make the librarian judicial, enthusiasm to make him human. Walt Whitman's belief that "one thing is as good as another, and that all things are all right," is especially valuable to the librarian. He must have absolute intellectual hospitality, he must be a good mixer, interested in all human interests, having sympathy with all tastes. By his toleration he will get all people to the library, by his enthusiasm he will make it pleasant for them.

To be most efficient the librarian should set himself the task of getting a larger appropriation. To accomplish this he must bring about cordial, tactful relations with the city officials and with his trustees. After this is accomplished he must get good books, and see to it that they are read.

Mr. Tripp then moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Ballard and the trustees of the Berkshire Athenæum, to the Country Club of Pittsfield, to the Hon. Zenas Crane of Dalton, to Miss Emily Tuckerman and to Mr. R. R. Bowker, to the president, secretary and board of directors of the club, and to Mr. Plumb, of the Maplewood hotel, all of whom

have contributed so much to the pleasure of the meeting.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., directory of the State Library, Albany, New York, then spoke on "Outside the walls," a protest against the proneness of librarians to bury themselves in their libraries, and so lose touch with the world outside.

Mr. Wellman then called attention to the ruling of the Superintendent of Documents that no government document should be taken out of a library, and after a brief discussion it was moved by Mr. Wellman that the club protest against this ruling, and that the secretary be instructed to notify the Superintendent of Documents that we have taken such action. The motion was seconded by Mr. Foss.

The meeting closed with the recitation of two original poems by Mr. Foss.

On Saturday morning many members of the club availed themselves of the invitation to visit North Adams Library. The members were also invited to visit the Springfield Library.

In all 92 delegates attended the meeting, which proved one of the most interesting and stimulating ever held.

GERTRUDE E. FORREST, *Recorder*.

#### MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association, at Cadillac, May 27, 28, 29, the following officers were elected: Miss G. M. Walton, Ypsilanti, president; Miss Annie A. Pollard, Grand Rapids, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Annie F. MacDonell, Bay City, 2d vice-president; Miss M. L. Hunt, Lansing, treasurer; Miss Nina K. Preston, Ionia, secretary. A report of the meeting will be given in the next number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

### Library Clubs

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Thursday, May 14, at the Chicago Public Library. Three new members were received, and the resignation of Miss Henneberry; a vote of appreciation of her efforts in behalf of the club was given.

The retiring president, Miss Warren, spoke of the need of the library club for all library workers.

The officers appointed for the ensuing year were Mr. C. W. Andrews, president; Mr. W. E. Lewis, first vice-president; Mr. C. E. Perry, second vice-president; Miss Bessie Goldberg, secretary, and Miss Mary Watson, treasurer.

A vote of thanks was given Miss Warren for her faithful work as president during the past year.

EMILY M. WILCOXSON, *Secretary pro tem*.

## PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the season was held on Monday evening, May 11, 1908, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. In the absence of the president, Mr. Thomson, Mr. John J. Macfarlane took the chair. Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. On behalf of the nominating committee, Mr. Warrington read the following ballot for officers for 1908-1909: Mr. Arthur Low Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, president; Miss Edith Brinkman, Free Library of Philadelphia, secretary; Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia, treasurer. As no other names were offered in nomination, it was moved that the secretary cast ballots for these persons, and they were accordingly elected to office. Professor Leslie W. Miller, principal of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art and secretary of the Fairmount Park Art Commission, as the speaker of the evening, gave a very interesting talk on the "City beautiful," with especial reference to local conditions.

Professor Miller made a strong plea for harmony of design and for careful thought in planning hereafter the construction of public edifices. He especially urged the advisability of placing such buildings as a hall of justice, a public library and an art gallery in juxtaposition and as part of the plan of the parkway now begun in the city. At the conclusion of Professor Miller's address, a cordial vote of thanks was given him by the audience. The meeting was then adjourned, and was followed by the usual reception and tea.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary.*

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

During the spring term the following lectures were given before the school:

April 20th-21st, Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson gave two lectures on bookbinding.

April 27th-29th, Miss Anna B. Gallup, curator of the Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, gave the following four talks to the school:

Children's Museum equipment and work; illustrated with lantern slides.

Co-ordinate work of libraries and museums.

Co-operation between schools and museums.

Children's Museum exhibits.

May 6th, Miss Frances L. Rathbone, librarian of the Free Public Library, East Orange, N. J., told of the work of her library.

May 13th, Mr. Robert P. Bliss, assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania Free Library

Commission, described the commission work in this state.

May 14th-15th, Mr. Richard T. Wyche, president of the National League of Story-Tellers, gave two talks on the evolution of story-telling and illustrated them with stories.

May 20th-21st, Miss Harriet A. Blogg, librarian of the Woman's College of Baltimore, described the work of the Baltimore libraries and gave a talk on the charity organizations of Baltimore.

One of the important events of the term's work was the visit to the school of the library committee of the Free Libraries of Manchester, England. The members of the committee, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Plummer and Mr. Abbot, met the students and told them of the work of the Manchester Libraries. Besides the special lectures cited above, the regular courses for the term have been cataloging, reference work, literature for children, some fundamental principles of education, organization of children's departments, and brief courses in parliamentary law.

Entrance examinations for applicants (not college or university graduates) for next year's class will be held June 20th.

For six months the Training School has been experimenting with a temporary dormitory. The experiment has proved successful and the school has leased and furnished a comfortable house, within walking distance of the library. It is in charge of a house-mother. As the house holds a limited number of students, the students will be assigned to the rooms in the order of their applications.

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mrs. S. C. Fairchild lectured to the school on May 21-22 on the American library movement. Her lectures were illustrated by lantern views.

The out-of-town visits to libraries during May included the following: Princeton University, Trenton Public Library, Columbia University, Brooklyn Public Library, Pratt Institute Free Library and Library School, New York Public Library (the Lenox Library and three Carnegie branches), the General Theological Seminary Library, the Newark Free Public Library, the New York Young Women's Christian Association Library, and the libraries of Haverford and Bryn Mawr colleges. The students were the recipients of many courtesies in their trips, returning to their work with added enthusiasm.

Commencement exercises were held June 11. The graduates of the Library School were: Miss Amy S. Baldwin, Miss Stella T. Doane, Miss Mary L. Doig, Miss Alice R. Eaton, Miss Rosalie F. Goldstein, Miss Emma R. Jack, Miss Ruth M. Jones, Miss Reba F. Lehman, Miss Florence E. Morton, Miss

Helen E. Myers, Miss Zelia M. Rank, Miss Isabel M. Turner, Miss Mary A. Wolcott, Miss Florence M. Wood.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school has recently issued a pamphlet, "Library handwriting" (278-288 p.), revised from *Library Notes*, March, 1887, *Handbook* of the University of the State of New York, 1898, and *Handbook* of the New York State Library School, 1901.

#### SUMMER SESSION

The 11th session of the Summer School opened June 3 and will close July 15. The attendance registers 36 students, 26 of whom entered for the full general course, 2 for a partial course and 9 for the special course in children's work which was given June 15-20. New York state is represented by 22 students, the remaining 14 being from 10 other states.

#### OUTSIDE LECTURERS

From time to time since the first of March the school has had the pleasure of visits from the following librarians and persons interested in library work, who lectured on the subjects noted:

*March.*—Miss Theresa Hitchler, three lectures on "The organization and administration of the catalog department of a large public library."

*May.*—Miss Beatrice Winsor, two lectures on printing: "Why a librarian must understand something about the art preservative of all arts" and "How to print library reports, bulletins, etc." Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, three lectures on "Branch library organization and administration."

*June.*—Miss Beatrice Winsor, two lectures, concluding her course on printing: "How to print blanks, forms, library stationery, etc.," and "Editing and preparing copy for printer and proofreading;" Mr. George W. Lee, "The library and the business man;" Miss Marilla W. Freeman, eight lectures on the "Organization and administration of the small public library;" Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, "Reading for the blind;" Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, a lecture on "The children and the public library," introducing the children's course of eight lectures conducted by Miss Clara W. Hunt and Miss Frances J. Olcott, Miss Hunt giving four on the "Selection of children's books" and Miss Olcott four on the "Organization and administration of children's rooms."

#### PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Grace D. Chapman, B.L.S., '03, was married on April 21 to Mr. George Chisholm, of Lima, O.

Miss Isabella M. Cooper, '08, has been appointed first assistant at the Muhlenberg branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Lucile F. Fargo, 1907-8, has been appointed to take charge of the cataloging for

the branch libraries of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

Miss Elisabeth Hardman, 1907-8, has been appointed head of the clippings department of the Boston Herald Company.

Mr. D. Ashley Hooker, 1906-7, has been engaged to classify and catalog the U. S. Military Academy Library, West Point, N. Y.

Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, '08, has been appointed cataloger in the Library of the Association of the Bar, New York City.

Miss Joanna G. Strange, '08, has been engaged as first reference assistant at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Helen E. Tunbridge, 1906-7, will spend the next 18 months cataloging at the Rochester Theological Seminary Library.

#### UTICA VISIT

On May 18 the library school, accompanied by Miss Sanderson and Miss Wheeler, of the faculty, visited the Utica Public Library. The entire day was spent in this way, and the school has rarely experienced a more cordial welcome from the members of a library staff or the trustees than was enjoyed on this occasion. The entire party was entertained by the staff of the Utica Public Library at luncheon, and to this were invited former students of the school now working in the vicinity of Utica.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Director.*

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual commencement of Syracuse University was held June 7-10, the orator of the occasion being Hamilton Mabie. Twenty-five students complete the two-years' course in library science this year.

The school took its first extended library trip April 14-24. The visit included the libraries of Washington, Philadelphia, Newark, East Orange, New York and Brooklyn. Besides the committee work in the various libraries, they had the pleasure of hearing the following librarians: Herbert Putnam, Reuben Gold Thwaites, George F. Bowerman, James Canfield, Arthur Bostwick, Morris Jastrow, Jr., John Thomson, Mrs. Fairchild and Miss Josephine Rathbone. While in Washington the class was received in the green room by President Roosevelt. They enjoyed a delightful luncheon at the West Philadelphia branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Easter Monday. The annual trip has been made a requirement for the senior class.

The director, Professor Sibley, will spend the summer abroad. Address the correspondence of the school to the Library Economy Department, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

The accidental drowning of Miss Beatrice P. Vanderbilt, '05, cataloger in Princeton University Library, has brought sorrow to the school.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*A. L. A. Bulletin*, May, is mainly devoted to plans and arrangements for the Minnetonka conference, with reports upon the work of various committees.

*Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*, the quarterly published by the American Association of Law Libraries, the first steps toward which were undertaken by that association at its second annual meeting held in connection with the Asheville conference, is realized in the appearance of its first number, for January. The quarterly is made up of two parts with separate paginations, the first covering chiefly the proceedings of the Asheville meeting, and the second being devoted exclusively to the index of legal periodicals. The index will cumulate in the final issue of the year.

*Iowa Library Quarterly*, January-February-March, contains various brief articles, besides news of the libraries of the state and of the activities of the Iowa Library Association and the Iowa Library Commission. "Building a library," by F. B. Tayler, contains some hints for the development of small collections, and a list of attractive picture books for children is given by Miss Mary E. Wheelock.

*Library Assistant*, May, contains "The Welsh assistants' outlook," by Charles Sexton, a brief paper which was read at the inaugural meeting of the South Wales branch of the Library Assistants' Association at Cardiff, and which presents an interesting picture of library conditions in Wales, and the field offered there for co-operation among library workers. "Learning to catalog," by Olive E. Clarke, which gives some methods of training in cataloging. Notes of meetings, etc., complete the number.

*Library Occurrent*, March, the bulletin of the Indiana Library Commission, contains a partial list of Indiana state reports, also some good selected lists on King Arthur, spring stories and books for boys, and an index to material on Indiana history, biography, literature and art which has appeared in Indiana newspapers. Considerable space is devoted to the activities of the commission and the conditions of Indiana libraries.

*Library Notes and News*, April, the bulletin of the Minnesota Public Library Commission, May, contains a statistical table of public libraries in Minnesota supported by taxation. Also a supplementary list of Minnesota writers which completes the material on the subject given in the January number.

*Library Work*, April, is an interesting number. It presents a scheme for co-operative cataloging undertaken by the H. W. Wilson Company. This plan is given elsewhere in

these columns. A brief article on "The St. Paul Dispatch library and information bureau" gives a good account of a newspaper library, its rules for filing clippings, indexing information, etc.; the bibliography included is described in this number under its bibliography department.

*Pennsylvania Library Notes*, April, published by the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, meets a long-felt need in establishing a "means of communication with and among the library workers of the state." This is the first issue, and contains a brief article on "Reference books for small libraries," by Alice B. Kroeger, and a list of histories suggested for small libraries by Mabel Shryock, librarian Mt. Washington Branch, Pittsburgh.

*Public Libraries*, June, contains "The modern library movement," by Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, which covers in a concise statement the important steps in library progress; "Some essentials of co-operative cataloging," by Esther Crawford that should be carefully read by all interested in cataloging methods, and "Reminiscences of an untrained librarian."

*Western Architect*, June, will be a special souvenir number devoted chiefly to libraries, containing articles on library development and administration by Normand S. Patten, of Chicago, and on the Minnetonka conference; also plates illustrating different examples of library buildings, and photographs of the officers of the A. L. A. and the Minneapolis and Minnesota State University libraries.

*For Folke-og Barneboksamlinger*, the Norwegian quarterly, May, contains an illustrated article by Miss M. Larsen, librarian Drautheim Public Library, on the New York Library School, Albany; an article on book selection by A. Arnesen, and another by C. Berner on the famous ethnographical collection of Dr. A. Sandvig, Lillehammer, Norway. The rest of the number is largely given up to book reviews and news from the field.

### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Boston Athenaeum L.* (Rpt., 1907.) Added 4457; total 230,777. Photos, engravings and maps added 1492 (of which 233 were gifts). There were 814 shares in use in 1907 (as against 803 in 1906, and 762 non-proprietors had the right to use the library. Expenses \$14,039.24 (books, periodicals and newspapers \$11,699.25; binding and repairing \$2339.99).

A bequest of \$10,000 from Lyman Nichols, of Boston, was received, and the record of gifts shows valuable and numerous additions to the library. Mr. Bolton suggests that an additional printing fund be established, so that proprietors may feel confident that such of their papers deposited in the library "as are suitable to appear in print will in time form volumes in the library series of publications. In volume three of this series, which appeared in October, an attempt was made to



mark appropriately the first hundred years of the life of the Athenæum by a published record of the various phases of its work."

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* (10th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1907.) Added 70,527 (3115 v. gifts); total 553,217. Issued, home use 3,242,124 (fict. about 69 per cent., juv. 36 per cent.). New registration 76,520; total 242,971. Receipts \$338,971; expenses \$338,971 (salaries \$159,321.40, books \$56,508.19, periodicals \$7616.82, binding \$16,174.99, printing \$4624.86, stationery and sundries \$13,114.42, rent \$12,132.96).

The record of the library's progress of last year is especially interesting, in that it marks the close of its first decade. Mr. Hill begins his report with a brief resumé of the library's history. In 1897 the first board of trustees was appointed, and on Jan. 1, 1898, the first books were issued from an old frame public school building, the first branch of the library. In the intervening 10 years the library has grown and developed so rapidly and broadly that the close of 1907 finds 26 branches and two stations in healthy and progressive activity, besides the Administration, Cataloging and Travelling Libraries departments and the Library for the Blind. "The trying days of organization and adjustment are passed; the relation of the library to the municipal government has been settled, and the importance of the library to the community has been recognized by the city authorities by an adequate appropriation for its needs. Thirteen of the branches are now housed in buildings especially planned for the purpose, all but one of which have been erected from the Carnegie fund."

It is gratifying to note that the plans for the central library have been accepted, and progress towards its accomplishment should now be uninterrupted.

During the year two Carnegie branches were completed, one Macon, an entirely new branch, in a neighborhood within walking distance of three other branches. And though from the first it has been well patronized and with a large and increasing circulation, the neighboring branches have shown no decline in circulation. The other new Carnegie building opened during the year is the building for the old Fort Hamilton branch, which is smaller than any branch previously built and cost only \$32,640. It is admirably suited to the needs of the branch for which it was erected. One station (Borough Park) in an outlying section of the city has been added to the system during the year, and seems to be supplying a real need and doing helpful work. Another station, the Kensington station, was also established during the year, to be opened in January. Several branches are overcrowded and need new quarters, the Bushwick and Brownsville branches especially. The new Carnegie buildings for these two branches are now well under way. The circulation for the year at the various branches shows an

increase of 315,028 volumes over last year, and 12 branches show an average monthly circulation of over 10,000 volumes. There were 22 examinations held in the library during the past year, 14 of which were given by the department of branches. The staff numbers 268, an increase of 25 over 1906. The establishment of a library fortnightly paper has done much to promote enthusiasm and *esprit de corps* as well as to furnish opportunity for an interchange of ideas. Two apprentice classes have completed their course of training during the year. A circular of information concerning the apprentice class has been prepared and sent to various schools and colleges.

Mr. Hill, in noting the holiday use of the library, recommends that the library be closed entirely on Christmas and the Fourth of July, and suggests obtaining a modification of the agreement between the city and Mr. Carnegie in regard to holiday opening. Careful watching as to the use made of library privileges on holidays has determined Mr. Hill's opinion. The expense of binding during 1907 is materially less than in the previous year. Mr. Hill explains this economy as due chiefly to the merits of the Chivers binding.

The reports of the various departments follow Mr. Hill's report and show excellent and far-reaching work in each. The reference department has done valuable work in the preparation of special lists on various suitable topics, and an art exhibit held under its direction was of especial interest both in the books displayed and in the spirit of appreciation shown by those who attended it.

The cramped quarters of the administrative building were rendered less embarrassing by the transfer of the supply department to another branch, and Mr. Hill urges in his report the transfer of the cataloging department to a fire-proof building. The record of the cataloging department, the detail of which is extremely great and can only be appreciated by careful consultation of the superintendent's report, shows a large number—89,201 volumes cataloged during the year, 182,277 cards added to the Union and branch catalogs and shelf lists; of these 38,282 cards were printed cards from the Library of Congress; typewriters for cataloging have been established throughout the system. The record of new accessions prepared and sent to the branches numbers 70,527 volumes, an average of 2448 volumes per branch. "Of these accessions there were 1317 new works in foreign languages, mainly German, French, Yiddish, Hebrew, Russian and Italian prepared during the year.

"The Travelling Libraries department is now the distributing center for books in foreign languages. The present policy is to have all foreign popular books in one section, sending from this collection as many volumes as are asked for by branch librarians. The books are read at one branch and transferred



to another, thus giving all libraries the benefit of a larger number of volumes for use. The interchange of books among the branches, conducted by this department, increased in number and effectiveness, 87 per cent. of the requests having been filled."

The circulation of books in the children's department for the year totals 1,179,719 volumes, an excellent record; but the following comment from the superintendent's report may be justly quoted: "The children evidently get something from the library atmosphere which a single book taken home does not give. It is a pity that our work must be judged largely by figures, since hundreds of children, especially in the poorer sections where there is no comfortable place for quiet reading at home, never take out borrowers' cards, but come day after day to the nearest branch to do all their reading." Further comment on the work of this department is made thus: "Our children's books in the splendid binding we now have done for us wear so well that time is saved from incessant mending for more profitable work. Our staff are so united in their interest in the welfare of the children that while we have only 17 people in the 26 branches who have definitely determined to be 'children's librarians,' in many cases the whole staff act as children's librarians without neglecting the grown people either. Our purpose to-day and always is to reach more and more children with better and better books, and to make the influences of the library, through personality of assistants, and in every other way, count as a force for the uplifting of the city."

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* In *Charities and the Commons*, April 25, 1908, 20:131-132, is an article by May G. Quigley, "Librarian for Children," which gives an interesting account of the memorial libraries for sick and crippled children in the Grand Rapids Public Library.

*Jacksonville (Fla.) F. P. L.* (3d rpt., 1907.) Added 3881; total 15,677. Issued, home use, white adult 60,360; white juvenile 22,131; colored 5031; total 87,522. Registration, 1907, 1644 (colored 121); registration to 1906, 6108; total 7752. Receipts \$7564.80 (taxes \$5772.66). Expenses \$7564.77 (salaries \$3753.25; light \$175.00; binding \$358.22; books \$1,955.12).

This report shows the library's steady and healthy growth. The adult white circulation this year was 2794 greater than in 1906, but the decrease in the children's and colored departments lowered the increase to 876. "The decrease in the children's department is too small to be of special significance, and that in the colored department has been gradually lessening, so that we look for an increase in a few months." The reference work has increased even more noticeably than during the previous year. Data on elec-

tricity, engineering and fruit culture have been in demand, and numerous calls from workmen makes it evident that this class of patrons are receiving especial attention.

In spite of the slight decrease in circulation "the work with the children has progressed very satisfactorily and consistently. We feel that the quality of books read by the children has been higher than last year, and the results from reference work with the children and the children's story hour have been particularly satisfactory. The colored department has been conducted along the same lines as last year and, though used by comparatively few considering the number of colored people in the city, those who come "appreciate the privileges offered which, of course, are much greater than the colored people of this city have ever had along educational lines."

*Library of Congress.* The library has issued recently three interesting pamphlets. "Rules and practice (1908) governing the use and issue of books" (14 p. S.) emphasizes the circulating use of the library. It is interesting to note that members of press galleries have a continuing privilege of drawing books upon formal deposit of \$5, and that loan of books to residents within and outside of the District of Columbia for purposes of special study is provided for, also the privilege of home use is granted to those holding important governmental positions. "The Library of Congress and its work" (21 p. D. 1907) contains a brief sketch of the library, a description of the building and its collection. "Publications issued since 1897" (46 p. D. 1908) contains a classified list of the library's new publications, with annotations.

*Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L.* The picture section of the reference department of the Los Angeles Public Library is in such constant use that a scientific classification and an annotated catalog are imperative necessities. The principal of the department, Miss Anna McC. Beckley, assisted by Miss Mary M. Bevans, University of Illinois Library School, class of 1904, is revising the classification formerly in use and Miss Bevans will take up the work of preparing a catalog of the extensive collection. They have just completed an annotated list of 500 masterpieces, which will be published by the state.

*New York P. L.* The art of copper engraving had some of its finest triumphs in France in the work of Nanteuil, the Drevets, Masson and others in the 17th and 18th centuries. The "Société Française de Gravure," founded in 1868, to foster this art of line-engraving, issued 100 plates, executed for it by modern French engravers, within the following 33 years. A set of these plates forms part of the Avery collection in the print room of the New York Public Library, and a selection from the same is now placed on view in the exhibition galleries of the Lenox Library

building. The exhibition will continue throughout the summer, and those interested in the technique and history of the art will find the literature on the subject in the print room on the floor below.

— *Tompkins Square Branch.* A literary and musical evening for Hungarians was held at the Tompkins Square Branch of the New York Public Library on Thursday, May 14, 1908. This library contains the Hungarian collection of the Circulation Department, about one thousand volumes, and the Hungarian evening was intended to stimulate the interest of the Hungarian patrons of the library in their national literature. About five hundred persons were present, a majority of whom were natives of Hungary. A literary and musical program occupied the greater part of the evening, after which Hungarian refreshments were served in the children's room on the second floor. The program in the assembly room included an address on behalf of the library by Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, a sketch of Hungarian literature and history by Dr. Michael Singer, a Hungarian national dance by six school children, a Hungarian address by the Rev. Ladislaus Perenyi, and several selections of Hungarian music.

The chairman of the meeting was Mr. William Farkas, and the program was largely arranged by Miss Augusta Markowitz, the first assistant librarian of the branch, whose familiarity with the Hungarian language and literature has contributed much to the success of the collection in this library. The decorations of the hall where the meeting was held were typically Hungarian and in the library room volumes of Hungarian fiction, poetry and history were displayed on tables and shelves for inspection.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* Work upon the new central building promises to be under way within two months' time. The architect of the building, Mr. Cass Gilbert, has already submitted his plans to the library board. These have been accepted and the next step in order will be to invite bids for the work from contractors. The building should be an unusually fine one and calls for the best class of construction and workmanship. It is not yet decided from what material it shall be built, the contractors will bid upon different material and the final decision will rest with the board. It is to be set back from the street with broad steps and grassy terraces, and perhaps its most distinctive feature will be its great delivery hall which will, it is said, be 49 feet wide, 118 feet long and 35 feet high. The stackroom is planned for seven stories of metal stacks, each eight feet high.

The public will receive its books from the same floor on which they are stored and the reading room will also be on this floor; it is so planned to insure the quickest service. As originally estimated the sum for the building is said to be \$1,200,000.

*Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L.* (48th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1907.) Added 8451; total 163,401, of which 64,183 are in the circulating department. Issued, home use, 275,556 (from children's department 89,081); reference use 81,003; school use 27,666. New registration 3942; cards in use 23,651. Receipts \$49,432.59; expenses \$49,431.93; (books \$10,005.79; binding \$3082.49; salaries \$26,761.24; lighting \$1765.05; fuel \$1175.11.)

This report of the library is especially interesting as it represents the last full year of work of its librarian, Mr. Green, by whose efforts, ability and devotion the library has developed to its present usefulness and activity. The year has been a successful and thoroughly satisfactory one, showing marked increase in the work of the library. The circulation for the year exceeds that of 1906 by 12,574 volumes. The new charging system, the Newark system, introduced into the library is manifesting excellent results in the greater accuracy procured thereby, although it has not proved time-saving; 14,899 volumes have been sent during the year from the circulating department to the eight delivery stations and at these stations there has been a total of 48 new signers. Mr. Green requests the use of a horse, driver and wagon for the transportation of books to these stations, and adds "To show how extension of privileges rapidly leads to suggestion of new accommodations, it has been stated that it would be a good thing for us to have a bicycle and a boy, and to use them in bringing back to the library books (which they had taken out) of invalids and others willing to make a small payment, say of two cents a volume. This plan, it is said, is in use in a western library. I have no idea that the bicycle and boy would pay for themselves."

The most important work of the year in the children's department has been the preparation and issue of a finding list of children's books; "A collection has also been made of children's books that are illustrated by artists who have been especially happy in designing pictures for this kind of books. The names of artists have been indexed, as well as those of the authors." In this department the reference use increased 20 per cent. during the year, and the school use also shows a large increase. In the cataloging department, an increased force gives opportunity for undertaking new work, and it is planned that this department should bring out the monthly list of additions. A new arts department in the library was established April 9, 1907, under Miss Jessie Cameron as head.

"The reference department is of great importance to the residents of Worcester. Scholars and students make large use of the department and less experienced inquirers are very numerous." During the year the installation in the building of a new electric plant was completed. All the departments, especi-

ally the reference and art departments, suffered great inconvenience on this account.

**Ontario, Canada.** The "Report upon public libraries, literary and scientific institutions, etc., of the province of Ontario for the year 1907," by Inspector T. W. H. Leavitt, contains much interesting information with regard to the establishment and development of libraries in Canada, and should receive the attention of all librarians. Notes are given on the work of the Ontario Library Association, on the successful library institute held at Brantford, July 11, at which a permanent library institute was formed for the Brantford district and arrangements made for holding library institutes during the summer of 1908 in various parts of Ontario. Descriptions and plans of various new library buildings, and tabular statistics showing the locality of all free libraries, their receipts and expenditures are given. During the year the travelling libraries loaned by the department contained 5141 books. The fiction purchased by the public libraries in Ontario during the year has decreased 20 per cent. and a note "How to abolish the fiction evil" is included in the report in which the hypothesis is advanced that only through "increasing the average intellectual capacity by a campaign of education can the taste for trashy fiction be abolished.

Two special libraries have been formed by the Education Department, one on library construction and one on library administration and these, which are in constant demand, are loaned to library boards free from charge. The publication of a quarterly bulletin, issued jointly by the Education Department and the Ontario Library Association is urged.

The report contains brief articles of interest on the cataloging of a small library and on travelling libraries.

#### FOREIGN

**London, Eng. Guildhall L.** It is stated in the *Library World* (April), that this library contains 135,000 volumes and pamphlets and nearly 6000 manuscripts, most of them of great value, and that since its modern opening in 1873 the number of readers has reached 12,000,000 and during the past year the average attendance was 1500. During the long closing of the British Museum last year it devolved on the Guildhall Library to serve a national purpose, and attention was then drawn to its resources; as a result a section has been established dealing with navigation and nautical astronomy and the library has now a fine collection on both these subjects.

**South Australia P. L. Museum and Art Gallery, Adelaide.** (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1907.) Added 3566 (gifts 937 v., 918 pm., 162 maps; total 63,221. Visitors 98,755; average daily 295, Sunday 178. Receipts £13,749 9s. 6d.; expenditures £13,749 9s. 6d.

Though extensive additions have already been made to the South Australian Institute

building, and these additions costing more than \$6000, were opened June 12, and afford accommodation for the Royal Society of South Australia, the South Australian Society of Arts and the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch), all affiliated societies, yet increased demands on the library make more space necessary, and the government plans an addition to the library building. The addition, plans for which are well under way, will be almost a replica of the present Public Library building, but with many modern improvements. The library board has suggested to the government that it be appointed a state board for the international exchange of official publications and that a small annual grant be allowed to it to meet the expense of the work involved. In Melbourne and Sydney the public library authorities perform similar duties.

**Sunderland Public Library (Eng.).** In the *Library Circular*, a quarterly catalogue of additions to the *Sunderland Public Library*, it is noted that the new Henden Branch Library will soon be opened, and that in this branch "the system of issuing books is to be that known as *open access*. Hitherto, readers at the central library have had to choose their reading from catalogs without access to the books; but in the branch libraries every ticket-holder will be permitted to pass through a turn-stile to the shelves, and by means of a personal examination of the books will be able the better to select in accordance with specific requirements or individual tastes. This system, of course, necessitates strict classification of the books upon the shelves.

"The Sunderland Public Libraries will be the first in the north of England to adopt in its entirety this important and up-to-date method of bringing the readers into direct touch with the books upon the shelves. On the opening of the three branches the central lending library will be reorganized on the same lines."

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**FICTION CENSORSHIP.** Tozer, Basil. The coming censorship of fiction. (*In the National Review*, April, 1908, pages 236-242 inclusive).

The writer complains bitterly of the fleshly school of fiction which, if it persists, will certainly bring about governmental censorship. He closes with the following sentence: "All who live with their eyes open, and are able to look ahead, must admit that the writers, publishers and booksellers who together are deliberately prostituting the English novel, are wittingly or unwittingly imperilling their own future prosperity."

**LIBRARY WORK.** Richardson, Anna Steese.

The girl as a librarian. (*In the Woman's Home Companion*, April, 1908, p. 29-52.)

An informing article on what is required

in the way of training of the woman who desires to take up library work. It answers a large number of questions which come from persons who are thinking of taking up library work, such as, the advantages of the work, the question of preparation, a typical training school, the expense of attending a training school, educational requirements for admission, etc.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY. Proceedings, v. 27, sec. C. no. 4, February, 1908, contains an article "Elias Bouhereau of La Rochelle, first public librarian in Ireland."

#### PRACTICAL NOTES

REBINDING AND REPAIRING OF BOOKS. — *The Dial* for April 16th makes the following note: The public library book hospital is an important adjunct of the public library. Book-repairing and bookbinding can be profitably done on the premises, especially if the librarian, or one or two of his assistants, is deft-fingered and possessed of some mechanical ingenuity. After an experience of three years in conducting a bindery and repair shop in connection with the institution under his charge, the librarian of the Easton (Pa.) Public Library is convinced that it is profitable for even small libraries to do their own rebinding and repairing. He believes that the work is well within the capacity of the average library assistant to master in a comparatively short time, and that his odd moments, if employed in this not unpleasant task, will keep the books in presentable condition. His report of the average cost of this rebinding and repairing is an astonishing one. In the past year 1620 volumes were handled in his book hospital, 1068 of them being rebound, and the total expense incurred, including cost of materials, was only \$60.18.

#### Gifts and Bequests

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Charles H. Newhall, of Lynn, Mass., a bequest of \$5000 has been left to the library.

Northfield, Mass. Dickinson Memorial L. By the will of the Misses Belcher, of Northfield, Mass., the sum of about \$10,000 will be left to the library.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS FOR MAY

(Increases in italics)

8. Berlin, Ont.....	\$3,500
Chehalis, Wash.....	10,000
Harriston, Ont.....	10,000
Indian Head, Sask, Canada.....	10,000
Lake City, Iowa.....	7,500
Laurens, Iowa.....	1,000
Oregon, Mo.....	7,500
Orange, Conn.....	4,000
Park Rapids, Minn.....	5,000
Toronto, Ont. (for 2 branches).....	50,000
Winnepeg, Canada.....	39,000

Total for U. S. and Canada:

6 new gifts for buildings.....	\$50,000
5 increases to previous gifts (including	
2 additional buildings).....	97,500

\$147,500

#### Librarians

ADAMS, Miss Leta E., New York State Library School, 1907-8, has been elected librarian of the South Dakota State Normal School Library at Spearfish.

ADST, Miss R. Lionne, has been appointed library hostess and chief of the information bureau, District of Columbia Public Library, Washington.

BACHE, Miss Edythe Markoe, Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1901, has been appointed librarian of the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia, succeeding Miss J. S. Middleton.

BAIN, Dr. James, Jr., librarian of the Toronto Public Library, died May 22 after a lingering illness. Dr. Bain was one of the most loyal and able members of the library profession in this country and was one of its ablest leaders in Canada, where his long years of devoted service and his keen judgment and foresight accomplished much for the advancement of library interests. He was born in London, England, in 1842, and died in his 66th year. He came to Canada early in life, and was educated in Toronto schools and at the Toronto University. In the early years of his career he was connected with the book business, and for a time was connected with a bookselling establishment in London. In 1882 he returned to Toronto and was for a short time manager of the Canada Publishing Co. In 1883 he was appointed librarian of the Toronto Public Library and held this position until his death. The library developed broadly under his wise administration, and the character of its collection reflected his scholarship and knowledge, especially is its valuable Canadiana due to his personal interest and research. As president of the Ontario Library Association and by repeated service as one of its councillors he was enabled to give of his enthusiasm and energy in the cause of library progress in Canada in general; and as a member for 25 years of the American Library Association, serving on various of its committees, also as councillor of the Bibliographical Society of America, Dr. Bain's influence was far-reaching. To his friends, who are legion, his loss is the cause of deepest regret, which is added to in the fact that it occurred just at the time that his long cherished plan for the erection of a new building for the Toronto Public Library was on the point of realization.

BAKER, Miss Mary E., New York State Library School, 1908, has been appointed head of the catalog department of Bryn Mawr College Library.

BARICKMAN, Mrs. Rena, will resign her position as head of the library of Blue Island, Illinois, to succeed Mrs. Kate A. Henderson, deceased, as librarian of the Joliet (Ill.) Public Library. Mrs. Barickman will assume her new duties July 1st.

BLAKELY, Miss Bertha, librarian of the Mount Holyoke College Library, is enjoying a two months' vacation in California, making her headquarters at Nordhoff, Ventura County.

BRADLEY, William C., for 15 years, from 1882 to 1897, librarian of the Brattleboro (Vt.) Free Library, died on May 2. For some time before his death he had been an invalid and retired from active life.

CAMPBELL, Miss Cornelia S., branch librarian in the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of branch libraries.

COMPTON, Mr. Charles H., New York State Library School, 1908, has been appointed librarian of North Dakota University Library.

DUNHAM, Miss Mary E., New York State Library School, 1902-3, has been appointed reference librarian at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

PETTEE, Miss Julia, has been granted a half year's leave of absence from the Vassar College Library in order to complete the reorganization of the Library of the Rochester Theological Seminary, begun last summer. Miss Pettee resumes this work in June.

POND, Miss Nancy M., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1896, has been appointed librarian of the art department of Wellesley College. Since 1900 Miss Pond has been librarian of the Peck Library, Norwich, Ct.

SMITH, Miss Elizabeth M., New York State Library School, 1908, has been appointed head of the classification and catalog department of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library. Miss Smith will also have charge of the apprentice class.

STROHM, Adam J., librarian of the Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J., has sailed for Europe to spend the summer and early fall.

WYER, James Ingersoll, jr., as noted in the last number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Anderson as director of the New York State Library and Library School. Mr. Wyer accepted the position of reference librarian and vice-director of the New York State Library School in January, 1906, and from October, 1906, until his promotion to the position of director, which dates from June 1, his duties as vice-director of the State Library School claimed his whole time. Into this work he carried a high spirit of endeavor and obtained fine results from his excellent methods of instruction and supervision. Mr. Wyer was educated in Concordia high school, Kansas, in the University of Minnesota 1895-96 and in the New York State University 1896-98; he received the degree in 1898 of B.L.S., and in 1905 M.L.S. After a short time of business life, he served as assistant in the Minneapolis Public Library 1895-96, and in the New York State Library

1897-98. He was librarian and professor of bibliography of the University of Nebraska 1898-1905, and since 1902 he has been secretary of the A.L.A., of which he is a life member. Mr. Wyer's professional career has been a record of unusually rapid advancement, due to the capability and devotion which have characterized his work and his service to the library profession counts as a force in its progress.

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## Cataloging and Classification

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### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF NASHVILLE (TENN.).

Classified catalogue of the accessions of books to Carnegie Library of Nashville for the year 1906. Nashville, Tenn. 45 p. O.

### EAST SAINT LOUIS (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Classified catalogue of the East Saint Louis Public Library: a complete list of books in the adult circulating and reference departments, Jan. 1, 1908. East Saint Louis, Ill., 1908. 209 p. O.

### PROVIDENCE (R. I.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Subject list of books in the Providence Public Library for the grammar grades; compiled by Mrs. Mary E. S. Root for the Department of Public Schools. Providence, 1908. 47 p. O.

### SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

Monthly catalogue United States public documents. nos. 158, 159, 160; February (365 p.), March (418 p.), April (471 p.). Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 1908.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Library. Bulletin no. 66. Accessions to the department library, October - December, 1907. Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 1908. 63 p. O.

### UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY.

An expansion of the Dewey decimal classification for the history of the Pacific northwest, by Charles W. Smith. (Reprinted from *Washington Historical Quarterly*, v. 2, pp. 146-160, January, 1908.) Seattle, 1908. 160 p. O.

This scheme is helpful, simple and concise. It is not a system in itself, but simply a supplement to Dewey, and in the new subdivisions the attempt has been to follow the spirit of the Dewey system as closely as possible. The method of treatment may be gathered from the following note taken from the preface: "In providing for special topics only the broadest and most obviously necessary subjects have been given numbers. For the ordinary library a too minute classification is to be discouraged."

## Bibliography

- ADVERTISING.** Edgar, A. E. How to advertise a retail store; including mail order advertising and general advertising; a complete and comprehensive manual for promoting publicity; il. with over 500 original newspaper advertisements. Deposit, N. Y., Outing Press, 1908. c. 17+504 p. 8°. List of books on advertising and kindred subjects (8 p.).
- ANARCHISM.** Eltzbacher, P. Anarchism; tr. by Steven T. Byington. N. Y., Benjamin R. Tucker, 1908. c. '07. 301 p. 16°. Bibliography (5 p.).
- BANCROFT, G. Howe, M. A. De W.** The life and letters of George Bancroft. In 2 v. N. Y., Scribner, 1908. c. 7+294; 364 p. por. O. cl., per set, \*\*\$4 net, boxed. Bibliography (11 p.).
- BANKS AND BANKING.** List of works relating to the first and second banks of the United States; with chronological list of reports, etc., contained in the American state papers and in the Congressional documents; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1908. 47 p. O.
- BIOGRAPHY.** Virginia State Library. Bulletin [Finding list of biography], April, 1908. v. 1, no. 2. Richmond, Va., 1908. 131 p. O.
- BIRDS.** Gallatin, Frederic, jr. Catalogue of a collection of books on ornithology in the library of Frederic Gallatin, jr. N. Y., 1908. 177 p. O.
- CHINESE, COREAN AND JAPANESE BOOKS.** Courant, M. Catalogue des livres chinois, coréens, japonais, etc. [de la Bibliothèque Nationale]. Paris, Leroux, 1907. 193-432 p. 8°.
- COBDEN, RICHARD.** Morley, J. The life of Richard Cobden. In 2 v. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 16+559; 10+525 p. 12°, (Eversley ser.) cl., \$3. Bibliography.
- COPTIC MANUSCRIPTS.** Chabot, J. B. Inventaire sommaire des manuscrits coptes de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, Champion, 1906. 23 p. 8°, 2 fr.
- COTTON MANUFACTURE.** Bowman, F. H. The structure of the cotton fibre in its relation to technical applications. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 20+470 p. il. 12°, cl., \*\$2.75 net. Bibliography.
- DUTCH EAST INDIAN COLONIES.** Nijhoff, M. The principal works relative to the Dutch East Indian colonies: a systematic catalog of books offered for sale. The Hague, Nijhoff, 1908.
- ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY.** Wilmington Institute Free Library. List of books on engineering and machinery. Wilmington, 1908. 23 p. D.
- EUROPEAN TRAVEL.** Special list [European travel]. (In Osterhout Free Library Bulletin, May, 1908, p. 14-16.)
- FICTION.** Horne, C. F. The technique of the novel: the elemtns of the art, their evolution and present use. N. Y., Harper, 1908. c. 10+285 p. D. cl., \*\*\$1.50 net. A bibliography to accompany a course of reading (6 p.). Index.
- GARDENING.** Books on gardening. (In Wilmington Institute Free Library Bulletin, p. 7-8.)
- GOETHE, J. W. v.** Goethe's Torquato Tasso; ein schauspiel; ed., with introd., notes, repetition exercises, and vocabulary, by J. Firman Coar. Bost., Ginn, 1908. c. 55+327 p. S. (International modern language ser.) cl., 80 c. Bibliography (4 p.).
- GUIDE BOOKS.** Frazar, Mrs. Mae D. Practical European guide: preparation, costs, routes, sight-seeing. 3d ed. Bost., Small, Maynard & Co., 1908. c. 7+216+24 p. S. cl., \$1.50. Bibliography of guide books (18 p.) classified by places.
- HEARN, LAFCADIO.** Gould, G. M., M.D. Concerning Lafcadio Hearn; with a bibliography (80 p.) by Laura Stedman. Phil., George W. Jacobs & Co., [1908.] c. 416 p. por. D. hf. cl., \*\*\$1.50 net.
- JUVENILE CRIME.** Travis, T. The young malefactor: a study in juvenile delinquency, its causes and treatment; with an introd. by Judge Ben B. Lindsey. N. Y., Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., [1908.] c. 28+243+15 p. D. cl., \$1.50 net. Bibliography (3 p.).
- LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.** International Bureau of the American Republics. List of

Latin American history and description in the Columbus Memorial Library, Nov. 1, 1907. Washington, D. C. 98 p. O.

**LIBRARY LITERATURE.** Bibliography and digest of library literature, 1905-1906-1907. (*In Library Work*, April, 1908. p. 1-106.)

This bibliography aims to give the "most helpful articles pertaining to library work in the English-speaking magazines and bulletins, and in general periodicals; pamphlets and books on the subject have also been included." The list is annotated, discriminative and at the same time covers the subject fully.

**MAGENDIE, F.** Dawson, P. M., *M.D.* A biography of François Magendie. Brooklyn, N. Y., Albert T. Huntington, 1908. c. 9-66 p. pors. 8°. (250 copies.) Bibliography (2 p.).

**MEDICAL LITERATURE.** Nijhoff, M. A subject-catalog of the principal medical literature published during 1907 in the Dutch, English, French and German languages. The Hague, M. Nijhoff, 1908. 66 p. O.

**MOGROVEJO, TORIBIO DE, St., Archbp. of Lima.** Medina, J. T. Bibliografía de Santo Toribio Mogrovejo, arzobispo de Lima. (Incomplete chapter of unpublished book.) Lima, San Pedro, 1907. 82 p. 8°.

**MONEY.** Select list of books with references to periodicals relating to currency and banking, with special regard to recent conditions; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1908. 93 p. O.

**MONTAIGNE.** Compayré, Jules Gabriel. Montaigne, and education of the judgment. N. Y., Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1908. c. 9+138 p. por. D. (Pioneers in education ser.) cl., 90 c. net. Bibliography (3 p.)

**MUNICIPAL BETTERMENT.** Municipal betterment bibliography. (*In Kansas City Public Library Quarterly*, April, 1908. p. 21-76.)

**MUSIC.** Cardiff (Wales) Public Libraries. Catalogue of music and musical literature in the central library (lending and reference departments). Cardiff, 1908. 75 p. O.

**NATURAL SCIENCES.** Junk, W. Bulletin no. 6, Antiquarische neu-erwerbungen [Naturwissenschaften]. 252 p. O. [1908.]

**NERVOUS SYSTEM.** Bailey, P. Diseases of the nervous system resulting from accident and injury. 2d ed. N. Y., Appleton, 1908. c.

12+627 p. il. (partly col.) diagrs., 8°, cl., \$5; hf. leath., \$6. Bibliography (13 p.).

**NORWAY.** [Special list.] (*In Cleveland Public Library. Open Shelf*, v. 9, no. 1, Jan., Feb., March, 1908. p. 13.)

**PERIODICAL LITERATURE.** Some current magazine articles of special interest. (*In Grand Rapids Public Library Bulletin*, May, p. 61-62.)

— University of Aix-Marseilles. Catalogue des périodiques français et étrangers de la bibliothèque de l'Université d'Aix-Marseille; pub. under direction of Messrs. Henry and Godefray. University of Aix-Marseilles, 1907.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.** Robertson, J. A. Bibliography of the Philippine Islands. Cleveland, O., Clark, 1908. 440 p. 8°, \$10.

This is a comprehensive working bibliography on the Philippine islands.

**PHILOSOPHY.** Leibnitz, G. W. v. The philosophical works of Leibnitz; tr. from the original Latin and French, with notes by G. Martin Duncan. 2d ed. New Haven, Ct., Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1908. c. 9+409 p. 8°, cl., \$2.50.

Notes (largely bibliographical) (28 p.).

**POE, EDGAR ALLAN.** Macy, J. Albert. Edgar Allan Poe. Bost., Small, Maynard & Co., 1907, [1908.] c. 9-20+112 p. T. (Beacon biographies of eminent Americans; ed. by M. A. De Wolfe Howe.) cl., \*\*75 c. net. Bibliography (4 p.).

**RIDDING, GEORGE P., bp. of Southwell.** Ridding, Lady L. E. George Ridding, schoolmaster and bishop, forty-third head master of Winchester, 1866-1884; first bishop of Southwell, 1884-1904; by his wife, Lady Laura Ridding. [N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co.,] 1908. 13+370+8 p. pors. pls. plans, O. cl., \$5.

Bibliography (7 p.).

**SPANISH WORKS PUBLISHED IN ITALY.** Zaccaria, E. Bibliografia italospagnuola, ossia edizioni e versioni di opere spagnuole e portoghesi fattesi in Italia. Pt. 1. (Editions). Carpi, Ravagli, 1907. In-16, 104 p. 3 fr.

**STEPHENS, A. H.** Pendleton, L. Beauregard. Alexander H. Stephens. Phil., George W. Jacobs & Co., [1908.] c. '07. 406 p. por. D.



(American crisis biographies; ed. by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer.) cl., \$1.25 net.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHING. Sloan, P. J. The Sunday-school teachers' guide to success. N. Y., Benziger Bros., 1908. c. 15+187 p. 12°.

Bibliography (5 p.).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION. Chamberlain, A. H. The conditions and tendencies of technical education in Germany. Syracuse, N. Y., C. W. Bardeen, 1908. c. 108 p. D. cl., 50 c. Bibliography (4 p.).

TREES. A selected list of books on trees for popular reading. (*In Worcester Free Public Library Bulletin*, May, 1908. p. 15-17.)

U. S. NAVY. The American navy: books relating to the subject. (*In Pasadena Public Library Monthly Bulletin*, April, 1908. p. 7-8.)

VIRGINIA. Green, B. W. How Newport's News got its name. Richmond, Va., William E. Jones, 1907, [1908.] 142 p. 8°.

Extracts from various works relating to the early history of Virginia. Bibliography (3 p.).

WASHINGTON, GEORGE. List of references on Washington's visits to Pittsburgh and the Ohio country. (*In Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Monthly Bulletin*, February, 1908. p. 79-93.)

#### INDEXES

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS. General alphabetical and analytical index [of] Transactions. v. 1-35. (1871-1904). N. Y. American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1907. 79+626 p. O.

This volume, chiefly the work of Miss L. E. Howard, is based upon preceding indexes of the Institute, and forms a complete, consolidated index to its Transactions. It is exhaustive and scholarly, and of bibliographical, as well as of technical interest. The information is clearly given, the arrangement adapted to ready consultation, and it contains copious references.

#### IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

BOOK AUCTION RECORDS: a priced and annotated record of London book auctions; edited by Frank Karlake. v. 5, pt. 2. Contains 4112 records dating from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1908.

*Jahrbuch der Bücherpreise*, 1907, published by Otto Harrassowitz, of Leipzig, and edited by C. Beck is the second volume of the series and about twice the size of the previous one. It is the record of European book auctions of 1907, exclusive of England.

## Notes and Queries

MISSING FILES. The San Francisco Public Library is much in need of the *Congressional Globe and Record*, and would be glad to hear from any library having a duplicate set which it wishes to dispose of.

NEW IDEAS FOR THE CHILDREN'S ROOM. — A bee-hive in a library is not an everyday sight, but this spectacle was seen, during the last fall and winter, in the children's room of the Medford (Mass.) Public Library, whose resourceful librarian, Miss Mary E. Sargent, firmly believes in showing the child of to-day, who is to be our citizen or perhaps our ruler of to-morrow, every possible attention of a helpful and educative sort. Hence this observation hive of bees, loaned by a Woburn bee-keeper, and watched by the little folk of Medford with intelligent interest. Another novel mark of attention shown to the child, but perhaps not so keenly appreciated, is the insertion into books given out from the juvenile department of slips of paper bearing the following suggestive lines — the idea being borrowed from Miss Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library:

#### "THE LIBRARY GOOPS"

("With apologies to Gelett Burgess")

"The goops they wet their fingers  
To turn the leaves of books,  
And then they crease the corners down  
And think that no one looks.

"They print the marks of dirty hands,  
Of lollipops and gum,  
On picture book and fairy book  
As often as they come."

These verses are also conspicuously posted for the benefit of all untidy children — and one may hope to hear later of good results accruing. — *From The Dial*, May, 1908.

HITCHCOCK'S REPORT ON MASSACHUSETTS GEOLOGY. — Amherst College Library has lately come into possession of the remainder of Hitchcock's final report on the geology of Massachusetts, Northampton, 1841. 2 vols. (usually bound together). 4to, map and plates. These copies are in sheets folded, and are in first-class condition. As long as they hold out they will be sent to other libraries for the nominal price of \$1 for the set, in cash or exchange.

JOURNAL OF THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. — A limited number of sets of the Journal of the Episcopal Convention of Vermont between 1880 and 1905, inclusive, can be had by any library willing to pay express charges, on addressing Rev. George Y. Bliss, D.D., Burlington, Vt. Single years will also be supplied.

## Library Calendar

#### JUNE

2. L. I. L. C. Richmond Hill.
- 2-3. Texas L. A. Fort Worth, Tex.
- 3-6. Mass. L. C. Pittsfield, Mass.
- 21-27. Minnetonka.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE Minnetonka conference proved in all respects a thorough success. The attendance of over 600 ranks it as third in the history of the Association, coming next after the banner conferences at Magnolia and at Nar-ragansett. The absence of some of the prominent librarians through the apposition of date with the commencement season of several eastern colleges, notably Harvard, Yale and Amherst, led to a feeling in favor of holding the conference at some other time of the year than in the summer, and the selection of Louisville as next year's meeting place will probably fix the date of the coming conference for the late spring. The choice of locality is always an important and much debated one, but it was interesting to note the general tone of good feeling that seemed to underlie discussion of this as of other problems; indeed, the conference was remarkably free from the unfortunate electioneering spirit that has prevailed at some recent meetings. Even the debated question of headquarters did not seriously disturb the amicable relations. After much consideration and marked evidences of disagreement with regard to the best course to pursue, the new Executive board has voted that the headquarters of the Association be located in Chicago, the matter being referred to this body with power by the Council. Though the housing problems and local arrangements at Minnetonka were unusually difficult, they were given careful attention and the hospitality of the Twin City hosts was unbounded. Special acknowledgment should be made of the efforts of Mr. H. W. Wilson, who added to the conference a new feature in a paper, the *Daily Cumulative*, which was distributed gratuitously each morning.

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THE report of the Committee on the revision of the A. L. A. constitution headed by Dr. Putnam and Mr. Andrews was one of the most important features of the conference.

It adopted the plan of making the Executive board really an executive agent and making the Council a deliberative and more largely representative body, as was primarily planned, separating from the latter the executive functions which had come into its hands, preventing the fulfilment of its original purpose. As a result of this latter development, the American Library Institute had meanwhile been organized to take up the deliberative functions originally covered by the Council plan. It had been proved time and time again that the Council was too large for administrative purposes and that its hasty and crowded meetings could not be properly deliberative, while the success of the one Institute meeting at Atlantic City had shown how useful the real deliberation of a largely representative organization could be made. If the Council plan is finally adopted at the next conference of the A. L. A., it is probable that the Institute will give over its functions to the Council and that the danger of having two possible rival bodies in the A. L. A. and the A. L. I. will be averted. The plan of including in the membership the past presidents and presidents of the affiliated societies gives features of continuity and weight to the Council, whose value cannot be too much emphasized. Other changes were made in the constitution, but none of them of equal importance. The constitution in its revised form will be printed in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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PRESIDENT BOSTWICK's address on The librarian as a censor, in addition to the literary quality which always marks his addresses, had a peculiar timeliness in view of the deluge of actually bad books which are now recklessly offered by publishers to the American public. In pointing out that the library which cannot purchase everything must in the process of selection discriminate and become more or less a censor, he emphasizes the responsibility of librarians for their purchases and

their offerings of books to the public. The Book-buying committee proposed an easy way out of the difficulties both of choice and of price, in a plan to permit the choice of books and the purchase for libraries to a paid official, who would save libraries both the expense and tribulations of an order department. The report of the committee outlined this scheme and Mr. Cutter presented it at length in his paper discussing the report. If all this work — and the "if" is the pith of the question — could be put into the hands of an omniscient person who could do all things well, a great deal of money and vexation could be saved; but the difficulties would be, first, in getting a librarian to give over this function to any outside person, and second, in obtaining a person who could handle such a task. One who knew always how to buy or how to publish the right thing would be so much in demand in the commercial world and could make so large a fortune for himself in the publishing business or any other, that it would be difficult to secure his services for the A. L. A. It should be added, however, that both this report and that of the Committee on book-buying were of great practical value and should be carefully read and heeded in many respects by the librarian who would do the best service at the least cost.

THE oft-repeated charge that librarians do not read received practical demonstration of its fallaciousness in the devotion of one entire session of the conference to a book symposium. Planned by Mrs. Fairchild, who unfortunately was absent, this proved to be one of the most interesting features of the conference. The fifteen-minute papers, and especially Miss Askew's, were delightful essays on books and their practical use, and the sharp shooting volley of two-minute contributions which followed proved an amusing as well as a helpful and inspiring contribution to the subject. It is well that the inside of books as well as the outside of them should thus be brought to the attention of librarians, and there was a literary quality to this session which the ordinary session is apt to lack. To the critical observer also it was interesting to note the excellent standards of appraisal and comparison that characterized

these talks. The plan was in happy sequence to Mr. Andrew's scheme for the Asheville conference, where he was president, in which different lines of books were treated bibliographically, and it awakened a general desire that such a symposium should be a feature of each conference.

ONE of the papers read before the Bibliographical society of America, and also read by special request before the small libraries session of the catalog section, was Mr. Wilson's plan, the pith of which was given in the June LIBRARY JOURNAL, for a co-operative linotype catalog. It is not probable that any other form of catalog will displace the card catalog as an index to the contents of a library or for a repertory guiding to the contents of other libraries, but the card catalog has its limitations, and is specially unsuitable to the large number of users who want not a particular book or a specific line of books, but desire to make choice from the riches of the library. The A. L. A. catalog was a great help in this direction. Mr. Wilson now promises an annotated catalog of fiction numbering approximately 2500 titles and an annotated juvenile list of about the same size which can be furnished to libraries in editions or in single copies in place of special catalogs made by each library for itself. He proposes further that any library may order from this catalog a select catalog utilizing only titles in the particular library; and it will be interesting to see whether this can be worked out on a commercial basis. The careful investigation given to co-operative card cataloging previous to its assumption by the Library of Congress showed that it was extremely difficult to handle selective publications on any basis which would cover its cost, and the large expense of the Library of Congress card organization in comparison with the direct return has confirmed only too well the difficulties of doing such work on a commercial basis. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wilson's plan may have the full support of libraries large and small, and that every effort will be made to test it under the best practicable conditions. The library world is certainly indebted to him for his willingness to make the experiment.

## THE LIBRARIAN AS A CENSOR: ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, LAKE MINNETONKA CONFERENCE, 1908

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chief Circulation Dept., N. Y. Public Library*

"Some are born great; some achieve greatness; some have greatness thrust upon them." It is in this last way that the librarian has become a censor of literature. Originally the custodian of volumes placed in his care by others, he has ended by becoming in these latter days much else, including a selector and a distributor, his duties in the former capacity being greatly influenced and modified by the expansion of his field in the latter. As the library's audience becomes larger, as its educational functions spread and are brought to bear on more and more of the young and immature, the duty of sifting its material becomes more imperative. I am not referring now to the necessity of selection imposed upon us by lack of funds. A man with five dollars to spend can buy only five dollars' worth from a stock worth a hundred, and it is unfair to say that he has "rejected" the unbought ninety-five dollars' worth. Such a selection scarcely involves censorship, and we may cheerfully agree with those who say that from this point of view the librarian is not called upon to be a censor at all. But there is another point of view. A man, we will say, is black-balled at a club because of some unsavory incident in his life. Is it fair to class him simply with the fifty million people who still remain outside of the club? He would, we will say, have been elected but for the incident that was the definite cause of his rejection. So there are books that would have been welcome on our library shelves but for some one objectionable feature, whose appearance on examination ensures their exclusion—some glaring misstatement, some immoral tendency, some offensive matter or manner. These are distinctly rejected candidates. And when the library authority, whether librarian, book committee, or paid expert, points out the objectionable feature that bars out an otherwise acceptable book the function exercised is surely censorship.

May any general laws be laid down on this subject?

Let us admit at the outset that there is absolutely no book that may not find its place on the shelves of some library and perform

there its appointed function. From this point of view every printed page is a *document*, a record of something, material, as the French say, *pour servir*; from a mass of such material neither falsity, immorality nor indecency can exclude it. I do not speak at this time, therefore, of the library as a storehouse of data for the scholar and the investigator, but rather of the collection for the free use of the general public and especially of collections intended for circulation. It is to these that the censorship to which I have alluded may properly apply and upon these it is generally exercised. I know of no more desirable classification of books for our present purpose than the old three categories—the Good, the True, and the Beautiful. Those books that we desire, we want because they fall under one or more of these three heads—they must be morally beneficial, contain accurate information or satisfy the esthetic sense in its broadest meaning. Conversely we may exclude a book because it lacks goodness, truth or beauty. We may thus reject it on one or more of the three following grounds: badness—that is undesirable moral teaching or effect; falsity—that is, mistakes, errors or misstatements of fact; and ugliness—matter or manner offensive to our sense of beauty, fitness or decency. The first and third qualities, badness and ugliness, are often wrongly confounded, and as I desire therefore to speak of them together, we will now take up the second, namely, falsity or lack of truth. Strangely enough, among all reasons for excluding books this is perhaps least often heard. Possibly this is because it applies only to non-fiction, and apparently in the minds of many non-fiction is desirable simply because it is what it is. Again, the application of this test to any particular book can generally be made only by an expert. The librarian needs no adviser to tell him whether or not a book is immoral or indecent, but he cannot so easily ascertain whether the statements in a work on history, science or travel are accurate. This lack of expert knowledge is bad enough when inaccuracy or falsity of statement is involuntary on the author's part. But of late

we have in increasing numbers a class of books whose authors desire to deceive the public—to make the reader take for authentic history, biography or description what is at best historical fiction. Again, the increasing desire to provide information for children and to interest the large class of adults who are intellectually young but who still prefer truth to fictitious narrative, has produced countless books in which the writer has attempted to state facts, historical, scientific or otherwise, in as simple, and at the same time as striking, language as possible. Unfortunately, with some noteworthy exceptions, persons with comprehensive knowledge of a subject are generally not able to present it in the desired way. Co-operation is therefore necessary, and it is not always properly or thoroughly carried out, even where the necessity for it is realized. Proper co-operation between the expert and the popularizer involves (1) the selection and statement of the facts by the former; (2) their restatement and arrangement of the latter; and (3) the revision of this arrangement by the former. It is this third process that is often omitted even in serious cyclopedic work, and the result is inaccuracy. Often, however, there is no co-operation at all; the writer picks up his facts from what he considers reliable sources, puts them into eminently readable shape, dwelling on what seem to him striking features, heightening contrasts here and slurring over distinctions or transitions there. This process produces what scientific men call contemptuously "newspaper science," and we have as well newspaper history, newspaper sociology and so on. They fill the pages not only of our daily press, but of our monthly magazines and of too many of the books that stand on our library shelves. It is unfair to blame the newspapers alone for their existence; in fact, some of the best simple presentations of valuable information that we have appear in the daily press. Then there are the text books. Any librarian who has ever tried to select a few of the best of one kind—say elementary arithmetics—to place on his shelves, knows that their name is legion and that differences between them are largely confined to compilers' names and publishers' imprints. In part they are subject to the same sources of error as the popularized works and in addition to the temptation to hasty,

scamped or stolen work due to some publisher's or teacher's cupidity. This catalog might be extended indefinitely, but even now we begin to see the possibilities of rejection on the ground of falsity and inaccuracy. I believe that the chief menace to the usefulness of the public libraries lies, not as some believe in the reading of frankly fictitious narrative, but in the use of false or misleading history, biography, science and art. Not the crude or inartistic printing of toy money, but the counterfeiting of real money, is a menace to the circulating medium.

Against such debasement of the sterling coin of literature it is the duty of the librarian to fight; and he cannot do it single-handed. Some things he should and does know; he is able to tell whether the subject matter is presented in such a way as to be of value to his readers; he can tell whether the simple and better known facts of history and science are correctly stated; he is often an authority in one or more subjects in which he is competent to advise as an expert; but only the ideal paragon, sometimes described but never yet incarnated, can qualify simultaneously as an expert in all branches of science, philosophy, art and literature. The librarian must have expert advisers.

Nor are these so difficult to obtain. The men who know are the very ones that are interested in the library's welfare and are likely to help it without compensation. And in the smaller places where the variety and extent of special knowledge is less comprehensive the ground covered by the library's collection is also less, and the advice that it needs is simpler. The advice should if possible be personal and definite. No amount of lists, I care not who prepares or annotates them, can take the place of the friend at one's elbow who is able and willing to give aid just when and exactly where it is needed. As well might the world's rulers dismiss all their cabinet ministers and govern from textbooks on law and ethics. The formula, the treatise, the bibliography—we must still have all these, but they must be supplemented by personal advice. And competent advisers exist, as I have said, in almost every place. The local clergy on questions of religion, and often on others, too; the school principal on history and economics, the organist on music, the village doctor on science—some such

men will always be found able and glad to give advice on these subjects or some others; and the place is small indeed that does not include one or two enthusiasts, collectors of insects or minerals or antiquities, who have made themselves little authorities on their pet hobbies and may possibly be the greatest or the only living authorities on those local phases that particularly interest the local librarian. It will do the librarian no harm to hunt these men out and ask their aid; possibly his own horizon will broaden a little with the task and his respect for the community in which he works will grow as he performs it.

But what if two of our doctors disagree? Then follow the advice of both. It might be disastrous for a patient to take two kinds of medicine, but it can never hurt a library to contain books on both sides of a question, whether it be one of historical fact, of religious dogma, or of scientific theory. This may not be pressed too far; the following of one side may be beneath our notice. It is not absolutely necessary, for instance, for a small popular circulating library to contain works in advocacy of the flatness of the earth or of the tenets of the angel dancers of Hackensack; but it is essential that such a library should make accessible to its readers the facts of the Reformation as stated by both Catholic and Protestant writers, histories of the American Civil War written from both the southern and northern standpoints, geological works both asserting and denying the existence of a molten core in the earth's interior. An impartial book is hard to find; it is a thing of value, but I am not sure that two partisan books, one on each side, with the reader as judge, do not constitute a winning combination. Against violent and personal polemics, of course, the librarian must set his face. All such are candidates for rejection. It is fortunate for us in this regard that we are supplying the needs of all creeds, all classes and all schools. Each must and should have its own literature while each protests against violent attacks on its own tenets. Such protests, while often unjustified, are helping us to weed out our collections.

So much for deficiency in truth as a cause for rejection. Now let us consider deficiency in goodness and deficiency in beauty; or stated positively, badness and ugliness. These two

things are confounded by many of us. Is this because the great majority of librarians to-day are of the sex that judges largely by intuition and often by instinctive notions of beauty and fitness? To most women, I believe all ugliness is sinful, and all sin is ugly. Now sin is morally ugly, without doubt, but it may not be esthetically so. And goodness may be esthetically repulsive. Badness and ugliness in books are both adequate grounds for rejection, but they need not coexist. Some of the worst books are artistically praiseworthy and would be well worth a place of honor on our shelves if their beauty alone were to move us. On the other hand, some books that are full of impropriety or even of indecency are absolutely unimpeachable from a moral standpoint.

Shakespeare and the Bible are often indecent without being in the least immoral. "Raffles" is in no wise indecent, but is dangerously immoral. Bernard Shaw is often both indecent and immoral while at the same time so astoundingly clever that we stand gaping at him with our mouths wide open while he tosses down our throats the most unsavory things.

What, then, is the distinction between badness and ugliness? For our present purpose I believe it to be this: badness depends on immutable laws, while ugliness, at any rate that of the kind which concerns us here, is a matter of convention. Virtue, with all due apologies to Mr. Lecky and to many other eminent scholars, has certain standards that do not vary with place or time. Let us grant that a given act may be good to-day and bad to-morrow, good in Tasmania and bad in Pennsylvania; this is beside the question. We have here to do with the classification of this particular act in certain fixed categories that of themselves remain bad or good. The act of cutting off a man's head may be good if the cutter is the public executioner, and bad if he be a private citizen; one may shoot an attacking highwayman but not an innocent friend. The reason for these differences, however, is that in one case the killing is murder while in the other it is not; murder itself always was and always will be bad.

Impropriety or indecency, on the other hand, is purely arbitrary. Personally I am inclined to think this true of all beauty, but

it is unnecessary to obtrude this view here. Impropriety is a violation of certain social customs, and although I should be the last to question the observance of those customs, we must grant, I think, that they rest on foundations quite other than those of right and wrong. In fact decency, instead of being on the same plane with morality, comes nearer to being properly ranked with those fixed categories mentioned above, which are themselves always good or bad, but which may or may not include a given act, according to circumstances. Murder is always bad, but whether the taking of life is or is not murder depends on the circumstances; it may depend entirely on motive. So indecency is always bad, but whether a given act or object is or is not indecent depends on circumstances; it may depend not only on motive but on locality or environment. Objects and acts of the highest sanctity in one country may be regarded as low and vulgar in another—the standard varies from class to class, from one occupation to another; almost from family to family. One may mention, in all innocence, that which may bring a blush to the cheek of some listener, simply because of this instability of standard in the matter of impropriety. To this class of things particularly refers the celebrated dictum: "There is no thing in heaven or earth, Horatio, but thinking makes it so." This is unexceptionable Christian Science, but it is not quite true. A higher authority than Shakespeare has asserted that by thinking one cannot make a single hair white or black; and this surely accords with the results of experience. Likewise no one by thinking can make badness goodness or the reverse. But whether a thing be improper or not depends entirely on thinking. Thinking makes it so. It is improper for a Mohammedan woman to expose her face in public because she thinks it is, and because that thought is an ingrained part of her existence. But although the Persian sect of Assassins thought with all their hearts that murder was good, it was still very evil. Are we getting too far away from the censorship of books? I think not. See the bearing of all this.

If a book is really bad—if it teaches that evil is good or that it makes no difference it ought to be rejected uncompromisingly, despite the fact that it is void of impropriety or even artistically admirable. But if it is mo-

rally unobjectionable and yet contains that which is improper or indecent, it is then proper to inquire whether the degree and kind of this indecency is such as to condemn it, particularly taking into account the condition, the intelligence and the age of those who would be likely to read it, and also the time and the readers for whom, if it is an old book, its author originally wrote it. With increasing civilization there are certain things that become more and more indecent, and others that become less and less so, owing to the shifting of points of view.

Let us now take up more specifically moral badness as a cause for rejection. We occasionally meet people who hold that the mention of anything morally bad in a book condemns it; while, on the other hand, some would admit books whose atmosphere reeks with evil; whose bad characters live bad lives and speak bad thoughts, so long as the writer in his own person does not commend evil or teach that it is good. Both these extremes are to be avoided. Surely we have outlived the idea that innocence and ignorance are the same thing. "You can't touch pitch," says the proverb, "and not be defiled." Granted; yet we may look at pitch, or any other dirt, and locate it, without harm; nay, we must do so if we want to keep out of it. This is not saying that it is well to seek out descriptions of evil, or to dwell on them, in a work of fiction. Things necessary in the study of medicine, folk-lore or law may be abhorrent in a narrative intended for amusement, although the advent of the "problem" novel—the type of fiction in which the narrative form is often merely the sugar coating for the pill—introduces confusion here into any rule that we may lay down. But however foolish it is to insist that the very existence of evil be concealed from readers of fiction, since evil is a normal constituent of the world as we find it, it is certainly fair to object to a dwelling upon evil phases of life to such an extent that the resulting impression is a distortion of the truth. This distortion may be so great as to make it proper to reject the book wholly on the ground of falsity. A filling of the canvas with lurid tints is apt to convey—or at any rate is often so done as to convey—the idea that the existence of the evil that the writer depicts is a matter of indifference. A man need not stop to assert his belief that theft is



wrong whenever he tells the story of a robbery, but it is quite possible to tell a tale of theft in such a way as to leave an impression that it is a venial offense and to weaken in the reader the moral inhibition that must be his chief reliance in time of temptation. And for "theft," here we may substitute any form of moral dereliction that you may desire. One of the most potent vehicles of moral downfall of any kind is the impression that "everybody does it"—that some particular form of wrongdoing is well-nigh universal and is looked upon with leniency by society in general. The man who steals from his employer or who elopes with his neighbor's wife is nine times out of ten a willing convert to this view. A book that conveys such an idea is really more dangerous than one which openly advocates wrong doing. There can be little difference of opinion here. There may be more in regard to the policy of telling the whole truth regarding a state of things that is morally very bad. It may be fatal to a patient to let him know how ill he is. And may it not also be injurious to a young man or a young woman to expose the amount of evil that really lies before them in this world? There is plausibility in this argument, but it is out of date. There is much philosophy in the modern paradoxical slang phrase: "Cheer up! the worst is yet to come!" And indeed if there is any superlative badness ahead of us, it is better that we should know it, rather than cultivate a false cheerfulness, based on misinformation, with the certainty of disillusionment. The Egyptians were right when they set a skeleton at their feasts. It was not to make the feasts gloomy, but to make the skeleton a familiar object by association; to accustom the feasters to think about death, how to avoid it as long as possible and how to meet it when inevitable. We should therefore welcome the truth in any book, unless it is that "half truth," which the poet tells us is "ever the blackest of lies," or unless it is so stated as to violate the canons of decency, in which case, as we have already seen, its rejection must be based on different considerations entirely.

It is these canons of decency, after all, that give the librarian his sleepless nights, not only because they are so frequently confounded with canons of morality, but because, as we have already seen, they are arbitrary and

variable. Consider the one case of French fiction. Mr. Wister has told librarians that all subjects are "fit for fiction." This is interesting as an academic thesis, but when the French proceed to act upon it, the Anglo-Saxon catches his breath. Books, like men, when they are in Rome must do as the Romans do, and whatever may be proper in Paris, an American public library is justified in requiring its books to respect American prejudices. This is true, at any rate, of books in the English language, even if they are translations from a tongue whose users have other customs and other prejudices. But how about these books in the original? Can we assume that books in the French language are for Frenchmen and that our censorship of them is to be from the French and not the American point of view? Or shall we hold that they are to be read wholly or in part by persons whose mother-tongue is English and whose ideas of the proprieties are Anglo-Saxon? And shall we bear in mind also that the reading public of a work of French fiction excludes in France the "young person" of whom the American library public is largely made up? This is only one of the perplexing questions that confront the American librarian in this field. Every one must struggle with it for himself, having in mind the force and direction of his own local sentiment; but few public libraries are treating it consistently and systematically. Probably, however, many librarians are placing on open shelves books in foreign languages, whose translations into English they would be inclined to restrict. In some cases, of course, appeal to a wholly foreign group of readers, with their foreign point of view, may be assumed, as in the case of a Russian collection on the East Side of New York; though even here it is a question of whether this is not a good place to prepare these readers for a change in library "folkways"—to use Professor Sumner's expressive word.

Nor must we forget that our own ideas of propriety are constantly changing. Take the single instance of the use, in literature, of words regarded as profane or vulgar. Most of us can recollect a time when our acquaintances were likely to be shocked by the occurrence in a book of the expletive "damn"—that is, if it were spelled out. It was generally held to be unobjectionable, or at least

less objectionable, if the second and third letters were replaced by a dash. Evidently this is the purest convention. This and worse words appear now, not without shocking some persons, to be sure, but certainly without shocking many of those who formerly would not have tolerated them. On the other hand, it would not be difficult to instance words formerly common in good literature whose use would now cause something of a sensation. There are also good people who will read unmoved surprising words and expressions when put into the mouth of a cowboy or a Klondike miner, but whose gorge would rise if the same words were employed by a writer *in propria persona*.

What is true of words is true also of subjects. That which could not be touched upon yesterday is discussed freely to-day, and *vice-versa*. No way of dealing with the situation will fail to offend some one, and the only approximation to satisfaction will be gained by the use of common sense applied to each case as it comes up.

Indecency, of course, is not the only offense against beauty that a book may commit. It may be trashy, that is, its subject matter or the manner in which it is treated may be trivial and worthless. The dust of the street is neither beautiful nor valuable, although it may contain nothing actively injurious to health or repulsive to the senses. The diction of the book may offend against beauty and order by its incorrectness; its paper, its typography, its binding, its illustrations may all be offensive to the eye. These last are mere matters of outward show, to be sure; it may be necessary to disregard them. They are usually reasons for excluding an edition rather than a book, though sometimes the only obtainable edition offends in so many of these ways as to make it unpurchasable, even if otherwise desirable. So far as they militate against the usefulness of the book rather than its beauty, as in the case of the badly sewed binding or paper that is comely but flimsy, they fall under the head of badness rather than that of ugliness—they are offenses against the Good and not against the Beautiful. Such material grounds for rejection, however, are not peculiar to books, and I do not dwell on them here. Ugliness that consists in mere triviality or in incorrectness of diction has this in common with im-

propriety—it is arbitrary and conventional. With regard to language, this is obvious. The fact that a certain combination of sounds means one thing in France and another in England and is quite unintelligible perhaps in Spain, is a matter of pure convention, though the convention is sanctioned by long usage. The fact that the double negative is very good Greek and very vulgar English is equally arbitrary. These conventions have become serious things with us; they are of prime importance in the consideration of books, but it is desirable that we should classify them correctly.

With regard to triviality the case is not so clear, yet I feel strongly that it is a relative, not an absolute, equality. The term should be classed with that other misused word—superficiality. No book, of course, and no mind is absolutely thorough, and the lesser grades of knowledge are as important in their place as the higher. What we should condemn is not that a man, or a book, possesses a certain slight degree of knowledge or of ability, but the fact that, possessing it, he believes or represents it to be a higher degree. A man desires, we will say, to memorize the Russian alphabet, so that he may read the proper names on book titles. Is he to be condemned because he knows no more of Russian? Another wishes to wield a hammer dextrously enough to drive a nail without smashing his fingers. Is he "superficial" because he is not an expert cabinet-maker? Still another has learned to play the piano well enough to amuse himself in his idle hours. Does his lack of skill lay him open to the charge of "superficiality?" These people may, it is true, think that they are respectively a Russian scholar, a skilled carpenter, and a good pianist; then and then only are they culpable. The "superficiality," in other words, consists in mistaking a lesser degree of knowledge for a higher or in thinking that the lesser degree suffices for something that requires the higher—not in the mere limitation of the possessor. A superficial book is that which, skimming the surface of the subject, persuades the reader that he has gone into its depths; as for the skimming itself, that might be quite adequate and sufficient for some purposes. So with "triviality." Nothing is trivial that has an aim and accomplishes it; as for the gradation of aims from

unimportant up to important, I leave that to others. Who shall say whether the passing of an idle hour or the addition of a few facts to one's store of knowledge is the more important? The idle hour may be the recreation period of a hard-working mind, without which it might break down from over-pressure, leaving to less competent minds the completion of its useful labor. The few facts might be quite unfruitful. This is why we should hesitate to condemn a trivial book that has beauty of form or some other positive virtue to commend it. Triviality is objectionable only when it masquerades as importance. Perhaps it would be better to say: a book that pretends to excellence along any line where it is really valueless is a dangerous book. This brings us back to Truth as a criterion of excellence, for such a book is a hypocritical or false book, as much as if it definitely asserted as a fact that which is untrue.

When a book, therefore, comes up as a candidate for omission from the purchasing list, or perhaps for exclusion after it has actually been placed on the shelves, the librarian's first duty is to inquire whether it is objectionable because of falsity, of evil morality or of impropriety. The first question may be determinable only by reference to an expert. If the second is alleged, it is well to inquire whether the supposed immorality of the book be not in fact simply impropriety, and if impropriety is the only objection, whether it is of kind and amount likely to be properly offensive. If the charge of immorality is sustained I see no place for the book on the shelves of a public circulating library.

What has been said may seem to need rounding out with specific illustrations and instances, but it is particularly desirable to avoid here anything in the nature of purely personal opinion and prejudice. It might be possible of course to define the content of certain well-known works by their conformity or non-conformity with the canons above laid down, without attempting to settle the question, at the moment, whether the degree of non-conformity, if it exists, is high enough to make exclusion from a public library desirable or necessary. From this point of view *Othello*, we will say, is a play teaching a moral lesson, in doing which it discusses and portrays sin, but never with approval, expressed or implied. The author uses words and ex-

pressions not in accordance with modern standards of propriety, although not contrary to those of his own time. In like manner Boccaccio's "*Decameron*" may be characterized as a collection of short stories connected by thin narrative, often telling of wrongdoing in a manner clearly implying that it is usual and unobjectionable, with use of words and incidents frequently contrary not only to modern ideas of propriety, but also to those of the author's time, except in the dissolute circles for which the tales were originally written. Some of the stories, however, teach morality, and the literary style and method are beautiful and commendable, while the pictures of society are truthful. The implications of customary vice are simply reflections of life as the author knew it. "*Gil Blas*," by Le Sage, continuing in this vein, we may call a tale of adventure in which everything is set down as it happens, good, bad and indifferent; important and trivial, with a hero who is somewhat of a rogue, although the wickedness is incidental and is described in such a way that the reader never mistakes it for virtue even when the writer tells it with a relish. The implication that wrongdoing is common, though undoubtedly conveyed, leaves the impression only that it is common among the people and under the circumstances of the tale, which is undoubtedly correct.

It would greatly aid the library censor if he could have annotations of this sort on all books intended for promiscuous public circulation. For this purpose, in fact, all literature should be evaluated by the light of this one color of the critical spectrum. The two or three books just noted possess at least some of the elements of greatness; yet good people differ regarding the extent to which they should be made freely accessible to the general public. I have tried to set down regarding them data on which all may agree, for the purpose of impressing upon you the fact that disagreement is not so much regarding the data as regarding the application to them of principles which, if they have been stated correctly, are few, simple and readily accepted.

We have been lightly skimming the surface of a subject vital to all who have to do with the production and distribution of books—to authors, editors, publishers, booksellers, and above all to us librarians. The

ranks of readers are swelling to-day; it is our boast that we are doing our best to swell them. They are recruited from classes whose literature—if we may so extend the term—has been oral rather than written, whose standards of propriety are sometimes those of an earlier and grosser age, whose ideas of right and wrong are beclouded by ignorance and distorted by prejudice. And at the same time hosts of our people, with little background of hereditary refinement to steady them, have become suddenly rich, "beyond the dreams of avarice." The shock has upset their ideas and their standards. Riches have come so suddenly and so vastly even to the educated, to those

whose culture dates back for generations, that it has overturned their ideals also. Our literature is menaced both from below and from above. Books that distinctly commend what is wrong, that teach how to sin and tell how pleasant sin is, sometimes with and sometimes without the added sauce of impropriety, are increasingly popular, tempting the author to imitate them, the publishers to produce, the booksellers to exploit. Thank heaven they do not tempt the librarian. Here at last is a purveyor of books who has no interest in distributing what is not clean, honest, and true. The librarian may, if he will—and he does—say to this menacing tide, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

### THE AMOUNT OF HELP TO BE GIVEN TO READERS.\*

By WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *Superintendent Reading Room, Library of Congress*

It is my desire to set forth in this paper a practical problem of reference work which confronts every reference librarian and his chief in planning the work of a university or a research library. We exist for readers. How much help can we give them without going beyond the limits of common sense and of our appropriations, without becoming private secretaries or private tutors?

How much help do readers need? Our university libraries (and our public libraries, too, for that matter) discover the utmost variety in the preparedness of readers to use the facilities the libraries offer. The freshman—and occasionally the senior—who knows nothing of how to use a library, who requests something to help "get up Professor X's exam," who "has a theme to write on the sunrise and wants a book on it, don't you know," rubs elbows with the professor who comes in to inquire whether Herr Dr. Syntax of Tübingen ever published a treatise on the Homeric Digamma, or whether you can't find out for him what was the amount of the cotton crop in Oklahoma last fall, for—"it isn't anything I've been able to lay hands on."

To illustrate the extremes of ability to use a library, let me relate two experiences of my own: I well remember my first encounter with a card catalog. It was at the University of Michigan, and too long ago for me to count the years with comfort, and too few

with pride. I had haunted the Detroit Public Library for years, and knew every nook and corner of it—but I had never seen, much less used, a card catalog. I went into the university in the evening to pass away a couple of hours. I wanted a book—any book—and I was coldly referred to a case of double-tray drawers where little cards were arranged—by authors. I remember to this day turning those cards. Being a methodical soul, even then, I had begun with A, and Aristotle was the first author I happened on. Do you wonder that I turned away from that oak case in which the first card written west of Cambridge was even then said to repose, and went out of that library utterly discouraged? There were no open shelves then, save for a few dictionaries, etc., and no reference librarian, and the "student assistant" on duty that night saw in me only a freshman who wanted to idle away time. I submit there was room for assistance in this case. The book-worm in me couldn't be downed, even by Aristotle, and yet I remember many a time after that, when I had become thoroughly familiar with the use of the catalog, turning over the author cards at random to find something to read when I was tired or had an hour to spare. A selection of good literature on open shelves is an assistance to readers at a formative period which no university or college library can afford to forego. The more books the student can see and handle the better. They are worth more than

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catalogs, bibliographies, yes — and the reference librarian!

A few days since I watched a famous scholar at work in the Library of Congress. He evidently had a point of bibliography to settle. He scanned our card catalog, making rapid notes of call-numbers. He took down volume after volume of the British Museum Catalog, making copious notes while his books were being gathered. For two hours he opened volumes, rejected some, kept others; renewed his search, again made notes, and then left as quietly as he came. He had used over a hundred books, had consulted half a thousand entries, I am sure, and had needed no assistance save once when a book was not produced because of an error — on our part, I regret to say. Under his skilful hands our bibliographic tools worked with the precision of a well-oiled engine. It was an inspiring sight to see the rapidity, the ease, the accuracy with which he went from step to step in his investigations, the assuredness with which he jotted down his final note and went out. That task was done. What assistance did he need from us? Merely the careful doing of our routine duties.

The two cases are not absolutely analogous, for I was seeking a book to read for recreation — the scholar was in search of a definite title, but I should have been equally at sea, I am sure, in trying to find a book on any given subject.

Between those persons, then, who are practically helpless in the face of ordinary library machinery, and those to whom our devices for registering books are useful and easily handled tools, lies the whole world of readers in the kind of libraries with which this section is concerned.

Is the ability to use books and to use libraries an end to be consciously sought in our universities and colleges? At present if a student acquires much facility in these lines it is safe to say that this ability is a by-product of other work, rather than the result of intentional study or instruction. It is well known that in the smaller colleges there is a good deal of efficient work now being done in teaching students to use the library. In the larger libraries where the need for training is greatest instruction is, ordinarily, wanting. We ought to be able to assume that freshmen have learned in their preparatory school days

how to consult a card catalog, how to make out an intelligent call for books, how to use Poole's "Index," and what encyclopædias and bibliographies are for. This is but little in the way of equipment for serious study in a university or research library, but the want of just such an equipment on the part of students, and of readers in a public research library, confines much of the work of assistance to most elementary first aid to the injured. I fear our experience is that the average freshman needs help in doing almost any one of the simple acts just mentioned.

This being so, is it not possible in our larger colleges and universities to impart in some formal manner this elementary training, and to go beyond to the regions of co-operative indices, card indices, great library catalogs, and so on? I see very little that leads me to think this will soon come about. We have heard much talk of "professors of books," of "instruction in bibliography," and so forth, for many years, but I fear that the art of using large collections of books must still be learned by the hard way of experience, rather than be taught in classes. There seems no good reason why it should not be taught formally, nor why the work should not be thorough and hard enough to count toward a degree. At Princeton, where the new "preceptorial system" has been heralded as furnishing the long-desired "professors of books and reading," I knew but one preceptor who systematically trained his men in using bibliographies or catalogs. Most of them saw to it that the students read diligently, and probably mastered a small number of works which were reserved at the desk, but they conspicuously failed to train them in the use of indices, catalogs, and bibliographies.

If, then, we find ourselves confronted with this lack of training in the methods of using the library, how far can we go in supplying this want in the midst of our routine work? It is evident that we must try to get students, and other readers, in the habit of using ordinary helps, but first it is pertinent to ask what they do when they are puzzled.

At this point I might close this paper, and we could devote an hour to telling the experiences which we all have had in arriving at that most elusive object of inquiry — the thing a reader *really* wants to know about. The chief art of a desk assistant or a refer-

ence librarian is—as we all know—the knack of divining by long experience what is actually wanted by inquirers. The fact that so few readers will ask directly for what they want, even when they have a clear idea of their needs—which is seldom the case—is perhaps a greater obstacle to successful reference work than poor equipment, poor catalogs, few bibliographies. But granted that the task is not easy, where does it as a rule begin? What is the point of contact between reader and library?

Most readers will ask questions at the loan desk. We might as well make up our minds to that fact. No matter how elaborate the machinery provided for their assistance elsewhere, they will persist in asking for aid from the people they know, and with whose ways they are familiar, rather than walk twenty-five feet and ask a question of some one who is busily engaged behind an unfamiliar desk which in many cases bears a strange sign. We all do it. Don't we ask the gate-keeper or the policeman in a railroad station our bothersome questions rather than walk to the conspicuously labelled "Bureau of Information"? Shall we demand and expect an inquiring soul to seek out in the library the proper place and persons to whom to put his questions? Granted then that most inquiries in any library which circulates books will originate at the loan desk, how shall we make sure that the questions are properly answered and the inquirers directed to the right person?

It is imperative, I take it, in order to bring this result about, that the reference librarian should be in close touch and on the most cordial terms with the loan desk assistants. I will not go into the question as to whether he should exercise an actual control of assignments and of the loan desk work generally, though I think the work would benefit by such control. But if the assistants are to receive most of the inquiries, as they will anyhow, it is most important that the man who must be finally responsible for the assistance to be given should know how the questions are met and what amount of aid is attempted at the desk. It is most important also that the desk attendants do not attempt to do too much themselves; that they shall, on the one hand, turn over to the reference librarians inquiries involving much time, and, on the

other hand, that they shall direct the inquirer to the catalog and similar helps. We are all agreed that the desk attendant ought to be a compound of the manly and polite virtues. But if we urge on him the value of politeness and unwearied zeal we may often find him overdoing the part. I have seen a good deal of this excess of effort to aid readers. I have not infrequently seen desk assistants drop everything to look up books for readers in the catalog with no thought that they were unwisely doing the reader's proper work for him. The poise and balanced judgment of the true teacher, who remembers that his business is, as has been well said, "to make himself useless," would be a great desideratum in a desk attendant. I don't suppose that we shall get this for the salaries we usually pay for these positions, but we can at least get the careful supervision and counsel of reference librarian and chief of the circulation work. It is worth while, perhaps, to add that an excess of zeal frequently develops the habit in desk assistants and others of spending an inordinate amount of time on one reader. It requires a pretty firm hand, and good judgment to keep eager assistants, full of the desire to help, within reasonable bounds, without at the same time discouraging the assistant's spirit of helpfulness; but some one must, as a rule, do this, if the work is not to suffer seriously.

If the library is at all large, it is frequently helpful to have a small leaflet printed to explain the methods of securing books. Most libraries give on such leaflets or cards merely the rules and regulations with some descriptive matter. If I may again be permitted a personal experience, let me tell how I was taught to use a card catalog. The Student's Christian Association at Michigan used to print a "Students' handbook," full of most sage and excellent counsel for a newcomer. In the one I was given when I entered college I found a couple of paragraphs headed, if my memory serve me, "How to draw a book." The whole process was described—the catalogs and what they were for; the cabalistic shelf-numbers, and where they were found on the cards. I read that these numbers were always in pencil and were in the upper left-hand corner of author cards only. If you found a book under a subject heading, you must look up the corresponding author card

to get the number before presenting your slip at the delivery desk; and it was carefully impressed on me that this number must be on the slip. I don't know who wrote that lucid and detailed explanation, but I do know that I never had any trouble in getting a book at the desk after I had mastered it. If we could once get all our readers inoculated with the call-number germ, we could dispense with about half our cares in desk and reference work. I submit that such a detailed explanation of the *modus operandi* of securing a book would do no harm to the man who already knows the process, and would be of very great assistance to those who don't know just what to do. I would make the leaflet, or whatever you chose to print, compact, but most explicit, and I think it would be more useful than any statement as to the scope and extent of the library's collections.

Suppose then that we have in some manner tided our inquirers over the early difficulties which are the result of inexperience, and suppose that he is aware of the existence of the card catalog; there remains one final question of serious import. Can a card catalog ever be made self-interpreting? We librarians have apparently proceeded for years on the theory that it can. We have busied ourselves about "evaluations" and descriptive notes, about headings and author entries with the "public" ever in mind, and on our tongues. But I have my very serious doubts whether the card catalog is ever going to become the guide, philosopher, and friend of the ordinary user of libraries. Its inherent difficulties are many and serious, even at the best. It seems fair to say that the average card catalog will always need an interpreter so long as our readers are not trained in its use so that they know the niceties of arrangement, of entry, and sub-headings. Why not recognize this fact? Why not have in our large research libraries at least one attendant whose sole—or chief—duty it shall be to assist the reader desiring to use the catalog? Do you ever go to the catalog yourself when there is an unusual number of readers present that some one does not ask you a question as to what this card means, or how to find some title in the curious machine? I should like to see the experiment tried and to learn the results. I am sure that attendant would earn his money!

Now if we have provided in some way for aiding our students to use the library intelligently, if we have trained our assistants at the desk to help them to help themselves, still better, if we have given them formal instruction in the art of using books in libraries, there remains the curious problem of the "reserved" books. These books become, in the students' eyes, practically text books, and their attitude toward them is singularly like their indifference toward the algebra or the history which forms the basis for instruction in class-room work. They come frequently, perhaps daily, to the library to read a given number of pages on which they are to be quizzed. There is no enthusiasm for the task as a rule; frequently this reading is an unwelcome requirement, an uncomfortable incident of the college course. We may find this attitude of indifference, or even of distaste, extending toward the whole library. That love for the world of books, that passion for letters which is the hall-mark of the scholar they may—and they do—utterly escape. The great development of the seminar and departmental libraries begets, too often, a similar attitude toward literature in maturer students. Have we not in this situation a challenge to our inventiveness and to our loyalty to our profession? Is there no way in which we may win the enthusiasm and devotion of the modern student for humane letters? We cannot afford to ignore the problem. It exists and it is growing in seriousness. My own feeling is that it is partially met by a large open-shelf collection, for circulation as well as reference, in the reading room; by the silent invitation of interesting books which may be read without let or hindrance.

There is another class of difficulties which sometimes calls for all the tact the librarian possesses. I refer to his relations with the faculty, and with investigators of experience. It is, from one point of view, absurd to think that the reference librarian can be of much service to an eminent specialist, but our experience generally is, I think, that he so frequently can be of use in bibliographical matters that he is subject to very many demands from the professors and others. In many cases these are perfectly reasonable and legitimate—the service is gladly rendered and the work offers problems of extreme interest



to the reference librarian. He is likely to be able, by reason of his familiarity with all sorts of catalogs, to run down titles obscurely quoted, and to perform other feats of library legerdemain in a fashion that not unfrequently astonishes even the trained investigator. This very facility, however, may lead to demands on his time that are wholly unreasonable in view of other responsibilities he must bear. In conversation with reference librarians I have found that the tendency of certain professors to make private secretaries out of them was a very real difficulty in their work. To meet it requires experience and tact, and, occasionally, the balancing judgment of the head-librarian. The existence of this problem is in itself a witness to the efficiency of the work done by the reference librarian. No expert would trouble him in this way, if the work were poor and weak. It is a problem resulting from good work, and therefore to be welcomed.

Even if the relations with the faculty are in no case such as to cause questioning, I think we are safe in saying that there will always exist the necessity for determining the amount of assistance to be given to seekers after genealogical data. How far can we afford to go in research libraries in aiding those engaged in the gentle sport of "hunting ancestors"? This is a practical problem of every-day work. Shall we decline to give assistance beyond putting the ordinary indices and guides before the reader, or shall we enter into his problems and try to aid him to run down the particular ancestor about whom he is uncertain? If we attempt much of this sort of help, we shall soon find ourselves doing a very considerable amount of extra work. If the other duties are not too heavy, well and good. But should we do this genealogical reference work for readers when other demands on our time are multifarious and important? In general I think we should not. There are plenty of professional genealogists who can do it better, perhaps, than we can. The university libraries are usually in receipt of numerous inquiries about students in the early years of the institution from their actual or supposititious descendants. This sort of inquiry seems to me perfectly legitimate, the more so as it often leads the inquirer to present documents and other material of value to the university library. But in general I favor refusing to do genealogical reference

work for correspondents, particularly those who have no claim on the library.

We may also consider in this connection the question of making transcripts for correspondents. Requests to do this are numerous, in my experience, and frequently burdensome. The amount which we are asked to copy varies from a single line to several chapters. Frequently the circumstances of the correspondents are such as to make the request seem reasonable. I presume we all do more or less of this sort of work, but the problem is to draw the line beyond which we cannot go. Of course the development of the inter-library loan is aiding us to meet the problem to a certain extent. We can say to a correspondent that the book from which transcripts are desired can be sent to the local library where he can make the copy himself, but we cannot, of course, do this in the case of extremely rare works, of manuscripts, and of valuable or heavy newspapers. When the extract desired is short, we can probably afford to aid the inquirer, but when it involves much time, we had better turn over the inquiry to a professional copyist who will arrange for the work directly with the correspondent.

This brings up the question of certifying under oath to the correctness of such copies. Should we undertake to make attested copies for use in lawsuits? Perhaps this matter does not come up frequently in most libraries, but it is a very troublesome one when it does occur. If a document can be photographed, that process of reproduction will relieve us of the difficulty. In the case of copies, the lawyers are likely to demand that the chief librarian shall make the attest. Again, calling in a professional copyist or typewriter will relieve the situation. His oath is amply sufficient, and will be accepted by the court.

I have endeavored to show that there are problems as to the amount of aid to be attempted in nearly every department of reference work and loan desk service. Many of them arise from the inexperience of readers — others from the insistent demands of scholars. We can provide against the first by the organization of our own force and by the gradual process of education in using books. The only limit we care to set to our response to the second sort is that of our means. Give us the men and the money and we will take care of the growing demands of the trained workers.

## LIBRARY MEMBERSHIP AS A CIVIC FORCE\*

BY ANNIE CARROLL MOORE, *Supervisor of Children's Work, New York Public Library*

FIFTEEN years ago the Minneapolis Public Library opened a children's room from which books were circulated. Previous to 1893 a reading-room for children was opened in the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, but the Minneapolis Public Library was the first to recognize the importance of work with children by setting aside a room for their use, with open shelf privileges and with a special assistant in charge of it. Since 1893 children's rooms and children's departments have sprung up like mushrooms all over the country, and first in Pittsburgh, then in Brooklyn, Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York City and Queen's Borough, Long Island, children's rooms in branch libraries have been organized into departments from which a third, at least, of the entire circulation of the libraries is carried on by assistants, either trained or in training to become children's librarians.

It has been the inevitable accompaniment of such rapid growth that the work should suffer growing pains in the form of criticism and even caricature at the hands of casual observers and clever writers. Those of us who have been identified with the movement since its inception have somehow managed to preserve our faith in a survival of the fittest by remembering that there was a time when everything was new, and have felt that if we could keep a firm grip on the active principles which inspire all successful work with children, whether it is the work of a small independent library or that of a large system of libraries, our labor was not likely to be lost. The children, the books and ourselves are the three elements to be combined, and the success of the combination does not depend upon time, nor place, nor circumstance. It depends upon whether we have a clear vision of our surroundings and are able to adapt ourselves to them, a growing appreciation of the value of books to the persons who read them, and the power of holding the interest and inspiring the respect and confidence of children.

If we can do all these things for a period

of years we have little need to worry about the future success of the work. The boys and girls will look after that.

In passing from a long and intimate experience in the active work of a children's room in an independent library to the guidance of work in the children's rooms of a system of branch libraries, a great deal of thought has been given to deepening the sense of responsibility for library membership by regarding every form of daily work as a contributory means to this end.

The term Library Membership is a survival of the old subscription library, but it defines a much closer relationship than the terms "borrower" or "user" and broadens rather than restricts the activities of a free library by making it seem more desirable to "belong to the library" than to "take out books."

It is the purpose of this paper to present in outline for discussion such aspects of the work as may help to substantiate the claim of its ambitious and perhaps ambiguous titles: Library Membership as a Civic Force.

1. Our first and chief concern is with the selection of books, and right here we are confronted by so many problems that we might very profitably spend the entire week discussing them.

In general, the selection of books for a children's room which is seeking to make and to sustain a place in the life of a community should offer sufficient variety to meet the needs and desires of boys and girls from the picture book age to that experience of life which is not always measured by years nor by school grade, but is typified by a Jewish girl under 14 years old, who, on being asked how she liked the book she had just read, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," said to the librarian, "It's not the kind of book you would enjoy yourself, is it?" and on being answered in the affirmative, tactfully stated her own point of view: "Well, you see it is just this way, children have their little troubles and grown people have their great troubles; I guess it's the great troubles that interest me." We have been quick to recognize the claim of the foreign boy or girl who is learning our language and studying our his-

\* Read at Minnetonka Lake conference, American Library Association, at the Children's librarians' section, June 23, 1908.

tory, but we are only just beginning to recognize the claims of those who, having acquired the language, are seeking in books that which they are experiencing in their own natures. Human nature may be the same the world over, but there is a vast difference in its manifestations between the ages of ten and sixteen in a New England village or town and in a foreign neighborhood of one of our large cities.

The selection of adult books in all classes, especially in biography, travel, history and literature, is too limited in the children's rooms of many libraries, and should be enlarged to the point of making the shelves of classed books look more like those of a library and less like those of a school room. Titles in adult fiction should include as much of Jane Austen as girls will read and an introduction to Barrie in "Peter Pan" and "The little minister." "Jane Eyre" will supply the demand for melodrama in its best form, while "Vilette," and possibly "Shirley," may carry some girls far enough with Charlotte Brontë to incline them to read her life by Mrs. Gaskell. William Black's "Prince of Thule" and "Judith Shakespeare" will find occasional readers. "Lorna Doone" will be more popular, although there are girls who find it very tedious. There should be a full set of Dickens in an edition attractive to boys and girls. A complete set of the Waverley Novels in a new large print edition, well paragraphed and well illustrated, with the introductions left out and with sufficient variation in the bindings to present an inviting appearance on the shelves would lead, I believe, to a very much more general reading of Scott.

Conan Doyle's "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "The refugees," "The white company," "Micah Clarke," and "The sign of the four" will need no urging, nor will Dumas' "Count of Monte Cristo," "The three guardsmen" and "The black tulip," "Les misérables" and "The mill on the floss" will fully satisfy the demand for "great troubles" treated in a masterly fashion. We should include Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," "The Newcomes" and "The Virginians," Bulwer's "Last days of Pompeii," "Harold," "Rienzi" and "The last of the barons," Charles Kingsley's "Westward ho!" "Hereward the wake" and "Hypatia," Charles Reade's "Cloister and the hearth," "Peg Woffington," "Foul play" and

"Put yourself in his place," Besant's "All sorts and conditions of men" and "The children of Gibeon," Wilkie Collins' "The moonstone" and "The woman in white," as many of Robert Louis Stevenson's stories as will be read; "Cranford" and "The vicar of Wakefield," with Hugh Thomson's illustrations; Miss Mulock's "John Halifax," "A noble life," "A brave lady" and "A life for a life," Lever's "Charles O'Malley" and "Harry Lorrequer," Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" and "The fair god," Stockton's "Rudder Grange," "The casting away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Ale-shine," and "The adventures of Captain Horn," Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's cabin" and "Oldtown folks," Howells' "Lady of the Aroostook," "A chance acquaintance," "The quality of mercy" and "The rise of Silas Lap-ham," Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the mighty" and "When Valmond came to Pontiac," Paul Leicester Ford's "The honorable Peter Stirling," Richard Harding Davis' "Van Bibber," "Gallegher," "Soldiers of fortune" and "The bar sinister," Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's mines" and "Allan Quartermain," Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," Marion Crawford's "Marietta," "Marzio's Crucifix" and "Arethusa," Kipling's "The day's work," "Kim" and "Many inventions," and, if they have been removed as juvenile titles, I think we should restore "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" under the head of adult fiction.

Other titles will be freely and frequently used in a children's room, which is taking into active account the interests of its users and is seeking to establish a genuine taste for good reading which will not be abandoned later on as artificial or forced. In general, the principle of selection should be to provide the best standard novels in order that the boys and girls who go out from the children's room may know what good novels are and so much of modern fiction as shall serve to give the collection the appearance of being interesting and up to date without lowering the standard of that taste for good reading which is the chief purpose in shelving such a collection in a children's room. The presence of the books is good for the children's librarian as well as for the children, and it goes without saying that she must be familiar with them if she is to use them intelligently.

The point to stop in the purchase of books

designed for supplementary reading is with the smallest number that will meet the active demands which are not met by *real* books. We may well stop with the third book in most cases of purchase of books in sets. Does anybody know whether informational readers on the shelves of a children's room lead to a genuine interest in the subject so presented? To quote one boy's opinion of nature readers, "The Nature you get in books is the most disinteresting subject there is." The cheapness of these publications has led to a larger duplication of them in libraries than seems desirable for the best interests of the work. We need in place of them such books, with certain modifications in treatment, as were indicated by Dr. Stanley Hall in his recent and very suggestive address on "Reading as a factor in the education of children" (L. J., April, 1908). Most of all do we need a series of books which will put foreign children and their parents in touch and in sympathy with the countries from which they came by spirited illustrations in color of street scenes, festivals and scenes from home life, accompanied by simple direct statements and with translations of such stories and poems as may aid in making and keeping the impressions of their country vivid and lasting. There has been a rising wave of production of primers and first reading books during the past five years. Some libraries have experienced a primer craze, and it becomes exceedingly difficult to decide which ones to buy and how freely to duplicate them. Primers and "easy books" have a use for children who are learning to read, but too free a use of them may be one of the influences responsible for that lack of power of sustained attention and limitation in vocabulary which is frequently shown by boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years old.

The edition in which a book for children appears is a matter of very much greater importance than is realized by those who view the work from a distance. It is not purely an æsthetic consideration. It has a very practical bearing on whether the book will be read or not, and libraries which have the least money to spend should be most careful to spend it for books in editions which are attractive to children.

2. The only thoroughly successful means of securing respect and good care of library

books is for libraries to maintain higher standards of excellence in respect to intelligent repairing and binding, to discard promptly a book which is to any extent mutilated or which is so soiled as to make it seem unwarrantable to ask a boy to wash his hands before touching it. The books on the circulating shelves should be the most attractive part of a children's room. That it is possible to make and to keep them so is not a theory but a demonstrable fact. Three years ago a branch library was opened in one of the poor districts of a large city. The usual problems in the discipline of individuals and of gangs were present. Many of the new books were soiled, others were mutilated and several were missing at inventory taking. The librarian believed the moral lesson conveyed to children by training them to take care of library books to be one of the first requirements of good citizenship. She determined that no boy or girl should be able to say, "I took it that way," in returning a soiled or mutilated book. In order to carry out her ideas to a successful issue it has been necessary for her to inspire her entire staff with a sense of the value of such training, and to impress upon them that careful handling of books by library assistants is the first requisite to securing like care on the part of the children. Every book is examined at the time it is returned, and before it is placed on the shelves it is given such repair as it may need. By careful washing, skillful varnishing and by the use of a preparation for removing grease spots many books are given an extended term of service without lowering the standards established. Paper covers are provided as wrappers on rainy days and on sticky days. Such care of books requires time and sustained interest, but I believe that it pays in the immediate as well as in the future results. When grown into men and women, the boys and girls who were taught this first lesson in citizenship will look back upon it with feelings of respect and satisfaction.

The cost to the library is less in expenditure for books and for service. The library mentioned affords direct evidence that loss of books by theft is very largely controlled by such simple means, provided the means are consciously and consistently related to the larger end of regarding the property rights of others. It is interesting to note that three-

fourths of its membership has been sustained during the three years.

3. In dealing with large numbers of children of foreign parentage it is evident that we need to define their relationship to the library more clearly than we have done as yet. Quite frequently they do not distinguish between the building and the books and refer to the latter as "taking libraries." Now "taking a library" home is a very different matter from playing a part in the life of a civic institution, and the parents as well as the boys and girls are quick to feel a difference which they are not always able to express in words. Quite early in my experience this was brought home to me by a visit from the mother of a Jewish boy who had been coming to the children's room for about a year. She came on a busy Saturday afternoon, and after looking about the room seated herself near the desk while the boy selected his books. As Leopold always tested the interest of several books before committing himself to a choice the visit lasted the entire afternoon. When they were ready to go she explained why she had come. She had been curious to discover for herself, she said, what it was that Leopold got from the library that made him so much easier to get on with at home. He had grown more thoughtful of his younger brothers and sisters, more careful of his books and other belongings and more considerate of his mother. "I wouldn't have him know the difference I see," she continued, "but he told me you were always asking him to bring me here, and I made up my mind to come and see for myself and I have."

"These children are learning how to *behave in public* as well as how to choose good books, and I think it comes from the feeling they have of belonging to the library, and being treated in a way they like, whether they are as young as my Simon, who is six years old, or as old as Leopold, who will be fourteen next month. If they were all boys of Leopold's age it would be the same as it is at school, but having the younger ones here makes it more as it is at home."

Should it not be the plan and purpose of a children's room to make every boy and girl feel at home there from the moment of signing an application blank? Forms of application blanks and the manner of registration differ in nearly every library. Whatever form

is used, personal explanation is always essential, and it does not seem worth while to advocate a simplified form for the use of children. I believe there are very decided advantages in a system of registration which requires the children to write their own names in a book. The impression made upon their memories is distinctly different and more binding than that made by writing the name on a slip of paper and has frequently been of great service in cases of discipline, as the signature is headed by a reminder of obligations:

"When I write my name in this book I promise to take good care of all the books I read in the library and of those I take home and to obey the rules of the library." Such a method of registration is not impractical, even in a large library provided the work is carefully planned to admit of it.

Recent inquiries and investigation show very convincingly that a large proportion of parents, both foreign born and American, and a considerable number of educators, social workers and persons connected with libraries in England and in this country have exceedingly hazy ideas respecting the work public libraries are doing for children. The issue of an admirable illustrated handbook on "The work of the Cleveland Public Library with children and the means used to reach them" should make clear to the latter whatever has seemed vague or indefinite in the work.

But there are many parents in large cities and in manufacturing towns who cannot be induced to visit libraries and see for themselves, as Leopold's mother did, and they are frequently averse to having their children go to a place they know nothing about, believing that they are being drawn away from their school tasks by the mere reading of story books. How is it possible to stimulate their curiosity and interest to the point of making a library seem desirable and even necessary in the education of their children to become citizens and wage-earners? Printed explanations and rules issued by libraries are either not read or not understood by the majority of persons to whom they are addressed. There is something very deadening to the person of average intelligence about most printed explanations of library work. Pictures which bring the work before people from the human side might be more successful, and I wish to submit an outline for a

pictorial folder designed to accompany an application blank to the home of an Italian child. In size it is five inches long and three inches wide. On the outer cover appears a picture of the exterior of the library, underneath the picture the name of the library, its location and the hours it is open. On the first page is a picture of the children's room with this inscription underneath:

Boys and girls come here to read and to study their lessons for school.

Picture books for little children.

On the second page a picture of the adult department, showing its use and giving the information all foreigners seem desirous to have:

Men and women come here to read and to study.

Books on the laws and customs of America.

Books, papers and magazines in Italian and other foreign languages.

Books from which to learn to read English.

On the back of the cover these simple directions:

#### HOW TO JOIN THE LIBRARY

The use of the library is free to any one who comes to read or to study in its rooms.

If you wish to take books home you must sign an application blank and give the name and address of some one who knows you.

The information on the folder should be given in the language or languages of the neighborhood in which the library is situated.

This folder was designed for a branch library in an Italian neighborhood, but a similar folder might be utilized in any community provided the information is given in simple, direct form and the pictures show the library with people using it.

4. Joining the library is not all. However carefully and impressively the connection is made, we are all conscious of those files of cards "left by borrowers," which indicate that a connection must be sustained if library membership is to prove its claim as a civic force. There are those who regard a restriction of circulation to one or two story books a week as a desirable means to this end, believing that interest in reading is heightened by such limitation. That many boys and girls read too much we all know, but I am inclined to think that whatever restriction is made should be made for the individual rather than laid down as a library rule. Other libraries advocate a remission of fines, at the same time imposing a deprivation in time of such length that it would seem to

defeat the chief end of the children's room, which is to encourage the reading habit. Children who leave their cards for six months at a time are not likely to be very actively interested in their library. There seem to be three viewpoints regarding fines for children:

a. Children should be required to pay their fines as a lesson in civic righteousness. Persons holding this view would allow the working out of fines under some circumstances, but regard the fine as a debt.

b. Any system of fines is a wrong one, therefore all fines should be remitted and some other punishment for negligence substituted. Persons holding this view would deprive children of the use of the library for a stated period.

c. A fine is regarded as a slightly punitive and probably the most effective means of teaching children to respect the rights of others in their time use of books. Persons holding this view would reduce the fine to one cent, wherever a fine is exacted, and would exercise a great deal of latitude in dealing with individual cases, remitting or cutting down fines whenever it seems wise to do so, and imposing brief and variable time deprivations of the use of the library rather than a long fixed period.

Whatever viewpoint is taken it will be necessary to remind children constantly that by keeping their books over time other boys and girls are being deprived of the reading of them.

One of the most effective means of sustaining and promoting such a sense of library membership as I have indicated is the extension of reading-room work by placing on open, or on closed shelves, if necessary, a collection of the best children's books in the best editions obtainable, to be used as reading-room books. Children may be so trained in the careful handling of these books as to become very much more careful of their treatment of the books they take home and the experiment is not a matter of large expense to the library. The reading-room books should never be allowed to become unsightly in appearance if they are to do their full work in the room as an added attraction to the children and as suggestive to parents, teachers and other visitors who may wish to purchase books as gifts.

The value of a well-conducted story hour

or reading club as a means of sustaining the library connection and of influencing the spontaneous choice of books by boys and girls has not been fully recognized because it has been only partially understood. There are various methods of conducting story hours and reading clubs. There are many differences of opinion as to whether the groups should be large or small, differentiated by age or by sex, whether the groups should be made up entirely of children or whether an occasional adult may be admitted without changing the relation between the story teller and the children. Those who desire suggestion of material and specific information as to method and practice will find much that is valuable and practical in the publications of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and in the Handbook of the Cleveland Public Library. Those who are seeking to place a story hour in work already established will do well to remember that it is a distinctly social institution, and as such is bound to be colored by the personality of its originator, whether she tells the stories herself or finds others to carry out her ideas. Make your story hour the simple and natural expression of the best you have to give and do not attempt more than you can perform. I believe the story hour is the simplest and most effective means of enlisting the interest of parents and of stirring that active recollection of their own childhood which leads to sharing its experiences with their children. Folk tales told in the language his father and mother speak should give to the child of foreign parentage a feeling of pride in the beautiful things of the country his parents have left in place of the sense of shame with which he too often regards it. The possibilities in this field are unlimited if wisely directed.

The value of exhibits depends upon the subject chosen and the exercise of imagination, good taste and practical knowledge of children's tastes in selecting and arranging the objects or pictures. The subject must be one which makes an immediate appeal to the passing visitor. A single striking object is often more effective than a collection of objects. Some interpretation of an exhibit in the form of explanation or story is needed if the children are to become very much interested in reading about a subject.

To those who believe that story hours, clubs,

exhibits, and picture bulletins are not "legitimate library work," I would say, suspend your judgment until you have watched or studied the visible effects of such work in a place where it is properly related to the other activities of the library and to the needs of the community in which it is situated. If by the presence of an Arctic exhibit in an Italian and Irish-American non-reading neighborhood an interest is stimulated which results in the circulation and the reading of several hundred books on the subject, during the time of the exhibition and for months afterward, the exhibit certainly seems legitimate.

5. Since it is true that social conditions, racial characteristics and individuality in temperament enter very actively into the problems of the care of children in libraries, and since it is also true that the books children read and the care which is given to them in libraries are frequently reflected in their conduct in relation to the School, the Church, the Social Settlement, the Play-Ground, the Juvenile Court and to Civic Clubs as well as to the Home, a more enlightened conception of the work of all these institutions is essential if the children's library is to play its full part in the absorption of children of different nations into a larger national life. This need is being recognized and partially met by lecture courses and by the practice work of students in library training schools, but listening to lectures, reading, and regulated student practice do not take the place of that spontaneous eagerness to see for one's self the social activities of a neighborhood or town which makes a library in its turn a place of living interest. Librarians, *en masse*, in relation to other institutions, stand in a similar position to that of the representatives of those institutions. On both sides a first-hand knowledge of the aims and objects and methods of work of all of the forces at work in a given community and a perception of their inter-relationship is essential if we wish to do away with the present tendency to duplicate work which is already being carried on by more effective agencies. How far a library should go in relating its work to that of other institutions it is impossible to prescribe. The aim should be to make the value of its work so clear to the community in which it is placed that it will command the respect and the support of every citizen.



## OPEN SHELVES AND BOOK LOSSES \*

THE question of free access, still contested by librarians as to its merits, practical and ethical, found voice at the last session of the Minnetonka conference, June 27, 1908, of the American Library Association, in two papers, representing each side of the question, and followed by discussion. The first paper on this subject was one by Miss Isabel Ely Lord, of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, and will be printed in full in the *Proceedings* of the conference. To quote, therefore, from its array of interesting and convincing statistics would be unnecessary, but a general argument giving the main findings of Miss Lord's valuable investigation and contribution to the literature of library administration has been abstracted as follows:

The public library is an educational institution, and its function in education is to enable people to get at any needed information contained in the printed page, and to stimulate, encourage and sometimes to direct the knowledge and the love of books. The chief medium for the attainment of this first object is the reference part of the library, and experience in the great mass of public libraries has proved that the ends of the department are best gained by placing the books on accessible shelves. The second object is attained chiefly through the circulating collection. Here one of the best methods of education is contact with the books themselves, the handling and choosing for oneself. The card catalog is a stumbling-block to the overwhelming majority of the users of a library, and probably to all who should be, but are not, users. Access to shelves is both appreciated and used. The serious question is whether it is abused to such an extent as to warrant the withdrawal of the privilege. The minor objections to "open shelves" are the resulting confusion of books through misplacement, the extra wear and tear on the books, and the danger that people refrain from asking for assistance when they need it. No library has considered these objections serious enough to be decisive. The major objection is to the loss of books by theft and mutilation. This objection is not serious, except in rare cases, because of the money loss, but because of the bad moral effect on the community of making theft easy, as it undoubtedly is in an openshelf library. What, then, are the facts of loss? A definite statement of these from the actual figures of the public libraries in the United States circulating over 200,000 volumes a year, and of a few other selected libraries, show that the loss is a very small one in proportion to the use of any given library. The figures of loss sometimes sound very large if stated in numbers, but when a library sends out a million volumes into the community each year, its

loss can be one hundred times that of the library sending out ten thousand without a real increase in loss. Yet it becomes a serious matter to have in any community, however large, a considerable number of individuals who have stolen library property. It is, therefore, the duty of the library to make every effort to prevent stealing, to detect thieves, and to prosecute them. An occasional prosecution is the best possible preventive measure. There is no proof whatever that trusting the people at large makes thieves; on the contrary, people can be trained only through responsibility. There are in any community people with very little sense of property, and these are perhaps none of them reformed by being admitted to the open shelves, but their sins should not be visited on the heads of the great number of library users, who are honest and appreciative.

The other side of the question was presented, in answer to Miss Lord, by E. S. Willcox, librarian of the Public Library of Peoria, Ill., and will also be published in the *Proceedings*.

Based on the assumption that free access in libraries results in a large loss through theft and is therefore harmful to the library's interests, Mr. Willcox proves that protection of property is incumbent upon librarians as upon any other guardians of a public trust, and a brief outline of his paper is appended as follows:

Public library funds are a trust confided to library boards by the property owners of a city for two principal purposes, viz.: (1) to diffuse general intelligence and furnish wholesome entertainment for the present generation. (2) And no less important, to gather and preserve the accumulated experience of our race for the use not only of the present generation but for future generations. Formerly this second object—collecting and safely guarding for a select few—was the main thing. The great libraries of the old world were built upon this plan. The diffusion of general intelligence, providing of wholesome entertainment, is the modern free public library idea. In the administration of library funds neither of these objects should be slighted—they are both good—neither should be made to suffer at the expense of the other. Shall the library be managed with the same regard for its usefulness and preservation as the city exercises over its other properties and institutions?

## CONFERENCE OF GERMAN LIBRARIANS AT EISENACH

THE annual conference of German librarians was held June 11, 12, in the hall of the University at Eisenach, Saxony. Dr. Schwenke, of the Royal Library at Berlin, presided. Representatives were present from Augsburg, Berlin, Cologne, Dresden, Hann-

\* From papers read at Lake Minnetonka conference, American Library Association, June 27, 1908.

over, Frankfurt-a.-M., Munich, Nürnberg, Leipzig, Jena, Halle-a.-S., Königsberg, Danzig, Erfurt, Göttingen, Dortmund, Elberfeld, Rostock, Essen-a.-R., and several other cities. Dr. Schwenke reported that a number of the larger libraries had been opened to the public and that contracts for new libraries at Tübingen, Bromburg and Hamburg had been awarded. The question of admitting women to positions in libraries was also referred to. There were papers and discussions on local literature; the cataloging of the manuscripts of the Middle Ages; also a report on the rearrangement of Goethe's library, and a report on wire-stitched books, with a recommendation to petition publishers to furnish libraries only with books sewed with thread. An excursion to the Wartburg, the Carl-Alexander library and the Thüringer museum concluded the sessions of the conference.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE third annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was held at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, June 22-24, 1908, with a post-conference session in the State Library at St. Paul on the 26th and 27th. There were 47 persons present at the several sessions, all, with the exception of a few, being members of the Association.

The proceedings were of considerable interest to all present and will be published, together with the papers read, in the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*, the official organ of the Association.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a balance in the treasury of \$220.24 and over \$100 still due on account of subscriptions and advertising. There was an increase in membership during the year of about 33⅓ per cent.

The most important items of business transacted were those connected with the *Index* above mentioned. From comments at the meeting by members from different parts of the country, it would seem that the first number of the *Index* had met with very general commendation. The criticisms were numerous but of a friendly character. The managing editor, Mr. Frederick W. Schenk, reported that the co-operative method of indexing was not satisfactory, and it was decided to abandon that method as soon as possible, probably after the publication of the third number. It was decided further to issue the second number during July and to have it index the chief legal periodicals of the United States, England, Canada and Australia issued during the first six months of the year; the third number in October, and to include therein indexing material for July, August and September; the fourth number

in January, 1909, and to cumulate therein the indexing of the entire year.

The Board of Editors as now constituted is: Frederick W. Schenk, Law Library University of Chicago; Gilson G. Glasier, State Library, Madison, Wis.; Charles F. D. Belden, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.; Harold L. Butler, American Law Library, New York City; Edwin Gholson, Law Library Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The annual subscription is \$5, and all communications regarding subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to Karl Ed. Steinmetz, 5613 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The principal papers presented were the following: "Cataloging law books, with special reference to co-operative indexing and to index cards," by Gilson G. Glasier, state librarian of Wisconsin; "The legislative reference librarian's work in a law library," by C. B. Lester, legislative librarian of Indiana; "Some phases in which the law librarian can help the public library," by Miss Edna Bullock, ex-secretary Nebraska Library Commission; "The use of law books," by Roger W. Cooley, Ann Arbor, Mich.; "A possible solution of the problem of the multiplicity of law reports," by John B. West, of the Keefe-Davidson Co.; "The use of law books," by James DeWitt Andrews, of New York City.

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows: president, E. A. Feazel, Law Library Association, Cleveland, Ohio; vice-president, George S. Godard, State Library, Hartford, Conn.; secretary-treasurer, Franklin O. Poole, Association of the Bar, New York City; executive committee: president (*ex-officio*); vice-president (*ex-officio*); secretary-treasurer (*ex-officio*); A. J. Small, the retiring president, Iowa State Law Library, Des Moines, Ia.; George Kearney, Law Library Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.; Frederick W. Schenk, Law Library University of Chicago; Luther E. Hewitt, Law Association of Philadelphia.

June 25th was Twin City day. Through the kindness of the local committees the members were taken in automobiles on a long ride about the two cities and the surrounding country. They were entertained at luncheon by the West Publishing Co., and had the opportunity of inspecting the plant of this law publishing house, and also the establishment of the Keefe-Davidson Company.

The post-conference sessions, held in St. Paul at the State Library, were attended by as many as could spare the time. Matters pertaining to the *Index* were discussed in detail and certain indexing was completed which the editor-in-chief had been unable to finish by the co-operative method. These sessions were entirely informal, and although all worked hard, it was generally considered time well spent.

FRANKLIN O. POOLE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE eighth meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was held in conjunction with the American Library Association at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, June 24-25. At the first session, held on Wednesday evening, June 24, Vice-President Richardson presided. This session was devoted to an address by Dr. Richardson, entitled "Manuscript hunting," descriptive of his adventures among European libraries and bookstalls, and an illustrated lecture on "Instruction in the book arts in public schools," by Miss Gertrude Stiles, of Chicago.

At the second session of the Society, Thursday evening, June 25, Mr. H. W. Wilson, of Minneapolis, read a paper entitled "The library catalog of the future," describing his plans for printing catalogs of small libraries in book form. Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, of the Library of Congress, presented "A preliminary statement regarding materials for the history of the Scandinavian-American press." Judge Daniel Fish, of Minneapolis, in an address entitled "Lincoln collections and Lincoln bibliography," described his own work as a Lincoln collector and bibliographer, together with the work of other Lincoln collectors.

The following were re-elected officers of the Society: president, W. C. Lane; first vice-president, Dr. R. G. Thwaites; second vice-president, Dr. E. C. Richardson; secretary, W. Dawson Johnston; treasurer, C. B. Roden; librarian, Wilberforce Eames. J. C. M. Hanson was elected a member of the Council.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Secretary*.

## LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

THE fifth annual meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held at Lake Minnetonka, June 23-26, 1908. The first session was called to order in the club room of the Tonka Bay pavilion on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m., by the president of the League, Mr. Chalmers Hadley, secretary Indiana Library Commission. Miss L. E. Stearns, chief of the Travelling Library Department of the Wisconsin Library Commission, opened the discussion on Travelling libraries with pertinent suggestions as to (1) choice of the local librarian, (2) location of the travelling library in the community, and (3) means of maintaining interest in travelling libraries. Miss Stearns suggested that the postmaster is the ideal man for the position of local librarian, as he is in the habit of keeping records and every one visits his office; that a central location in the village should be secured for the travelling library, and if the post-office is found unavailable, the interest of some store-

keeper should be enlisted in the near neighborhood. Next to post-offices, drug stores have been found to be the most satisfactory repositories, owing to the long hours and intelligence of service. In farming communities, the library should always be located on the main travelled road, and near the district school. In connection with the third point, Miss Stearns emphasized the fact that interest is best maintained by sending only fresh, interesting books to every community.

The subject of travelling library statistics was presented by Miss Margaret W. Brown, librarian of the Iowa Travelling Library. Miss Brown urged the importance of a recognized basis for travelling library statistics, in order that comparison of work between various states could be more accurately made.

These statistics should give us (1) the result of the work in concrete form for our own enlightenment and that of our state legislators, as well as for the information of the general public; (2) by uniformity in the use of accepted terms, to enable a comparison between states to be made; to show actual figures rather than estimates. In circulation records, the entry on the book card of the loan of each book must be the accepted basis for compiling statistics, but these records are necessarily incomplete and inaccurate, owing to the fact that custodians are often careless, and errors cannot be corrected at the central office. The office records in all systems charge books by stations or localities, and also by book cards or group numbers if fixed group.

The stations or centers correspond to the number of borrowers registered in the public library, and here the question as to the actual number of "live" stations, that is those actually using the libraries during the year, rather than those having registered applications, should be determined, indicating the character of the stations, centers or groups. Since it is known how many books are issued to a station, center or group, and not how many books are read, the suggestion was made that the actual basis for statistics be the number of the books issued to the stations rather than the books loaned from the station to the individual. For discussion, items were suggested to be included in a tabulation of travelling library statistics based on the New York State Travelling Library report, 1906, and the table in the League Yearbook.

An informal discussion of the foregoing papers was opened by Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, Iowa Library Commission. Many phases of travelling library work were touched upon, including special libraries for granges, travelling libraries for Sunday schools and the Y. M. C. A. Miss Brown's suggestion for a new basis of statistics was heartily endorsed, and the sentiment was crystallized by a motion by Miss Tyler that a

committee of three be appointed to submit an outline for uniform statistics to be used in the Yearbook of the League, and in the reports of the various commissions. The report of the publication committee was presented by Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, Wisconsin, chairman. The Yearbook for 1908 will appear in the fall instead of the spring as formerly, that the reports and statistics may include those for the fiscal year, which for most commissions ends in June.

At the Asheville meeting of the League it was voted that the terms "Travelling Library" and "Library Station" be referred to the publication committee for definition. The matter has been referred to Mr. Bliss, of this committee, who after careful study of the varying conditions in travelling library systems, recommended that no definition be attempted, but that a new basis of statistics be formulated in which these terms should not be used.

The report of the Committee on summer school certificates, of which Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson was chairman, was briefly summarized by Miss Tyler as follows: A suggested form for certificate has been submitted to the director of each summer school. The committee recommends that the certificate should be in card form and should use the words "summer school," and give a general statement on the face, signed by the director of the school, but the heading should give the institution or commission under whose auspices the school is conducted. The back of the certificate should state the purpose of the school; the major studies included in the course, and recommendation to the regular library schools for more responsible positions. On Miss Tyler's suggestion the report was referred to the A. L. A. Committee on Library Training.

The president appointed as nominating committee Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa, chairman; Purd B. Wright, Missouri; W. C. Kimball, New Jersey.

The second session of the League was held at Glen Morris Inn, on Wednesday evening, June 24th. Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, discussed the subject of Library institutes, and said that in view of the exceeding helpfulness of teachers' institutes, it seemed an advantageous thing to call the librarians of certain localities together to discuss the methods of library administration, the value of the contents of the library, and the best ways and means of making the library really educational in its work and aspect. Experience has proved a few things which are essential to the success of such meetings. First, there must be a real object in calling an institute together, either to remedy a definite defect in a certain locality, or because the library management feels the need. Second, in providing the program, the

direct needs of the community and of the libraries represented at the institute should be kept in mind. There should be but few subjects chosen and those treated in all their bearings. The library institute should not be allowed to detract from the value of the state association by withholding from its larger inspiration those who might have attended had it not been for the convenience of the institute. The institute is intended only for the isolated library workers in communities remote from centers of library activity.

As the time was limited, discussion of this subject was deferred until the next session.

Miss Tyler, of Iowa, presented the report of the committee appointed to ascertain what work commissions were doing for libraries in state institutions. Replies to questions sent to 28 library commissions and state libraries engaged in extension work show a growing interest in the work of institution libraries, but few results, and 11 commissions report that co-operation has been attempted; in two of these cases the suggestion was not welcomed and three report indifference. The fundamental difficulty is that no provision is made for financial support, either in payment for a librarian's service or for the purchase of books.

Recommendation was made that a committee be appointed to make further investigation as to the best methods of promoting work with state institutions.

The meeting adjourned to continue its session at the time originally announced.

The program was continued on Friday evening, in the parlor of Tonka Bay Hotel.

Miss Josephine Rathbone, of Pratt Institute, opened the discussion on Library institutes with an account of the plan which has been carried out by the New York State Library Association in co-operation with the State Department of library extension. The state was first divided into eight districts, organized on the line of teachers' institutes, with definite instruction in classification, cataloging, etc. This plan was not an unqualified success, and three years ago the state was redistricted in smaller groups, a central place of meeting was selected and a local chairman appointed. The chairman sends a personal invitation to the librarians in her group to meet informally with her. List of topics are distributed to the members of the group, with the request that they check three which they most want to have discussed. A visitor or conductor is selected by the committee to lead discussion, but the keynote of the meeting is interchange of experience rather than instruction. The results have shown a large increase in attendance on the part of librarians and trustees, and in many sections an active library club has been developed which will hereafter undertake the management of these round table meetings.

Mr. Sawyer gave a brief account of institutes recently conducted in Wisconsin, and Miss Price told of the work in Pennsylvania. Miss Mary Frances Isom, librarian, Portland, Oregon, and a member of the Oregon Commission, read an interesting paper prepared by Miss Cornelia Marvin, secretary of the commission, on "Library commissions and the rural schools," which reduced the problems of rural school work to three—selection, care of books, and use of books. The various provisions of the Oregon school law were specially emphasized. The state aid in rural school work is practically nominal and should be supplemented by instructions at institutes and at normal schools and the publication of pamphlets of instruction and outlines. In any state in which there is a good public library system the commission can help the rural schools through the librarians of the public libraries, by urging exhibits and special talks about the libraries during the annual institutes, extension of public library privileges to rural school teachers, and distribution of instructional literature through these libraries.

In the discussion following the paper, Miss Miller, of the North Dakota Commission, proposed a co-operative scheme for rural school libraries on the travelling library plan, each school turning in its funds for exchange of libraries. Miss Templeton reported that this plan had been successfully worked out in Nebraska, where a group of 18 schools each raised \$20 for travelling libraries. Miss Brown urged the purchase of permanent reference collections by schools, but deplored the fact that no provision was made for binding and repair, and suggested that the school draw on the travelling library for general reading, and let the state fund be used for binding and proper care of the permanent library.

Miss Clara F. Baldwin, of the Minnesota Commission, opened the discussion on the "Large school library open to the public."

Returning to the report of the Committee on library work in state institutions, Miss Tyler emphasized the fact that the fundamental difficulty was that there was no book fund, and the institutions were not building up libraries. She moved that the committee be continued with Miss Miriam E. Carey, librarian, Iowa Board of Control, as chairman in place of Miss Tyler. The committee to continue investigation and report at the mid-winter meeting of the League. The nominating committee named the following officers for the ensuing year, who were duly elected: president, Mrs. Percival Sneed, Georgia; first vice-president, Mrs. H. J. Howe, Iowa; second vice-president, C. B. Galbreath, Ohio; secretary, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota; treasurer, Miss Sarah B. Askew, New Jersey.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

THE National Association of State Libraries opened its 11th annual meeting on June 25, 1908, at 8.15 p.m., in the auditorium at Tonka Bay Hotel, Lake Minnetonka, Minn., with President Thomas L. Montgomery in the chair and a good attendance. There were representatives from California to Rhode Island and from Mississippi to Minnesota. The president's address and reports of committees covered the period given to the first session.

At the second session, held on June 26th, papers were read as follows: "Why the American Library Association likes to meet with us," by Dr. A. E. Bostwick; "Relations between state and municipal libraries," by Dr. R. G. Thwaites; "The influence of ideals on the national life," by Dunbar Roland; and "Arrangement of law books," by L. H. Sage.

Though the association labors under the great disadvantage of not having a large proportion of its members present at any one meeting, yet there were probably more people connected with state libraries present at Minnetonka than at any previous meeting, and the program, touching as it did upon all the activities of state library work, should have had a stimulating effect upon all who attended the meeting.

Election of officers was made as follows: president, H. O. Brigham, Rhode Island; secretary-treasurer, Miss Minnie M. Oakley, Wisconsin. (Fuller report later.)

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### American Library Association.

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30TH ANNUAL MEETING, LAKE MINNETONKA, MINN., JUNE 22-27, 1908.

With an attendance of over 600, placing it in line with the two largest conferences ever held by the American Library Association—at Magnolia and Narragansett—the meeting at Minnetonka takes its place in the annals of the Association as an effective and well-handled convention, and a successful one socially and professionally. The national character that should dominate the yearly conference of the A. L. A. was well evidenced at Minnetonka in a wide representation, north, east, south and west—the last (naturally) carrying off first honors in attendance, with Minnesota in the lead and Wisconsin as a close second—unless the record of attendance should be written in the language of miles and be claimed by the Philippines and the yet more distant New Zealand. Both were represented with the proof that though the spirit of library economy in the South seas may differ in small particulars from that in less romantic latitudes, the spirit of its adherents is one that claims at once the friendship of the A. L. A.

Tonka Bay Hotel, commanding a charming view of lakes and wooded shores, was the headquarters of the conference, but, as at Asheville, was large enough to house a comparatively small proportion of delegates, and those accommodated in other inns and hotels at various points about the lake found much difficulty, by reason of the somewhat uncertain boat service, in attending sessions or keeping in touch with the social demands of conference week. This was the serious drawback to the meeting, added to which was the character of the chief meeting place of the conference, the auditorium on the lake where sessions were held and enjoyed, despite the impudent interference of numerous sparrows and protesting steam whistles—a suggestion from a prominent librarian to murder the skippers of the craft being received too late to be put into practice.

The program of the conference was strictly adhered to with but few exceptions, and these changes were posted beforehand by means of bulletins, or the conference "Baedeker" prepared by the House of Wilson in the *Daily Cumulative*, whose information was as an oracle and whose issue was of more vital import than the daily news of the nation. By these means of publicity the dissatisfaction felt over the sudden and unadvertised changes in the program at Asheville was avoided.

Many of the delegates arrived on Sunday afternoon, June 21, and in this connection may be mentioned the delightful route taken by the Wisconsin party, whose arrangements for travelling together were made some time beforehand, as many as possible meeting at Madison on the afternoon of June 20 and taking the train together to La Crosse, Wis. Here they were entertained at the charming country club and spent the night, leaving the following morning for Minnetonka; thus travelling by daylight along the headwaters of the Mississippi they were able to enjoy to the full its bluff-crowned shores and wonderful green-islanded waters.

The general business of the conference began on Monday, June 22, and though the first general session was not scheduled till evening the day was given over to various sessions, the Mississippi Valley Historical Society meeting in the morning and afternoon and evening; the Executive board in the morning and the Council in the afternoon; the American Association of Law Libraries, the South Dakota Library Association, and the Wisconsin Library Association in the afternoon. The Wisconsin Library School also held a meeting in the afternoon, and following this a Wisconsin dinner was given.

In the evening at 8.15 the first general session of the conference was called to order by President Bostwick, who then delivered his president's address (see p. 257). Reports of officers, committees and Executive board were then in order. The secretary, in his

report, covered the chief events of the year, noting the establishment of the *A. L. A. Bulletin* as official organ of the Association, and reviewing the efforts made by the Association towards the establishment of headquarters. Mr. Wyer also noted in his report the official representation of the A. L. A. at state meetings and at the conference at Glasgow, the resignation of Miss H. E. Haines as 2d vice-president owing to loss of health, and recorded 1950 A. L. A. members in good standing. Owing to illness, Mr. A. H. Hopkins was not present to read his treasurer's report. His report, however, states that the books are satisfactorily closed at its date. The report of the trustees of the Endowment fund was read by its chairman, Mr. D. P. Corey, and was a report of finances covering both the Endowment fund and Carnegie fund. The report of Mr. H. E. Legler as chairman of the Publishing board was read by title, as the report in printed form was obtainable at headquarters hotel.

Mr. J. C. Burpee, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Ottawa, Canada, gave a paper on "Canadian libraries of long ago," and beginning with the library of Marc Lescarbot, the early historian of New France, covered briefly the history of the libraries during the French period and, in more detail, those established after the cession of Canada to England, among them the Library of Parliament, the old Quebec Library opened in 1779, the Niagara Library of 1800, the Garrison Library at Halifax, established by the Earl of Dalhousie, and the Athabaska and Red River libraries, famous in old fur trade days.

A greeting from New Zealand was then extended to the A. L. A. in a paper, "Work in a library in New Zealand," by Mr. Herbert Baillie, librarian of the Public Library of Wellington, New Zealand. Mr. Baillie was granted by the Wellington library committee \$400 and five months' leave of absence to attend the Minnetonka conference and study library conditions in the United States. Mr. Baillie has been the moving spirit in library progress in New Zealand, and contributed a previous paper to an A. L. A. conference, being represented on the program of the St. Louis conference (1904) with a paper, "Libraries of New Zealand," though personally unable to be present. The Wellington Public Library is run as a Department under the Wellington City Council, and has open access and free lectures arranged for each winter. It is a subscription library; five shillings (\$1.20) per annum being charged to borrowers. Out of a population of 63,000 the library has 2311 subscribers and issued during the last year 128,000 books. The salaries of assistants are averaged at £100. The library's administration is along broad and progressive lines, and promises opportunity for future development.

On Tuesday, June 23, there were meetings



in the morning of the American Association of Law Libraries, the Children's Librarians' Section, and a government documents round table. At this round table, of which Mr. Wyer, in the absence of Miss Hassé, was chairman, a paper, "On the best means of popularizing government documents," was read by Miss Elfrida Everhart, in which methods of handling, cataloging and storing public documents were considered. The need of systematic instruction in government documents was covered in discussion. The meeting was especially fortunate in having present the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, William L. Post, who was able to throw much light upon the devious ways of the law in connection with the deposit and circulation of documents, and whose energetic work and earnest efforts to co-operate with librarians promises much effectiveness in the future library use of governmental publications. The League of Library Commissions, the College and Reference Section and the Minnesota Library Association held meetings in the afternoon, and the Western Reserve Library School in the evening.

Dinner was given in Minneapolis to the Association by the Commercial Club, after which the delegates attended a public meeting given in the Unitarian church of that city. In the absence of Governor Johnson, an address of welcome was delivered by the mayor of Minneapolis, Mr. J. C. Haynes, which left no doubt in the minds of his audience as to the truth of the axiom "Western hospitality." Interesting addresses followed from Rev. M. D. Shutter and Mr. T. B. Walker, of the board of trustees of the Minneapolis Public Library, with a response from President Bostwick, and so ended a delightful evening of recreation and refreshment.

All lovers of Austin Dobson—and of books—enjoyed the second general session, on Wednesday morning, June 24, which was a book symposium, the program being prepared by Mrs. Fairchild, who, unfortunately, could not be present. The opening paper by Henry E. Legler, "The dear and dumpy twelves," was an appreciative essay, true to Dobsonian standards of literary criticism, and interesting in bringing forward again the great books and their influences and beauties rather than the ephemeral "books of the hour."

A charming paper by Miss Sarah B. Askew, "The place, the man and the book," was read in her absence by Miss Jessie Hopkins, of the University of Georgia. Reprints of this paper will probably be published. In a graphic and delightful style it presents the life in a lonely life saving station and fishing village in the winter time, and the responsiveness of these simple fisher-folk to the influences of literature when brought to their knowledge by one with a sympathetic personality and an understanding of what books appeal to people

ple simple in expression, but in touch with the more elemental forces of life. "An amateur's notions on boys' books," by E. L. Pearson, read in his absence by H. L. Leupp, of the University of Chicago, was another witty and entertaining contribution to the program, followed by "Portraits of places," a talk by Mrs. Percival Sneed, in which some charming "stories of locality" were considered—"Old Kensington," by Miss Thackeray; Sarah Orne Jewett's "Country of the pointed furs," and "Oldfield," a tale of Kentucky by Nancy H. Banks. Miss I. E. Lord then gave a short talk on "Fixing a purpose," describing a practical "special reading list" scheme for the betterment of the standard of reading, as planned in the Pratt Institute Free Library. Dr. R. G. Thwaites spoke on "How to get Parkman read," and the appeal to the youthful imagination and love of romance that lies in these wonderful histories. Of these he suggested "The Oregon trail" as most suitable for a beginner. Two-minute talks on individual books were then given by the following speakers: R. R. Bowker, Miss Josephine Rathbone, J. I. Wyer, Jr., Miss Hewins, W. W. Bishop, Johnson Brigham, of Iowa; W. P. Cutter, Miss Tessa Kelso, Miss M. E. Hazeltine and A. E. Bostwick.

The business of the session was covered by various reports, the report of the Committee on international relations being read by the secretary in the absence of Dr. Richardson, chairman, and the report of the Committee on revision of the constitution by Mr. Andrews in the absence of Mr. Putnam, chairman. The report of the Council, read by Mr. Wyer, gave the following nominations of officers for 1908-9: president, C. H. Gould, Montreal; 1st vice-president, N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; 2d vice-president, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo; treasurer, P. B. Wright, Missouri; recorder, Miss M. E. Ahern, Chicago; trustees of the endowment fund: W. W. Appleton, New York; Thomas D. Jones, Chicago; W. T. Porter, Cincinnati. The nominations for Council were as follows: W. L. Brown, Buffalo; D. B. Hall, Fairhaven, Mass.; Miss A. R. Hassé, New York; H. E. Legler, Wisconsin; S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich.

In the afternoon there was given a garden party at Ferndale under the auspices of the Woman's Club of Minneapolis, whose delightful hospitality was much appreciated by the A. L. A. delegates. In the evening there were meetings of the Trustees' Section, of the Bibliographical Society of America, the League of Library Commissions, and of the Illinois State and New York State library school associations; also the Council dinner was held.

Thursday, a cool and cloudless day, was Twin City day, and it was with a sense of relief that business and the rush of sessions was forgotten in the agreeable program planned for the A. L. A. delegates. Leaving



Minnetonka at nine o'clock, the party spent the morning in a delightful trip, some by trolley and some by automobile through Minneapolis, stopping at the Public Library, University Library, H. W. Wilson Co. and also visiting the charming Minnehaha Falls and Fort Snelling, where cameras were levelled at these landmarks by all conscientious travelers. The public and university libraries were of special interest to the librarians, at both of which they were most cordially received. The party then went on to St. Paul, where they arrived in time for luncheon, which was served in the auditorium, and listened to entertaining speeches from Mr. Daniel W. Lawler, mayor of St. Paul, and from President Bostwick. After "seeing St. Paul" the rest of the afternoon was given up to the return trip, in a true spirit of partiality, those going back by automobile who had taken the trolleys in the morning. The sense of welcome and friendship that the delegates were made to feel through the hospitality extended them by the people of the Twin Cities was the strongest proof of the success of the excursion.

In the evening were held meetings of the Catalog Section, National Association of State Libraries, of the Bibliographical Society of America, and of the Pratt Institute and Drexel Institute library school associations.

On Friday the National Association of State Libraries and the Catalog Section held meetings in the morning. The polls were opened for voting at 9.30 a.m. in the room set aside for A. L. A. headquarters. Two independent nominations for Council, of Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Wisconsin, and Miss Edith Tobitt, Omaha, were the only additions to the nominations as planned by the Council. At the third general session on Friday afternoon reports of the Catalog rules, Bookbinding and Federal relations committees were read, also the report of the Committee on public documents, in which the advisability of continuing this committee was referred to the Association. Mr. Dudley read the report of the Committee on library architecture, and Mr. Cutter a full and detailed report of the Committee on bookbuying, covering the recent Supreme Court decisions in the Macy cases; and in which a plan was outlined for submitting the choice and purchase of books to a paid official, thus saving libraries the expense of an order department.

"The future of library business," by J. L. Gillis, of the California State Library, was the first paper of the session, in which was considered the question, Is commission work a mistake? Mr. Gillis assumed that the state library is the proper center of library activities for each state; that the library commission works too much along beaten tracks, and so precludes development along larger lines. The co-operation of the California State Li-

brary with the California Library Association was described with the suggestion for a county library system to displace state traveling libraries. Mr. Gillis also advocated placing the library under state control.

"The need for municipal libraries," a paper by Prof. Charles McCarthy, of Wisconsin, was read by title, owing to his absence. Miss Mary W. Plummer read the report of the Committee on library school training, and then opened the library school symposium with "The evolution of the library school curriculum," a thoughtful presentation of the subject, emphasizing the standards of work to be followed and the human ideals to be attained. In the succeeding contributions to the symposium, the New York State Library School was represented by Mr. Wyer; the Pratt by Miss Josephine Rathbone; Drexel by Miss Kroeger, and Pittsburgh by Miss Olcott.

A motion was made by Mr. Frank P. Hill during the session on the location of Headquarters—that it should preferably be located in a library building and not in a house having commercial affiliations. The motion, after vote by the general association (81 in favor, 41 contrary minds), was referred to the Council.

In the evening the American Association of Law Libraries, the Children's Section, the College and Reference Section and the League of Library Commissions (to complete its second session) held meetings.

On Saturday morning the fourth, and last, general session was opened with reports from the following committees: Library work with the blind, Title pages to periodicals and Library administration. "Open shelves and book losses," the general subject of the session, was then considered in papers by Miss I. E. Lord and E. S. Wilcox (*see p. 275*). The papers provoked discussion which was participated in by F. P. Hill, W. P. Cutter, C. W. Andrews, G. F. Bowerman, A. E. Bostwick and C. F. Lummis.

An interesting paper was then read by Miss McKee, librarian of the American Circulating Library of Manila, on "Books sent to Manila," showing the development of the library in Manila from the scattered contributions of books and magazines sent during and after the Spanish-American war to the sailors and soldiers in Manila. From this fragmentary origin the library developed rapidly, and in 1901 was turned over to the civil government of the Philippines. Miss McKee is a member of the A. L. A.

Announcement was then made of the selection of Louisville, Ky., by the Council as next year's meeting place, offers having been received from Louisville, Los Angeles, Muskogee and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Seattle and Northampton, Mass. Vote was taken by the Association as to how many could probably attend the conference if held at Louisville, with a favorable showing of hands.

The report of the Committee on resolutions was then read by Prof. G. T. Little, expressing the thanks of the Association for the courtesies and hospitality extended to them. A vote of thanks was also extended by the Association to Mr. Hanson, chairman of the Committee on catalog rules, for his work in its behalf. The draft of the new constitution with proposed changes was carefully read, and was referred to the next conference of the A. L. A. for its final adoption. (The new form of constitution will be printed in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.)

Announcement of election of officers was then made as follows: president, C. H. Gould 189; first vice-president, N. D. C. Hodges 185; second vice-president, Mrs. Elmendorf 189; treasurer, Purd B. Wright 189; recorder, Miss M. E. Ahern 183; Council: H. E. Legler, 178; W. L. Brown, 150; A. R. Hassé, 150; S. H. Ranck, 138; Miss Tobitt, 120; Miss M. E. Hazeltine, 117; D. B. Hall, 87. Endowment fund: W. W. Appleton for 3 years 176; W. T. Porter for 2 years 175; T. D. Jones for 1 year 175 (will not serve).

President Bostwick immediately introduced Mr. Gould, the president-elect, who accepted the honor conferred upon him by the Association in a few modest words of appreciation. The 30th conference of the American Library Association was then brought to a close.

During the conference an excellent group photograph of the delegates was taken by Messrs. Johnston & Co., of Minneapolis, which is reproduced as frontispiece and copies of which may be obtained from the photographer.

#### POST-CONFERENCE

Under the tender care of Mr. Faxon, the post-conference party, numbering about 50, left Minnetonka on Saturday afternoon for Duluth, through the copper country and on through the Great Lakes. Of the three post-conference trips originally proposed, this was the only one that materialized, as the Leech Lake and Yellowstone Valley trips did not have a sufficient number of applicants, and the arrangement for a house-boat party on Leech Lake was therefore given up, while only a few adventurous spirits travelled on to the Yellowstone. It was nearer Sunday morning than was consistent with comfort and a Christian frame of mind that the lake trip party arrived in Duluth and established themselves at the Spalding Hotel. At 11 o'clock in the morning, after a rest that was more than grateful, forces were collected and the party, refreshed and in the properly receptive mood of the uninformed traveller, went by special train to the little village of Eveleth—a scrambling mining town of little zigzag streets and very many little children.

Here they were hospitably received and taken to the Globe Hotel, the typical inn of the western mining town, where luncheon was

served as generously as the welcome which went with it. Mr. Hearing, superintendent of mines, addressed the librarians in a brief speech, and visits were then made to the famous open and underground mines of the Mesaba range, taking in Fayal, the largest ore producing mine in the world, and the Adams and Spruce mines. The wonders thereof were matter for comment and reflection throughout the return trip to Duluth, where the party arrived in time for dinner.

The following morning the librarians, as guests of the Commercial Club, were treated to a beautiful drive around the boulevard and enjoyed to the full the charms of Duluth in its quaint setting of rock-veined hills, yellow with buttercups. In the afternoon the delegates, as guests of the Duluth library board, made a tour of the city in chartered street cars, visiting *en route* the state art exhibit at the Y. M. C. A. Mention must here be made of the attractive library of Duluth, and especially of the hospitality of Miss Poirier, its librarian and her staff, and of the people of Duluth, whose efforts and eagerness to do all in their power to entertain the party was more than appreciated. Late in the afternoon Mr. Faxon, who gained the sobriquet of the "Man from Cook's," again collected the party, who boarded the train for Houghton, where they arrived early next morning and descended upon the Douglass House for breakfast.

After visiting the Michigan College of Mines, where the delegates were received by Miss Scott, the librarian, and members of the staff, the party started for the famous Calumet-Hecla mines, stopping at Linwood to visit the smelting works and stamp-mills. Arriving in Calumet they were met by the Calumet Woman's Club and served to a delightful luncheon in the parlors of the Congregational Church. The hospitalities of Calumet were extended in a brief address by Superintendent McNaughton, of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, to which the A. L. A. party responded through Dr. Thwaites; and after luncheon a short time was spent in inspecting the Calumet and Hecla Library, Mrs. Grierson, the librarian, having met the party as one of their hostesses at Calumet. The library is one of the largest in the state, and is especially interesting in the many foreign books and works in minor languages that it contains—for the mine workers are made up of Swedes, Finns, Norwegians and many Cornish, as well as various other nationalities. From the library carriages were taken to the famous copper mines, and the mysteries of machinery and wonderful secrets of the miner's world were displayed to the appreciative sightseers. Returning to Houghton in time for dinner, the party started the following morning on a trip to Painesdale, where they were taken for a beautiful wood drive, and while the ladies of the party visited the machine shops and other points of interest about the

town, the men, with the better fortune attendant upon masculinity, were taken underground into the Champion mine, an interesting copper mine of the district, under the direction of H. S. Goodell, who with his wife extended charming hospitality throughout the morning expedition. One feature of special interest was the little library of Painesdale donated by William A. Paine, after whom the town takes its name, in memory of his mother, Sarah S. Paine, of Boston.

The library delegates were then obliged to return to Houghton in order to take the steamer for the great lake voyage to Buffalo, and shortly after noon had bidden good-bye to the copper country and were eastward bound on the *Northwest*. The weather throughout the trip was perfect, and the serene and welcome monotony of the few days on shipboard was only broken by short stops at Marquette and the "Soo," where hurried expeditions to the nearest landmarks and souvenir shops were made by the librarians, one of whom, whose own record for punctuality was unimpeachable, incurred the responsibility of delaying the great steamer for two minutes, since he firmly refused to leave the "Soo" until his abandoned coat had been restored to him. At Mackinaw a stop of nearly two hours was made, time being given for a drive about the picturesque island which stands with its old white fort like a sentinel watching over the romantic waters of Huron. Many of the party left at Mackinaw for Chicago and Milwaukee, and landings were also made at Detroit and Cleveland, where more of the party disembarked, leaving only a few to get off at Buffalo, where the boat arrived early on the 4th of July. Here a small party left for the Falls, and thus was ended the post-conference trip of 1908, and in closing it is only fitting to express the party's appreciation of the unfailing patience, consideration and efficiency of the "Man from Cook's."

#### A. L. A. CATALOG SECTION

The first session of the section was the small libraries section and met on Thursday evening, June 25th, with Miss Van Valkenburgh, chairman, presiding. The subject "The library commission and the catalog" was opened for discussion by Miss Alice S. Tyler in a brief talk on "Commissions and catalogers." The discussion was then taken up by various persons in the audience, the point receiving the greatest attention being the "Short cuts to cataloging" by means of simplified cataloging methods, and though branching off somewhat from the immediate question under consideration, the catalog as related to the commission, yet the discussion was animated (due partly perhaps to the personality of the chairman) and seemed to reach the "need of the hour." At the end of the session Mr. Wilson read his most inter-

esting paper on "The library catalog of the future."

The second, the large libraries session, was held on Friday morning, June 26th, with Miss Van Valkenburgh presiding. The first paper was one by Andrew Keogh, "Thoughts on catalogs and catalogers by a reference librarian," a plea for simplicity in cataloging, and showing the assistance that the reference librarian should give to the work of cataloging, especially in classifying and assigning subject headings, also that the reference librarian should be able to provide material for annotations and for reading-lists.

"Thoughts on reference librarians by a cataloger" was the next paper, by Carl B. Roden. Mr. Roden also urged the co-operation of the reference librarian with the cataloger, since as they both labor toward a common end they would naturally profit by an interchange of experience. That the best reference librarian is a former cataloger, and that since reference librarians are interpreters of the catalog, it is important that they should have the cataloger's viewpoint were other arguments for this co-operation, as advanced in Mr. Roden's paper.

The papers provoked much discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Bishop, Austen, Hanson, Ranck, Utley and others, covering the matter of co-operation between reference and cataloging departments as well as independent questions of cataloging.

The report of the nominating committee was then read as follows: Miss Kroeger, chairman; Miss Laura Smith, secretary. Mr. Hanson then made announcement of the A. L. A. code of rules, which in card form will cost about \$3, and will be the code for large libraries, and upon abridgment for small libraries. Those wishing the edition were asked to give in names and the meeting was then adjourned.

#### COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Two sessions were held by the College and Reference Section, on Tuesday afternoon, June 23, and on Friday evening, June 26, with Mr. Willard Austen as chairman.

The first session opened with a paper by Dr. E. C. Richardson on "Open shelves for university libraries," in which the advantages and difficulties attendant upon free access were discussed, for though the free handling of books is an essential means to education, yet the practical impossibility of granting free access to a collection of half a million volumes is self-evident. The paper was followed by discussion, the chairman calling attention to the dual problem confronting college libraries in carrying on reference and circulating departments.

Mr. W. W. Bishop followed with a paper, "Amount of help to be given to readers" (see p. 264), which provoked considerable discussion, and F. L. Tolman, of the New

York State Library, read a paper on "The reference problems of the state library," in which he defined the main functions of the state library, first as a reference library for the use of the state legislative, executive and administrative bodies, since the state library is instituted by fiat of the legislature; second, in its relation to the libraries of the state as a co-operative central reserve library as well as an advisory and superadvisory administrative board; the special collections, bibliographic tools and reference methods of the library are determined largely by the relationship it bears to the state governmental bodies, and Mr. Tolman pointed out that the state library's aim should be the maximum co-operation with local libraries.

The last paper of the session was one by W. Dawson Johnston on "The library of the U. S. Bureau of Education and normal school libraries," in which was set forth the work of the library and its co-operation with the school libraries.

The second session, June 26th, was opened with a paper by Theodore W. Koch on "Apportionment of book funds in college and university libraries," and presented some of the evils of the departmental and unit systems of allotting these book funds and the actual failure of the scheme of definite allotments as experienced in the work of an ex-librarian of a western university whose statement was prepared for Mr. Koch's use. Mr. F. K. W. Drury, of the University of Illinois Library, followed with a paper on the "Care of maps," and treated of the different forms of maps and the various methods of storing and using them, quoting especially the methods employed by the governmental surveys. A paper by Frank Carney on "Some problems of the shelf department" was read by title only, owing to Mr. Carney's absence.

"Library records, their relation to reference work," by Herman R. Mead, was the last paper of the program, and discussed the relative values in connection to reference work of order records, lists of desiderata, order slips in the catalog, accession records and library catalogs, shelf-lists, call-numbers and loan records. Mr. Mead emphasized the importance of classification, placing it as only second to the catalog for reference work, and considered that the reference librarian should assist in determining doubtful classification.

The report of the nominating committee and election of officers resulted as follows: chairman, W. W. Bishop; secretary, Miss Eliza Willard.

#### CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

The first session of the Children's Librarians' section was held on Tuesday morning, June 23, with a large attendance and Miss Hannah C. Ellis in the chair.

The meeting opened with a short address by the chairman on the general topic to be

discussed, *viz.*, "The civic value of library work."

Miss Annie Carroll Moore then presented a paper, "Library membership as a civic force" (*see* p. 269), in which was pointed out with careful analysis the basis and method of work necessary if library membership is to count as a civic force in the community.

Discussion was opened by Mrs. John E. Bell, of Minneapolis, who spoke on the selection of books and the value of a small home library rather than the unrestricted use of the large public library. Familiarity with a few good books in her judgment exerted a greater influence on the child than a casual acquaintance with many. Mrs. Bell also spoke approvingly of the imposition of fines as tending to the development of responsibility.

Mr. R. P. Bliss spoke strongly on the æsthetic, educational and moral value derived from the use of good editions. He advised buying classics in best obtainable editions as a means of attracting the attention of children to them. The question was raised as to whether library membership promotes the purchase of books for the home library. The consensus of opinion seemed to be to the effect that it did not. Miss Dousman spoke in favor of remitting fines under certain conditions, and explained the method in use in Milwaukee. After a short recess Dr. Graham Taylor, of the Chicago Commons, gave a most interesting address on the "Civic value of library work."

The second session was held Friday, June 26th. Miss Hannah C. Ellis, chairman, presided. Mr. Henry E. Legler gave a valuable talk on "A bundle of old children's books," showing first his collection of old books and then a series of stereopticon pictures. These pictures covered the earliest and the latest children's books — the hornbooks, chapbooks, old title pages and woodcuts, early printed books of Scotland, England and America, and the modern children's books illustrated by Kate Greenaway, Walter Crane, Caldecott, Maxfield Parrish, Jessie Willcox Smith and Elizabeth Shippen Green. A talk by Miss Isabel Lawrence on "The service of folklore to education" followed. She spoke convincingly of the value of folk-lore to the child in developing his imagination and appreciation.

Mrs. Elmendorf's paper on "Quotations" was read by Miss Ellis, and Miss Hewins, of Hartford, spoke on the beauty and value of fairy tales.

The report of the nominating committee and election of officers resulted as follows: chairman, Miss Caroline Burnite; secretary, Miss E. L. Power.

#### TRUSTEES' SECTION

The Trustees' Section of the A. L. A. met Wednesday evening, June 24, with W. T. Porter, chairman, presiding. There was a large attendance. Mr. Jacob Stone, trustee of

the Minneapolis Public Library, read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Library buildings and their uses," treating of the architecture of buildings and the arrangement of the several rooms and apartments, and incidentally treating of the desirability of newspaper rooms and the advisability of open shelves. The paper led to an animated discussion. Mr. Corey, trustee of Malden, Mass., Public Library, led in the discussion and took a decided stand against the open shelf system, holding that it leads to crime, particularly when maintained in the children's rooms. The chairman told of the freedom of access in the Cincinnati Public Library, and of the comparatively small loss from theft. Mr. Kelly, of Toronto, having just completed a new building in that city, gave his experiences in the construction of libraries. Mr. Dawley, of Des Moines, Iowa, gave the section the benefit of his study in the matter of the design and construction of library buildings. Des Moines has a new \$75,000 building.

The section elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: chairman, W. T. Porter, Cincinnati; secretary, Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian of Pennsylvania and trustee of the Wagner Free Library, Philadelphia.

#### MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the American Library Association met at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, June 27, 1908, with the following members present: C. H. Gould, A. E. Bostwick, J. I. Wyer, Purd B. Wright, Mary E. Ahern.

*Headquarters.*—The matter of headquarters coming before the Board with power, and H. E. Legler, chairman of the Publishing board, present by invitation, it was *Voted unanimously*, That in accordance with the power conferred on it by the Council the Executive board votes that headquarters of the Association be located in Chicago. That this Board approves the substance of the resolution which passed the general association by a vote of 81 to 41 and is before us by reference from the Council, the text of which is as follows: "*Moved* That it is the sense of the American Library Association that headquarters should preferably be placed in a library building as soon as possible, and should not be located in connection with a commercial house having library interests." It was further *Voted*, That C. W. Andrews, Mary E. Ahern and H. E. Legler be constituted a committee on location of headquarters in Chicago, with instructions to report to the Executive board. It was further *Voted*, That in the event that satisfactory headquarters have not been secured in Chicago by Aug. 15 the president is authorized to renew the lease of 34 Newbury street, Boston, for not longer than six months from Sept. 1, 1908.

*Committees.*—Appointments to standing committees were made as follows:

*Finance.*—George A. Macbeth, chairman; F. F. Dawley, F. L. Haller.

*Library administration.*—Corinne Bacon, chairman; H. C. Wellman, Sula Wagner.

*Public documents.*—George S. Godard, chairman; Johnson Brigham, L. J. Burpee, T. W. Koch, Charles McCarthy, T. M. Owen, S. H. Ranck, Mary L. Sutliff, J. D. Thompson.

*Co-operation with National Education Association.*—E. W. Gaillard, chairman; M. E. Ahern, J. H. Canfield, Melvil Dewey, Flora B. Roberts.

*International relations.*—E. C. Richardson, chairman; Cyrus Adler, J. S. Billings, W. C. Lane, Herbert Putnam.

*Bookbuying.*—J. C. Dana, chairman; B. C. Steiner, W. P. Cutter.

*Bookbindings and book papers.*—A. L. Bailey, chairman; Elizabeth Griffin, George E. Wire.

*Catalog rules.*—J. C. M. Hanson, chairman; W. S. Biscoe, Nina E. Browne, T. F. Currier, Alice B. Kroeger, Margaret Mann, E. C. Richardson.

*Constitutional revision.*—Herbert Putnam, chairman; C. W. Andrews, H. J. Carr, F. P. Hill, W. C. Lane.

*Architecture.*—C. W. Andrews, chairman; E. H. Anderson, Paul Blackwelder, W. H. Brett, F. P. Hill, John Thomson, W. F. Yust.

*Work with blind.*—Emma R. Neisser, chairman, A. D. Dickinson, S. C. Fairchild.

*Federal relations.*—B. C. Steiner, chairman; H. R. McIlvaine, W. C. Lane, J. L. Gillis, F. B. Gilbert.

*Travel.*—F. W. Faxon, chairman, with power to add other members up to five.

*Registrar.*—Nina E. Browne.

*Publishing Board.*—H. E. Legler, H. C. Wellman, terms expiring 1911; Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, term expiring 1910; C. W. Andrews, Katherine McDonald, terms expiring 1909. J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary*.

#### MINUTES OF COUNCIL

The Council of the American Library Association met at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, June 22, 1908, at three o'clock p.m., with the following members present: Messrs. Bowker, Dudley, Godard, Kimball, Koch, Little, Montgomery, Thwaites, Wright, Yust; Misses Ahern, Eastman, Tyler; and from the Executive Board A. E. Bostwick, C. H. Gould, Gratia Countryman, J. I. Wyer, L. E. Stearns and C. W. Andrews.

*Location of headquarters.*—The matter of location of headquarters came before the Council on reference from the Executive board, with accompanying letters from George A. Macbeth, trustee of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, withdrawing offer of headquarters facilities made by that library

in October, 1907, and from A. C. McClurg & Co., offering space in their building in Chicago without charge for rent, heat and elevator service until May 1, 1914.

Mr. Andrews described three other offers of space in Chicago offered by the Library Bureau, the Field Columbian Museum and the Chicago Association of Commerce. Mr. W. H. Manss, representing the latter body, was given a hearing.

After discussion it was *Voted*, That the entire matter of headquarters be referred to the new Executive board with power, with a statement of the preferences of the members of the Council, and that the chairman of the Publishing board meet with the Executive board and cast one vote on questions pertaining to the location of headquarters. A poll of the Council resulted in the following expression of preferences: Chicago 16, Washington 2.

*Second-class postal rates.*—A letter was presented from Samuel H. Ranck urging an effort to obtain second-class postal rates on library bulletins. Approved and referred to Committee on federal relations.

*School section.*—A letter from Marjory L. Gibson recommended the establishment of a new section, to be called the School Section or Section on Work with Schools. Referred to the Committee on co-operation with the National Education Association.

*Accredited library schools.*—Mary W. Plummer, chairman of the Committee on library training, submitted the following resolution from that committee:

"*Resolved*, That the Council of the American Library Association be asked to consider whether a list of accredited library schools is desirable and if it should be thought important that the Council be asked to appropriate \$500 in order that the committee may make such investigation as is essential in order that the committee may feel warranted in making a recommendation."

*Voted*, That the secretary be instructed to notify the committee that the Council adheres to its established precedent of taking no action looking toward any expression of opinion on library schools.

*International Congress, 1910.*—A letter was presented from Louis Stainier, secretary of Association des Archivistes et Bibliothécaires Belge containing a proposal for and outlining the organization of an International Congress of archivists and librarians at Brussels in 1910.

The secretary was instructed to express the deep interest of the American Library Association in the plan, and to assure the Committee on organization that our Association will co-operate in any possible manner.

*Delegate to state meetings.*—President A. E. Bostwick presented the following report on his visit to meetings of state associations: "To the Executive Board:

"The delegate accredited by the American

Library Association to meetings of state library associations in the middle west begs to report as follows: The delegate was absent from New York for 12 days, from Oct. 8 to Oct. 19, 1907, inclusive, during which time he attended two sessions of the joint meeting of the Iowa and Nebraska associations at Omaha and South Omaha on Oct. 9; two sessions of the Kansas association at Newton on Oct. 10; two sessions of the Missouri association at Warrensburg on Oct. 15; two sessions of the Indiana association at Indianapolis on Oct. 17, and a session of the Ohio association at Columbus on Oct. 18. Before each of these associations the delegate delivered an address, the substance of which has appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January, 1908.

"In addition the delegate visited libraries in Topeka, Lawrence, and Kansas City, Kansas; Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, and spoke before the Library School at the University of Illinois, Urbana. An invitation to attend the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Bloomington, Ill., was declined because of a conflict of dates.

"The delegate was everywhere received with the greatest courtesy and hospitality, and everything was done to make his trip pleasant and profitable. The schedule was arranged in advance by the secretary of the Association, and although it was found impossible to avoid crowding in some places, alternating with waits at others, it is, on the whole, remarkable that arrangements could be made to hold so many meetings in so brief a period at places that could be reached by the delegate within the allotted time. In many cases the dates of meeting were specially arranged or altered by a state association in order to make it possible for the delegate to be present.

"The trip was not a source of expense to the American Library Association, the expenses being divided equally among the state associations involved. The secretary of this Association, in whose hands the business arrangements of the trip were placed, thus found it necessary to assess each association only about twenty dollars.

"Judged by the experience of last October, such a visit to the meetings of state associations on the part of a delegate from this Association is productive of good in the following ways:

"(1) Stimulation of interest in the American Library Association. Opportunity to ask questions and to obtain information regarding its status and policy, and the advantages of membership;

"(2) The fostering of a feeling that the American Library Association is a national body in more senses than that of extent of membership; that it takes an interest in what is going on locally in all parts of the Union



and stands ready to aid in local work by the sympathy and advice of an accredited representative;

"(3) An increased sense of responsibility on the part of members of our own Association; a realization of the fact that membership ought to mean more than an annual trip to some more or less distant part of our common country.

"Although these advantages, stated formally, may seem to lack definiteness, personal experience has impressed upon your delegate the fact that their importance is by no means to be overlooked. It is probable that it might be well for the American Library Association to accredit some person as its representative at one meeting annually of each of the state associations, and although this person should preferably be from a somewhat distant part of the country, a delegate from each association's own state would be better than none at all. If this is a counsel of perfection, we may at least repeat, during the next few years, the experiment of 1907. I beg therefore to recommend that the Executive Board be empowered to arrange, without expense to the Association, for sending a delegate to as many meetings of state associations as may be convenient during the course of the following autumn. Respectfully submitted,

"ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK."

*Voted*, That this report of the official delegate be received, its recommendation adopted and that the thanks of the Council, in behalf of the Association, be extended to the president for his services in this connection.

*Constitutional revision.*—C. W. Andrews, for the Committee on constitutional revision, reported completion of the draft for a new constitution embodying three important changes from the present instrument, *viz.*, (a) reconstitution and enlargement of Executive Board; (b) reconstitution and great enlargement of Council; (c) explicit statement of respective duties and functions of Council and Executive Board.

*Voted*, That the general scheme of the committee's report be approved and that its discussion in detail be made a special order, of business at the next meeting of the Council.

*Nominations.*—The following nominations of officers for the ensuing year were made in accordance with Sec. 3 of the by-laws: president, C. H. Gould, Montreal; 1st vice-president, N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; 2d vice-president, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo; treasurer, Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph, Mo.; recorder, Mary E. Ahern, Chicago; councillors (5): W. L. Brown, Buffalo; D. B. Hall, Fairhaven, Mass.; A. R. Hasse, New York; H. E. Legler, Wisconsin; S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich.; trustees of Endowment fund: W. W. Appleton, New York, three

years; W. T. Porter, Cincinnati, two years; Thomas D. Jones, Chicago, one year.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, Tonka Bay, Minn., June 26:

*Present.*—Messrs. Dudley, Godard, Henry, Kimball, Koch, Little, Thwaites, Wright, Yust; Misses Ahern, Eastman, Isom, Tyler, and from the Executive Board A. E. Bostwick, C. H. Gould, Gratia Countryman, J. I. Wyer, L. E. Stearns, C. W. Andrews.

*Constitutional revision.*—The draft recommended by the Committee on constitutional revision being now printed and in the hands of each member of the Council, it was considered section by section. After a brisk discussion, in the course of which a motion to abolish the Council was lost, the new constitution was recommended to the Association for adoption, and the recorder and chairman of the Committee on constitutional revision were instructed to revise wording where necessary to explicitness, to renumber sections and to make any necessary changes in phraseology.

*Elections to Council.*—The detailed procedure to govern nomination and election of members of the Council was referred to the Committee on constitutional revision, which still is to be charged with the preparation of a set of by-laws, with instructions to include this matter therein and to arrange for choice of those members to be elected by the Council, by correspondence immediately following the annual meeting of the Association. (A draft of the new constitution will appear in an early number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.)

*Location of headquarters.*—The following resolution referred to the Council by the Association was considered: "Moved, that it is the sense of the American Library Association that headquarters should preferably be placed in a library building as soon as possible and should not be located in connection with a commercial house having library interests." Referred to the Executive Board.

*Place of next meeting.*—Invitations for 1909 were received from Louisville, Ky.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Seattle; Northampton, Mass.; Muskogee and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

*Voted*, That the conference for 1909 be held in Louisville provided the Executive Board shall be able to make satisfactory arrangements for railroad rates, hotel accommodations and meeting rooms.

*Medical Library Association.*—A letter was read from the Medical Library Association asking for particulars regarding affiliation with the American Library Association according to the provisions of section 17 of the constitution. *Voted*, That the Council is willing to consider affiliation with the Medical Library Association if the latter shall meet with the American Library Association at least once in three years. Adjourned.

L. E. STEARNS, Recorder.



## State Library Commissions

### VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION

The State library commission of Vermont made its regular quarterly meeting on April 23 a conference between the librarians and teachers of the state on stimulating good reading. By invitation the state superintendent of schools, the principals of the three state normal schools, the officers of the state library association, the governor, and others interested in library or educational work were present. Plans to stem the rising tide of illiteracy and crime, and to make life in the many secluded rural districts of Vermont of more interest and attractiveness, and to raise its tone, were discussed with much interest.

## State Library Associations

### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fifth district of the California Library Association held its quarterly meeting at Stockton, June 16. Mr. W. F. Clowdsley, librarian of the Stockton library, was host during the convention and gave an address. A paper on "Co-operation," by W. R. Kimball, was also a noteworthy feature of the meeting. Other district meetings of the association were held during the month as follows: June 6, Third district, at Petaluma; June 19, Sixth district, at Santa Monica.

### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Keystone State Library Association will hold its eighth annual meeting in Wilkes-Barré, Oct. 16-17.

### MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Michigan Library Association held its 18th annual meeting at Cadillac, May 27-29. Wednesday evening, the 27th, an informal reception was given in the pleasant lecture room of the library. Thursday morning the business meeting was opened with an address of welcome by Dr. Millar, of Cadillac, to which Mr. Utley, Detroit, responded. The president's annual address on "Ideals of librarianship" was followed by the report of the secretary for the year, and also that of the treasurer, which showed a balance of \$62.12. Miss Phebe Parker, Sage Library, Bay City, reported the first round table meeting held at Ionia, May 14. Eleven people, representing six libraries, were in attendance. Had the weather been pleasant a larger number might have been expected. Miss Preston, Ionia, spoke of "How to interest people in the library," more especially the newsboys and others to whom the street corners are so attractive. "Reference books most used" was the subject presented by Miss Parker. The 25 most used reference books in the Sage Library being the basis for discussion.

Miss Walton, Ypsilanti, told of the selection and ordering of books.

The place of meeting for 1909 was discussed, invitations from "The Soo," Adrian and Saginaw having been given. It was decided to accept the one of Miss Ames, of Saginaw. In the roll call of Michigan libraries, 25 were heard from.

A number of interesting papers were given at the afternoon session. Miss E. E. Townsend, of Manistee, on "The apprentice in a small library;" Miss Coolidge, of Niles, gave the subject "Records in a small library;" Miss Helen Stout, of Traverse City, told her experiences in reference work in a small library. Mr. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, suggested the association take up the subject of state legislation on the destruction and mutilation of library property, that Sections 11640 and 11641 of the statutes of Michigan be amended to include newspapers and other serial publications. This was referred to the committee on resolutions. After Mr. F. L. D. Goodrich's paper on the "Responsibilities of librarianship" the visiting librarians were taken for an automobile ride on the boulevard round Lake Cadillac. At eight o'clock Mr. H. E. Legler, secretary of Wisconsin Library Commission, gave an interesting illustrated lecture, "Before there were printed books."

Friday's session opened with reports of the various committees, that of the nominating committee reading as follows: president, Miss Walton, State Normal College, Ypsilanti; first vice-president, Miss Annie A. Pollard, Grand Rapids; second vice-president, Mrs. Annie F. MacDonnell, Bay City; secretary, Miss Nina K. Preston, Ionia; treasurer, Miss M. Louise Hunt, Lansing. The program was devoted to the school and the library, the general subject, Miss Jewell, of Adrian, giving the topic, the "Public librarian and the school problem." Mrs. L. Pittman, critic teacher of the County Normal, Ionia, presented an earnest study of the "School teacher's problem," considering that it began with the freshman class in the high school, but the burden of her cry was for more co-operation and understanding between teacher and librarian, both professionally and personally, as tending to an enlargement of the sphere of influence and helpfulness among the students. How this is to be brought about she did not attempt to say.

The "School librarian's point of view" was the topic of Miss E. A. King, of Jackson High School Library.

There were 46 librarians registered and 24 libraries represented.

### OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Oklahoma Library Association held its first annual meeting in Shawnee in May with a somewhat small attendance, owing to recent changes in the librarians at the three state normal schools. Mr. Dickerson, vice-presi-

dent, called the meeting to order. The president of the library board, Mrs. Funk, read a paper on the "Relation of the board of directors to the library and librarian." A round table was held in which library essentials were discussed. Miss Edith Allen Phelps gave a paper on "Advertising the library," and Mrs J. C. Parker on "Oklahoma libraries." There were 19 libraries in the state reported—nine of them Carnegie buildings.

Saturday morning Mrs. Bertha McBride presented a paper on "Children's libraries." Mrs. Thompson gave a paper on "Travelling libraries" and "The library and the school," and Mr. Dickerson talked informally on "The library commission," giving briefly an account of the work done by the commissions of the 29 states having commissions. Officers elected for the next year were: president, Mrs. J. C. Parker, Shawnee Public Library; first vice-president, Miss Miltmore, A and M. College, Stillwater; second vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Browne, Chickasa; secretary, Miss Edith Allen Phelps, Oklahoma City; treasurer, Mrs. Bertha McBride, Guthrie.

An invitation to meet next year in Guthrie was accepted.

#### RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The spring meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held at Newport, R. I., May 25. The morning session was called to order at 11.15 by President Ethan Wilcox, who introduced Mayor Clarke as the first speaker. The mayor welcomed the association to the city in a few well chosen words and referred to the part played by the libraries of Newport in the life of the city. Mr. Richard Bliss, librarian of the Redwood Library, was then introduced and read an historical paper on the libraries of Newport, describing in detail the founding and history of the Redwood Library, one of the oldest libraries in the United States, and mentioning the libraries of the Newport Historical Society, the Natural History Society, the Naval War College, the Rogers High School, and the Portsmouth and Middletown Free Libraries.

The second paper of the morning was read by Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, librarian of the Naval War College, "On books written by prisoners." Mr. Hicks showed that the world is under great obligation to prisons, in as much as many masterpieces of literature have been produced within their walls, such as Boethius, "De consolazione philosophiae;" Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the world;" Bunyan's "Pilgrim's progress," and other works by Voltaire, Hugo Grotius, Defoe, Oscar Wilde and others. The paper was scholarly and humorous and was greatly enjoyed by all present.

After luncheon, the afternoon session at the Rogers High School was opened by a brief business meeting, and then Mr. George

H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford Public Library, delivered an address on "The library as an active force in the community." Hon. Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of public schools of Rhode Island, followed with an account of the work done with travelling libraries throughout the state, and outlined the plan of state aid. The last speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Herbert W. Lull, superintendent of schools at Newport, who described in detail the system of supplementary reading offered in the Newport schools and exhibited one of the libraries in use.

After resolutions of thanks to the speakers, local committee and authorities for courtesies received, the meeting adjourned.

EARL N. MANCHESTER, *Secretary*.

#### VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Vermont Library Association opened its annual meeting on June 29 at Burlington with a reception at the Billings Library of the University of Vermont. The informal talks of Mayor W. J. Bigelow and Dr. M. H. Buckham, president of the university, were largely eulogies of Miss Sarah C. Hagar, the lately deceased librarian of the Fletcher-Carnegie Library, of which they are both trustees.

At the business session on June 30 at the Billings Library Hon. W. J. Van Patten, trustee of the Fletcher-Carnegie Library, welcomed the librarians. Miss Frances M. Pierce, the president, in responding, again alluded to the loss of the association in Miss Hagar's death. The reports of the secretary-treasurer, Miss Edith E. Clarke, showed the treasury well filled and a satisfactory increase in membership. The committee on work among the foreign population called upon Redfield Proctor to describe what the library at Proctor, where many foreigners work in the marble quarries, have done for that class of the community. He reported that the library has now about 50 each of books in Norwegian and Italian, 100 Finnish, 200 Hungarian, and 500 Swedish books. An account of its work is contained in the *Bulletin* of the Vermont Library Commission for June.

Dr. James H. Canfield and Mr. John Cotton Dana, who are of Vermont families and have given their aid to library meetings in the state, were elected the first honorary members of the association. Committees to work during the ensuing year were voted as follows: a committee on work among the foreign population; a committee to work with the state forestry commission in arousing interest in forest conservation by exhibits, etc., in libraries; a committee on publicity, to make the opportunities for getting books offered by the State Library Commission and the local library better known, especially among the retired rural communities; an educational committee, whose objects shall be to have the library recognized as one of the educational agencies of the state, and to secure a place

for its interests on the programs of educational meetings, and the co-operation of the school authorities in its work. In the discussion it was emphasized that it is each librarian's duty to take part in the educational meetings of her district. Attention was called to the lack of resources of the commercial traveller on Sunday, who might be invited to the public library. The statement was elicited that all the larger public libraries in Vermont now open on Sunday.

Mrs. Abba Doten Chamberlin described in a witty paper how she reached both school children and school authorities when she became, in May, 1907, librarian of the new Abbott Memorial Library at Pomfret. This paper will appear in the *Bulletin* of the Vermont Library Commission for September. The second, or district vice-presidents, who were present, Mrs. Kate W. Barney, Miss M. E. Macomber and Mr. W. A. Ellis, then reported on library progress in their districts.

Tributes to Miss Hagar occupied the remainder of the session.

The afternoon session was briefly addressed by Governor Proctor. The secretary of the commission, Miss Hobart, led a round table, at which the following subjects were presented: Raising money for libraries, Books for men, Books for children, Branch libraries, and Buying books.

The following officers were elected: president, Miss F. M. Pierce; vice-president, Mrs. K. W. Barney; secretary-treasurer, Miss E. E. Clarke; second or district vice-president: Mrs. A. D. Chamberlin, Pomfret; Mrs. John Merrill, Bennington; Mrs. E. H. Akley, Vernon; Dr. M. M. Platt, Shoreham; Miss Lucy Holmes, Sheldon; Miss Elizabeth Hills, Lyndonville.

In the evening Mr. Melvil Dewey spoke on "The library share in the world's work."

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Wisconsin Library Association held a meeting at the Minnetonka conference on Monday afternoon, June 22, with a large attendance and an excellent program. Miss Lucy L. Pleasants read a paper on "The author from the librarian's point of view," and in the absence of Mrs. Myrtle Reed McCullough (author of "Lavender and old lace"), her paper on "The library from the author's point of view" in the form of a letter was read by Miss L. E. Etearns. Dr. Shailer Mathews, editor of *The World To-day*, then gave a most interesting address on "The making of public opinion." In the evening a dinner for all Wisconsin delegates was held at Glen Morris Inn, and in spite of threatening weather there were 90 present, and the gathering was a most informal and pleasant one.

The report of the nominating committee of the association was received, and the follow-

ing officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: president, Walter M. Smith, University of Wisconsin, Madison; vice-president, Mrs. Clara P. Barnes, librarian, Gilbert M. Simmons Library, Kenosha; secretary, Miss Ella G. Parmele, librarian, State normal school, Oshkosh; treasurer, Miss Emilida Baensch, librarian, Public Library, Antigo.

### Library Clubs

#### BAYPATH LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library club was held in the Joshua Hyde Public library, in Sturbridge, Mass., on Thursday, June 25. The attendance was unusually large and included people from Westfield, Springfield and Worcester and the towns between.

The morning session opened at 10:30 with an address of welcome by Mr. C. V. Corye, trustee of the Sturbridge Library, followed by a response by the president, Miss Tarbell. Mr. Henry R. Hunting, of Springfield, read a paper on "The public library from the business man's standpoint." His main points covered the province of the library in a small town. The second paper was given by Mr. Louis N. Wilson, of the Clark University Library, Worcester, on "Common sense applied to libraries." Mr. Wilson spoke of some interesting replies which he received to a list of questions which he sent to 2000 men and women. Some of the questions included were: "Do you use a library and to what extent? Have any library rules and restrictions hindered your use of the library?" The replies showed that readers had many complaints and some good suggestions and nearly all wished to have more "common sense" used but did not define the term.

The afternoon session opened with the election of officers and was followed by an address by Rev. J. P. Marvin, of Oxford, on "The heart of a boy." Miss Ella E. Mierscle, of the Southbridge Public library, followed with an informal talk on "Reaching boys through the library."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield Public Library; vice-presidents, Mr. Louis N. Wilson, Clark University Library, Worcester; Mrs. H. M. Locke, Joshua Hyde Public Library, Sturbridge; secretary, Miss Emily M. Haynes, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester; treasurer, Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Oxford Public library.

#### INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting for the season of the Indianapolis Library Club was a semi-social occasion held at the delightful home of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Brown. The short program consisted of book reviews given by Miss Lil-

lian Henley of the State library, and a talk on some Indiana library buildings given by Mr. Chalmers Hadley.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: president, Miss Eliza G. Browning, librarian, Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.; vice-president, Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, president of the Public library commission; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Chalmers Hadley.

Much of the evening was spent in a social way and the club is planning to have more in the way of social recreation in connection with its club meetings for next year. It is planned also to outline the work for the entire year before the first meeting next autumn in order to secure better proportioned programs.

CHALMERS HADLEY, *Secretary-treasurer.*

#### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

Following the usual custom of having a spring out-of-door meeting the Long Island Library Club met at Richmond Hill, June 2, at 11 a.m., with about 75 persons in attendance. The address of the day and the business of the meeting was held in the Richmond Hill Association Hall, and then adjourned to the golf grounds and club house for a basket luncheon.

A report of the previous meeting having been published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, the minutes were not read. Four persons whose names had been proposed for membership at a previous executive meeting were made members of the club.

Resolutions relative to the death of Mr. Bardwell, prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose, were read and ordered filed, and a copy of the same sent to his family. Miss Hume, representing Queens Borough, welcomed the Club. Then followed an address by Dr. Bostwick on "The work of some states for library advancement," published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June.

Mr. Briggs made a motion that the secretary be instructed to send the thanks of the club to Mr. A. Quortrup, president of the Richmond Hill Association for the use of the hall, and to Dr. E. W. Shipman, chairman of the tennis club for the use of the club house and golf grounds.

The meeting then adjourned for luncheon and a social hour.

ELISABETH C. SELDEN, *Secretary.*

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The members of the Western Massachusetts Library Club were glad of the opportunity to meet with the Massachusetts Library Club in Pittsfield, June 3-6. At the business meeting of the club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield; vice-presidents, Mr. G. N. Lewis, Westfield Athenæum, Miss Anna L. White,

Lenox Public Library; secretary, Miss Mary L. Saxton, Holyoke Public Library; treasurer, Miss Grace E. Harlow, Clarke Library, Northampton; recorder, Mr. James A. Lowell, City Library, Springfield.

FRANCES E. HAYNES *Secretary.*

### Library Schools and Training Classes

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA TRAINING SCHOOL

Miss Edna Lyman, of Oak Park, Ill., spent the first week in April in Atlanta, and gave the class a course of lectures on children's work and the best methods of story telling. A fine comparison of methods was made possible by the presence at these lectures of Miss Clara Wimberly, who followed Miss Lyman on several occasions by giving some of her exquisite portrayals of Uncle Remus and southern plantation life. One of the guests who was attracted to the classroom to hear these two finished story tellers was Mrs. Alice Barber Stephens, whose illustrations made her a familiar friend to those fortunate enough to meet her.

Mr. Henry E. Legler, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, visited the School April 28-30 and lectured to the class on various topics of administration. Miss Plummer and Mr. Legler were both present at the seventh annual meeting of the Georgia Library Association, and contributed interesting papers to the program. Miss Plummer remained for two days after the meeting and lectured to the class on "Poetry for children" and "Poetry for boys and girls."

The class graduated May 30 with informal exercises.

#### NOTES OF GRADUATES

The Graduates' Association of the Library Training School has just issued its first handbook, as the association was only formed this spring. The Handbook gives a list of members and the position each is now holding, and, in addition to this, various items of interest concerning the graduates are recorded, as well as changes made in the school since it was begun three years ago.

Miss Inez Daughtry, '08, is organizing the Public Library at Goldsboro, N. C.

Miss Louise Smith, '08, is organizing the library of the Georgia School for the Deaf at Cave Spring.

Miss Mildred Mell, '08, has been appointed assistant in the Library of the University of Georgia, Athens.

Miss Alberta Malone, '08, is organizing the new Carnegie Library of Pelham, Ga.

JULIA T. RANKIN, *Director.*

#### INDIANA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The seventh Summer library school conducted by the Public Library Commission of

Indiana opened at Earldom College, Richmond, Indiana, June 15th, with 30 librarians enrolled. In addition to library workers from Indiana, there are three from Illinois, one from Colorado, and one from Ohio.

In addition to the regular course of instruction two weeks' lectures on Library and school co-operation began the second week under Miss Grace E. Salisbury, librarian of the Wisconsin State Normal School, White-water, Wisconsin. Lectures were also given on different phases of library and school co-operation by Miss Arlena M. Chapin, of the Muncie Public Library; Arthur Cunningham, librarian of the Indiana State Normal School, and Miss Carrie M. Scott, of the Public Library Commission. In addition to his lectures on reference work, Mr. Kildal, of Library of Congress, will conduct special classes in advanced cataloging which will be attended by a number of Indiana librarians who have attended previous summer library schools conducted by the Public Library Commission. Two or three library inspection visits are planned, including visits to the Dayton (Ohio) Public Library and the Morrison-Reeves Public Library in Richmond, Indiana.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school closed on June 20, one week earlier than usual, to afford the students the opportunity of attending the annual meeting of the A. L. A. at Lake Minnetonka.

The degree of B.L.S. was conferred upon the following

- Adsit, R. Lionne, Voorheesville, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1906.  
 Baker, Mary E., Decatur, Ill., B.A. Lincoln College, 1900.  
 Compton, Charles H., Lincoln, Neb., B.A. University of Nebraska, 1901.  
 Cooper, Isabella M., Troy, N. Y., B.A. Barnard College, 1901.  
 Fay, Lucy E., Knoxville, Tenn., B.A. Newcomb Memorial College, 1895, M.A. Texas University 1901.  
 Holding, Anna L., Pittsburgh, Pa., B.A. Oberlin College, 1901.  
 McVety, Margaret A., Greeley, Col., B.A. Colorado College, 1901.  
 Porter, Charles F., Albany, N. Y., B.A. Hamilton College, 1884.  
 Roberts, Ethel D., Wausau, Wis., B.A. Worcester, University, 1891.  
 Rush, Charles E., Fairmont, Ind., B.A. Earleham College, 1905.  
 Stebbins, Howard L., Springfield, Mass., B.A. Amherst College, 1906.  
 Strange, Joanna G., Sioux City, Iowa, B.A., Iowa State University, 1906.  
 White, Mabel G., New York City, B.A. Vassar College, 1906.  
 Wright, Rebecca W., Montpelier, Vt., B.A. Radcliffe College, 1903.

#### PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. A. Don Dickinson, '02-'03, was married on June 6 to Miss Helen Winslow, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Lucy E. Fay, '08, has been appointed assistant in the Division of Educational Extension, New York State Educational Department, Albany, N. Y.

Miss Florence B. Gray, '09, has been appointed to assist in organizing the public library at Lake George, N. Y.

Miss Sophie K. Hiss, '06, is spending the summer as assistant cataloger at the Theological Seminary Library, Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Katherine McCall, '09, has been engaged as assistant in the U. S. Public Documents Office, Washington, D. C.

Miss Gertrude E. Phipps, '09, has been engaged to assist in the vacation playgrounds of the New York City Education Department.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Minutes of the meeting of the New York State Library School Association held at Lake Minnetonka, June 24, 1908.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 p.m., President Charles H. Brown presiding. Following the distribution of the new handbook, the report of the secretary-treasurer was read and accepted. The report of the Advisory board was presented by Miss Lord. Discussion followed on the proposal to use the funds of the Association as a student loan fund, as outlined in the committee's circular letter of March 30. A letter from the class of 1908 offering \$20 to the loan fund and further pledging each member of the class to join the Association was presented by Mr. Charles E. Rush. Mr. Bowerman moved to adopt the report of the Advisory committee on the student loan fund. Moved to amend "That it is the sense of this meeting that a 3 per cent. rate of interest should be adopted, with a definite form of note to run for, say, three years." Moved to amend further, "That the administration of this fund be placed in the hands of the Advisory board." Motion carried as amended. Mr. Bowerman moved, "That it is the sense of this meeting that it is desirable, if feasible, to establish such a course on library administration as is recommended in the report of the Advisory board." Carried.

Mr. Bowerman presented the report of the Nominating committee, with the following nominations for 1908-09: president, Miss Mary E. Robbins; 1st vice-president, W. F. Yust; 2d vice-president, D. B. Hall; secretary-treasurer, Bessie S. Smith; executive committee: Elizabeth L. Foote, Ona M. Imhoff, J. G. Moulton; member Advisory board, 1908, Isabel E. Lord; chairman Advisory board, 1909, A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Insti-

tute Free Library. The secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the nominees. After an interesting address by Mr. J. I. Wyer, who also read a letter from Mrs. Fairchild, a resolution was passed expressing the Association's appreciation of the action of the class of 1908, and requesting Mr. Wyer to convey word of the same to the class. The meeting then adjourned.

HAROLD L. LEUPP, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Two years ago the class prepared club programs, confining the material used to the A. L. A. Catalog, the A. L. A. lists and recent volumes of the most popular magazines. These programs the school offered to lend to any libraries or library commission desiring any one or more of them. They seemed to be so much appreciated that the class this year was given the same problem. The programs are on the following subjects:

Age of chivalry.  
Development of the west.  
California (other material was consulted in compiling this one).  
Social problems in England in the 19th century.  
Victorian poets.  
Colonial New England.  
Sicily.  
Richard Wagner.  
A European tour: a few places of interest.  
History of American fiction.  
Revolutionary period in U. S. history.  
Canada.  
English novelists of the 19th century.  
South America: its history and present conditions.  
Engraving and etching.  
History of Greek literature.  
Spain: an historical outline.  
India.  
Mexico.  
Paynim coasts: a descriptive and literary tour of the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean sea.  
The Pre-Raphaelites.  
Child labor.  
Russia.

Any one wishing to borrow these may obtain them by addressing the Library School office, Pratt Institute.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

June 7 through June 11 was commencement week at the University. The first feature on the program of special interest to the library school was the annual luncheon given by the faculty to the class and the graduates in the school rooms. Informal speeches were called for by Miss Whittlesey, President Thwing responding for the university, Dean Brett for the school and the library, Miss Skeele for the class of '08, and Miss Disette for the alumni. After these responses Miss Whittlesey gave a short resumé of the results of the year's work and outlined plans for the coming year. The class received their certificates as a part of the university commencement Thursday morning, June 11. The week closed with the university reception on the evening of commencement day.

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

Three Wisconsin librarians availed themselves of the opportunity for study offered by the supplementary course in May; a goodly number considering the fact that so many were planning to attend the American Library Association conference, and could spend neither time nor money for study on that account.

The course in children's literature, conducted by Mrs. Grace R. Darling, librarian of the Stout training schools of Menominee, Wis., for the regular school, was the chief work of the supplementary students. A classified list of representative children's books, compiled by Mrs. Darling, formed the basis for supplementary reading done by the students in preparation for this work.

Mrs. Darling's talks on children's books were followed by others dealing with the various phases of children's literature, and library work with children. Some of the topics were Illustration of children's books, Story telling, Relations between the library and the school, and Choice of books for children.

May day was duly celebrated, and bids fair to become one of the scheduled red-letter days of the school. The first hour of the morning was devoted to a seminary and examination of picture bulletins.

For the second hour, the school was fortunate in having a lecture by the editor of the "Encyclopedia for social reform," Mr. W. D. P. Bliss, who gave an insight into some of the duties and difficulties attendant upon such an undertaking. At the close of his talk an informal reception was held, so that the members of the class and faculty might meet him personally, and the afternoon, however, was spent pleasantly in attendance upon an exhibit of etchings at the Historical Library, in response to a special invitation from Dr. Thwaites. Professor Mendenhall gave a talk on the processes of plate engraving, illustrated by the pictures in the collection. Recent lectures at the school have been as follows:

May 1. — Mr. W. D. P. Bliss, New York City. The compilation of the Encyclopedia of social reform.

May 5. — Miss Mary E. Downey, librarian, Public Library, Ottumwa, Iowa, Local extension work.

May 6. — Miss Mary E. Downey, Teaching the use of the library; Simplified routine work.

May 8. — Professor H. B. Lathrop, University of Wisconsin, Book selection: English literature.

May 8. — Miss Grace E. Salisbury, librarian, Normal School Library, Whitewater, Wis., The library spirit.

May 13. — Miss Maud Durlin, librarian, Public Library, Oshkosh, Wis., Book selection: mechanical books.



May 21. — Miss A. M. Flattery, librarian, Carleton College, Waukesha, Wis. (ex-member of the Standard dictionary staff), The making of a dictionary.

May 24. — Miss L. E. Stearns, Wisconsin Library Commission, The problem of the boy.

May 29. — Miss L. E. Stearns, Travelling libraries, followed by an inspection of the Travelling Library Department of the commission.

June 4. — Dr. U. B. Phillips, University of Wis., The other side of the question.

June 5. — Dr. Margaret A. Schaffner, University of Wisconsin, The library and social service.

Mr. Legler's lectures on the History of books and printing and the History of libraries were given with lantern slides. The course on the History of books and printing was further illustrated by an exhibition of facsimiles of early manuscripts, reproductions of early printed books (block books and incunabula), as well as recent examples of the printer's art. The lecture on practical printing was accompanied by an exercise for each student in correcting proof.

The binding course, given by Miss McDonald, included two lectures on Materials and two on Processes, supplemented by a visit to a local bindery, where the entire process of binding was shown in all its stages.

The following bibliographies have been submitted as theses for graduation: Miss Baker on Non-partisanship in municipal government; Miss Cully on Parks and playgrounds; Miss Cunningham on holidays; Miss Foster on Municipal lodging houses; Miss Harwood on Commercial geography (a graded and annotated list); Miss Hillis on Excessive wealth; Miss Hyslop on Capital punishment; Miss Johnston on Municipal government; Miss Lea on Problem of the boy; Miss Ray on Immigration; Miss Schauers on Prisons; Miss Sheriff on Liquor question; Miss Sieg on Negro problem; Miss Tallett on Excessive poverty and slum congestion; Miss True on The labor problem; Miss Turville on Administration of justice. In place of bibliographies, Miss Baensch and Mrs. Brewitt presented a Syllabus for teaching the use of the library in schools.

The closing week of the school was, in many respects, the most notable one of the year. Examinations in Public documents, Reference work, and bibliography were the final class exercises.

On Sunday, the 14th, the school in a body attended the baccalaureate exercises of the university, to hear the Hon. James Bryce speak on University recollections in after life.

The graduating exercises were held in the large lecture room of the school on Friday evening, June 19. Judge Pereles, chairman of the Wisconsin Library Commission, was present, but unable to preside, and his place was filled by Dr. Thwaites. The principal

address of the occasion was given by Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, on the Library as a social force in the community. Miss Lord, librarian of Pratt Institute, also made an address on "Put yourself in his place," which was a plea to the graduating librarians for the use of non-technical terms in dealing with the public.

Following the addresses, Miss Johnstone presented the gift of the class to the school, a very handsome brass jardinière, which was accepted in behalf of the school by Miss Hazeltine, the preceptor. The class was presented by the preceptor to Mr. Legler, the director of the school, who, after a brief address, gave the certificates to the 18 graduates.

An informal reception followed the exercises. The class was greatly honored by the presence of many librarians, who had stopped for the evening, en route to the American Library Association at Minnetonka.

On Saturday noon, June 20, the graduates joined the Wisconsin delegation for the annual conference of the A. L. A. This attendance of the class at Minnetonka was substituted for the annual visit to Chicago libraries, and brought the year's work to a most fitting conclusion.

Six members of the class had secured permanent positions before the close of the school year, and five will do substitute work during the summer. The positions are as follows:

Emilida Baensch, librarian, Public Library, Antigo, Wis.; Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, assistant, Wisconsin Library School, Madison; Lucile M. Cully, temporary cataloger, Public Library, Kewanee, Ill.; Winnie V. Foster, substitute, Public Library, Rhinelander, Wis.; Esther Johnston, assistant, Wylie Avenue Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Clara A. Lea, substitute, Joseph Dessert Public Library, Mosinee, Wis.; Mary K. Ray, temporary assistant, Legislative Reference Department, Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison; Jennie S. Schauers, substitute, Physicians' Library, Michael Reese Hospital Chicago; Mary F. Sheriff, assistant, State Historical Library, Helena, Montana; Gladys M. Tallett, librarian, Farnsworth Free Library, Oconto, Wis.; Helen Turville, assistant, Wisconsin Library School, Madison. Ellen I. True is spending the summer in European travel.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Monday, June 22, was Wisconsin day at the conference of the American Library Association at Lake Minnetonka. Among other events of the day occurred the organization of the Wisconsin Library School Association. The meeting of the alumni followed immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association. Eleven members of the class of



1907, the first class graduated from the school, were in attendance, and 16 of the class of 1908. No program had been prepared, and the reunion took the form of an experience meeting. All the representatives of 1907 told informally of their year's work in the library world, and letters were read from the absent members giving details of their experience. Miss Hazeltine, the preceptor, gave a brief account of the year's work in the school, of the changes in the curriculum, the affiliation with the university, the incorporation of the summer session as a short course in the opening weeks of the regular school, and such other matters as would interest the alumni. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the association, and another to nominate officers in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The meeting was then adjourned until Friday, June 26, when a meeting was called to hear the reports of the committees, and to complete the organization of the association. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: president, Miss Anna DuPré Smith, 1907, Madison, Wis.; vice-president, Miss Mary F. Sheriff, 1908, Helena, Mont.; secretary, Miss Helen Turvill, 1908, Madison, Wis.; treasurer, Miss Ada J. McCarthy, 1907, Rhinelander, Wis. By vote of the association Mr. Legler, Miss Hazeltine, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Sawyer, and Miss Miller were made honorary members.

The school pin was worn for the first time at the conference, and was officially adopted by the association. The design is a torch, with the letters W. L. S. superimposed as a monogram.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Library Assistant*, June, contains an article on "The central control of libraries and its advantages," by J. F. Hogg, and the 13th annual report of the Library Assistants' Association, recording an increase of 96 members for the year. Two new branches of the association were established during the year, the South Wales Branch in March and the North-eastern Branch in April. Another feature of the year has been the appointment of delegates to attend meetings of the branches.

*Library Association Record*, May, contains an article, "Staff time sheets," by W. G. Chambers, which considers the question of library hours in a sane and reasonable manner, and shows the inadequacy of the generally accepted forms of time sheets; and an article, "The mania for bricks and mortar," by W. C. Berwick Sayers, warning librarians that in placing too great stress upon library buildings the highest service of the library is often hampered.

*Library World*, May, contains "British Museum cataloging rules," by G. A. Stephen, which in this day of cataloging crusade and investigation should be of interest to all librarians; and "The Royal Albert Memorial, Exeter," by H. Tapley-Soper, a description of the institution in its combined features of university, college, museum and public library. The June number makes note of the library tour undertaken this spring in the United States by representatives from Manchester, England. One of the delegates is said to have been especially struck with the fact that the libraries and art-galleries in this country are "almost invariably in separate and distinct buildings, and quite unconnected in their work or management."

*Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, March-April, contains "Two months in the field," a record of recent work of the Wisconsin Library Commission and indicative of its progressive spirit; and an interesting contribution to library literature, "Local public museums in Wisconsin," by Dr. R. G. Thwaites, a consideration of the local museum chiefly as connected with and in relation to the local library.

### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Bangor (Me.) P. L.* (25th rpt. — 1907.) Added 2941; total 61,746. Issued, home use 86,440; reading room use 13,473. Registration 4591.

"The library has received from the United States government, Maine State Library, institutions, societies and individuals 880 bound volumes and 2793 periodicals and pamphlets." Two new class lists, history and literature, were issued during the year, and one on travel prepared. The children's room continues its popularity.

*Boston Public Library.* The *Monthly Bulletin of New Books* heretofore published by the library has been superseded by a quarterly, dating from June 30. The quarterly will be distributed without charge.

*District of Columbia P. L.* The library has begun a collection of perforated music rolls for use in automatic piano players. The collection numbers about 600, comprising both popular and classical selections. A card catalog, by composers and by title, has been made for this collection. The borrower desiring to make use of this collection will have a special music roll card, on which 10 music rolls may be taken, retained for two weeks and renewed for a like period.

*Joplin (Mo.) F. P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending April 30, 1908; from local press and librarian's summary.) Added 1564; total 10,615. Issued, home use 50,453; reading and reference room use (estimated) 10,200. Cards issued 1165. Receipts \$9343.14; expenses \$5564.09.

The library has co-operated with the teachers in their lecture courses in connection with the University of Missouri extension work.

*Manchester (N. H.) City L.* (54th rpt. — 1907.) Added 2288; total 57,232. Issued, home use 72,669 (fiction 71.8 per cent.). New registration 808; total registration 17,376.

The circulation, which in last year's report showed a decrease of 2000 less than the preceding year, marks an increase of 7751 in 1907 over that of 1906.

Two funds bequeathed to the library some years ago have scarcely been drawn upon until this year, when they have been used for book purchase and this use will be continued, one fund being devoted to biography and history and one to medical works. There have been 1064 more books purchased than in 1906, and probably with the resultant increase in circulation. The book funds, however, are still inadequate. The need of a children's room is a pressing one, and trained workers should be obtained for the staff, which is inadequate. The Sunday use of the library has increased.

*Muncie (Ind.) P. L.* (5th rpt. — 1907.) Added 1766 (663 by purchase, 547 by gift); total 24,516. Issued, home use 76,599 (23 per cent. non-fict.). New registration 836; total registration 1796. Receipts \$7670.24; expenses \$6493.32 (books and periodicals \$1033.26, binding \$127; printing \$44.35).

In connection with the work with children the organization of a Children's Literary Club has been an important feature.

*New York City. Metropolitan Museum of Art L.* (Rpt. — year 1907; from the museum's *Bulletin*, March, 1908.) Added 1901 (by purchase 1752, by gift 149); total 16,558. No. of photos added 3411; total no. of photos 14,000, about 11,000 of these have been mounted and arranged during the year.

"As was stated in last year's report, it is not the desire of the museum in the development of its library to compete with or duplicate the popularizing work of the New York Public Library, but to provide a place where the officials of the museum, and students generally, may pursue their literary investigations in subjects connected with the arts represented in its collections, and where they may find the materials which will aid them in determining doubtful points in regard to the history or significance of any museum object in which they are interested."

During the year the following bequests of money have been received: Amelia B. Lazarus, \$20,000; Benjamin F. Davis, \$50,000; Margarette A. Jcnes, \$25,000; James H. Mergentime, \$952.

*Norfolk (Va.) P. L.* (14th rpt. — 1907.) Added 1280 (127 gifts); total 15,900 (not including pub. docs., loaned collections, nor 154

vols. of newspapers not yet accessioned). Issued, home use 72,149 (juv. 11,051); reading room use 2795. New registration 1302; total 8652 (increase of 1178 over 1906). Receipts \$6587.12; expenses \$5583.61 (salaries \$3068, books \$1195.47, periodicals \$229.98, binding \$348.38). The report includes a brief historical sketch of the library from its beginning in 1870, when the Norfolk Library Association, a stock corporation, was founded, up to the present time, showing its development and increasing usefulness.

*Providence, R. I.* It is reported that steps have been taken for the founding of a Swedish library in Providence under the title of the Swedish Library Association of Providence, the idea of which is to create a wider interest in Swedish literature among the Swedish-Americans of the city.

*St. Joseph (Mo.) F. P. L.* (18th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1908.) Added 5013; total 48,724. Issued, home use 200,478 (fict. 43.30 per cent., juv. fict. 23.97 per cent.). New cardholders 387; total cardholders 8640 (12,931 cards held, 312 being teachers' cards). Receipts \$17,885.67; expenses \$17,489.39 (salaries \$6935.25; printing and stationery \$224.44, books \$3345.78, periodicals \$247.44, binding \$1552.78).

The losses from the library are less than last year, though an increased number of books are missing from the children's room. The progressive spirit that characterizes the constituency as well as the work of the library makes the supply of books regrettably inadequate to the demand. Of the net growth of the library 25 per cent. has gone to the reference collection, including government and state documents, and the reference department shows increased activity and usefulness; the club's use of this department is especially emphasized, also the work with schools and by industrial workers. The children's work shows a large increase, and two small school libraries have been installed, one in a school in the better section of the city, and one in a school of the poorer district. The school supplementary reading collection, provided at the expense of the school district and maintained as a library charge, now numbers 6143 volumes. Issues from this collection number 19,117, an increase of 1163 over the preceding year. Mention should be made of the technical reading lists prepared by the library, especially those for plumbers and engineers, and on "Some industrial art books," the latter published in the *A. L. A. Booklist*. Special efforts have also been made to interest the workers in machine shops and foundries.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* The third branch of the library, the Carondelet, situated at the corner of Kraus street and Michigan avenue, has been completed. The distribution of books dates from June 10th.

*San Francisco, Cal. Mechanics' Mercantile L.* The Mechanics' Institute, consolidated in January, 1906, with the Mercantile Library Association, and destroyed by the earthquake, has voted a resolution empowering the board of trustees to borrow \$400,000 for the purpose of erecting a new building on the Post street property of the institute, where the old library was situated before the fire. The resolution was passed and architects will be secured to make plans for the new library building, which it is hoped may be begun upon promptly.

*Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L.* (Rpt.—1907.) Added 6206; total 77,738. Issued, home use 193,284 (fict. 149,497). Receipts \$35,200; expenses \$35,200 (books \$7978.78, binding \$1700.08, serials \$1122.30, heat \$2199.84, light \$1301.76, salaries \$15,655.82).

"The number of books added to the library during the year is greater than ever before, with the single exception of the year 1900. These books have been distributed among the various departments, with some emphasis upon books of local history and family history and a greater emphasis upon industrial books. By reason of the interest which the physicians of the city are showing in the library, and under their advice, much attention has been given to the purchase of books on foods, water, ventilation, sewage and other subjects connected with hygiene." Note is made of the last report of the New York state commissioner of education, in which report, it is stated, the tabulation with regard to circulation and taxation is upon a misleading basis. The Syracuse Public Library is made in this report to issue books at greater expense than any other library in the state, and the librarian dwells at some length upon the other functions than that of book circulation that belong to a library and emphasises the fact that probably more money is expended for the use of the library in other capacities than through its circulation of books.

#### FOREIGN

*Birmingham (Eng.) Free Ls.* (46th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1908.) Added 12,335; total 322,129. Issued 1,442,905 (including both home and reference use). Registration 35,251.

The free lecture course has been conducted during the six months from October to March with success, the attendance having exceeded that of the previous year. A special endeavor, met with response, has been made to interest teachers and children in these lectures.

*Manchester (Eng.) F. P. Ls.* In its *Handbook*, historical and descriptive, compiled by W. R. Credland (Ed. 2 1907, 115 p. D.), a full description of the development and methods of the library is given. There is a list of early printed and rare books, p. 47-55, and a list of important illustrated books, p. 55-64.

## Reviews

*SHARP, Katharine L.* Illinois libraries. Part 3. (University of Illinois studies, vol. 2, no. 6.) Urbana, University of Illinois, 1907. 122 p. 8°, \$1.

The first part of Miss Sharp's valuable treatise was issued in May, 1906 (reviewed in *L. J.*, Jan., 1907, p. 37). It was a general survey of the Illinois library field, legislation, conditions, etc. Part 2 was issued in January, 1907 (reviewed *L. J.*, July, 1907), and was made up of historical sketches of the public libraries existing in the state. The present volume is devoted to historical sketches of college, institutional and special libraries (excepting Chicago) in alphabetical order under name of place. History of public school libraries in Illinois given alphabetically by counties covers pp. 77-122. As in part 2 there was a tabulated list of "Obsolete libraries in Illinois," so in the present volume is there a list, "Table of obsolete libraries" (college, institutional and special). The preface states that there still remain unpublished historical sketches of Chicago libraries, illustrations of buildings and the list of library publications. As the publication of part 3 has been made possible by voluntary subscriptions from the libraries of Illinois, it is to be hoped that means will be forthcoming to complete the whole of this extremely useful contribution to library literature. The third volume is a fitting sequel to the two preceding parts, and is but another testimonial to Miss Sharp's ability and devotion to the library profession.

## Gifts and Bequests

*Leominster (Mass.) P. L.* At a special town meeting it was voted that Mr. Carnegie's bequest of \$27,500, granted by him in January, 1907, be accepted, and that the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated for the Carnegie building; also it was voted to raise \$2750 toward the support of the library.

*Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L.* A gift of \$5000 is received by the library through the will of the late Julius G. Wagner, of Milwaukee. The fund is to be used for the purchase of books on mechanical, technical and scientific subjects.

*Olean (N. Y.) F. P. L.* News has been received by cablegram from Andrew Carnegie that he will increase his gift to the library of \$25,000 to \$40,000, for the erection of a new building. A meeting of the library trustees and board of education of the school district will be held for the selection of a site.

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* A bequest of \$10,000 has been donated to the library by Miss Lyra B. Nickerson as a supplementary

gift to her father's architectural library, which was given by him to the Providence Library.

*Stanford University L.* In accordance with the last wishes of the late Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, addressed to the board of trustees of Stanford University, a permanent fund of \$500,000 has been set aside for the library. This is known as the Jewel fund, because largely made up of the money obtained by the sale of Mrs. Stanford's jewels.

*Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L.* Since the time the Wilmington Institute Library became free an annual contribution has been made by a friend of the library, which has borne the same proportion to the number of persons holding library cards who have resided outside of Wilmington as the city contribution has borne to the number of card holders living in Wilmington. It has been desired that this thing should be in different shape so that the death or inability of the person who has made these contributions will not be likely to make any difference in the use of the library by persons living near Wilmington. With these thoughts this friend of the library has made a gift to it of \$20,000, and the Board of Managers have adopted a resolution to the effect that, subject to such limitations and regulations as the board shall from time to time make, it is desirable the free use of the library by persons living outside of the city shall continue. The gift is of such nature that it insures an income of \$1000 a year.

## Librarians

BUCKMAN, Miss Edith, has resigned her position as first grade assistant in the Cataloging Department of the Brooklyn Public Library, to accept the position of head cataloger in the Queens Borough (N. Y.) Public Library.

CHANEY, Josiah Blodget, for more than 20 years assistant librarian of the Minnesota State Historical Society, died at the age of 80 on June 11. He was born in Maine in 1828 and settled at the village of St. Anthony in Minnesota in 1858. He became a member of the Minnesota Historical Society in 1867, and was held in the highest respect by his associates in that society which he served faithfully up to the time of his death. As an historical writer Mr. Chaney's reputation was well established.

GREEN, Samuel Swett, still continues in his position of librarian of the Free Public Library of Worcester, Mass., but intends to resign this position in January, 1909. Notice of his resignation has already been given in these columns and the general press. As the library world cannot but feel a keen sense

of loss in the withdrawal of one of its oldest members, it is with gratification that we note the continuance of Mr. Green's librarianship through the year.

HAGAR, Miss Sarah C., for 23 years librarian of the Fletcher Free Library at Burlington, Vermont, died at her home there on June 24. She was born in 1827 near Burlington, her family moving there in 1840, where they have since resided. Miss Hagar was called to take charge of the Fletcher Library in 1885, and from that time until her death all her time, interest and sympathies were given to that work.

The Vermont Library Association at its meeting on June 30 passed the following resolutions:

The Vermont Library Association hereby expresses officially and for its members individually its sorrow and deep sense of loss in the death of Miss Sarah C. Hagar. She was our first, and for ten years continuously, our president; for 23 years librarian of the largest public library in the state. In position she was a pioneer and leader, in her unassuming relationship to us our friend and sympathizer.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to her for her noble and self-forgetful example of work; for her broad and high ideals; for assistance given ungrudgingly and without condescension. We rejoice that she was permitted such a long life of the usefulness in which she delighted, and strength for work until almost the end.

*Resolved,* That this minute be put upon our records, and sent to the family and the city newspapers and the Fletcher library board.

KNAPP, Miss Ethel, Western Reserve University School, class 1907, has resigned her position as librarian of Lincoln High School (Cleveland) to accept the librarianship of the Public Library at Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

LANGFITT, Miss Frances S., New York State Library School, 1907-8, has been appointed reference librarian of the Carnegie Free Library, Allegheny, Pa.

SEARCY, Miss Katherine A., New York State Library School, 1907-8, has been appointed reference librarian at the University of Texas, Austin.

## Cataloging and Classification

BIBLIOGRAPHIE FRANCAISE, deuxième série; v. 1, 1900-1904. Paris, H. Le Soudier, 1908. 6+772 p. 8°, cl., \$11; pap., \$10.

This volume forms the first of Le Soudier's five-yearly supplements that are to follow his "Bibliographie Française," which cataloged the literature of France to Dec. 31, 1899. The present volume covers the years 1900-1904, and records appear in one alphabet by author, title, subject or catch-word of title and the classification-type unanimously accepted at the International Congress of Publishers in Brussels in 1897 has been adopted: authors in black letter; title in plain roman

and subject heading in spaced roman. The type selected is of a size to allow of the five-year cumulation being put into one volume. M. Le Soudier explains in his preface that many totally unexpected difficulties have detained this first supplementary volume, but that now that these have been satisfactorily solved and the titles will appear in final form from week to week in *Mémorial de la Librairie Française* and in his *Bulletin Mensuel des Nouvelles Publications Françaises* and will be kept alphabetized from year to year, there will not be the same delay in the future, and he hopes to bring out his second volume very soon after the close of 1909.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of music. v. 1, pt. 1. Bost., 1908. 144 p. F.

The first volume covers only a small part of the collection (A-Boosey), the arrangement being dictionary form, author, title and subject entries together forming one main alphabet, with sub-alphabet under subjects and titles.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION. List of publications. Washington, March, 1908. 7 p. O.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. Classified catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1902-1906. [2d series.] pt. 3, Literature, English fiction, Fiction in foreign languages; pt. 4, History and travel, Collected biography, Individual biography. Pittsburgh, Pa., Carnegie Library, 1908. 827-1151; 7+1152-1583+26 p. O. pap., pt. 3, 50 c.; pt. 4, 60 c.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Accessions . . . from February 1 to June 1, 1908. (bulletin no. 84.) 16 p. O. 3 c.

— Books in foreign languages added to the Chicago Public Library during the year 1907. (bulletin no. 80.) 15 p. O. 3 c.

HALLE, J. Manuskripte seltene und kostbare bücher (neue erwerbungen), etc. Munich, Halle, [1908.] 117 p. illus. O. Alphabetical arrangement; annotated.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Checklist of United States public documents.

The advance sheets of the third edition of this important publication are being issued from time to time, forming a temporary guide to the partial Checklist as it is to appear when completed. The last installment carries the list through the American Republics bureau and the Statistics bureau and Weather bureau of the Agriculture Department.

— Monthly catalogue United States public documents. no. 161; May. 517 p. O. Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 1908.

## Bibliography

AGRICULTURE, STUDY AND TEACHING. Bailey, L. H. On the training of persons to teach agriculture in the public schools. Wash., D. C., [U. S. Office of the Superintendent of Documents,] 1908. 53 p. (U. S. Bureau of Education, bull.) pap., 15 c. Bibliography (2 p.).

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, under date of April, 1908, has begun the publication of a quarterly *Economic Bulletin*, which should be valuable as an impartial guide to all those interested in the scientific study of economic questions. The *Bulletin* will not include the publication of original articles, studies or essays, but will rather act as a review of reviews, furnishing a bibliographical aid as complete as possible. The first number contains besides the personal and miscellaneous notes and book reviews, the fifth list of Doctrinal dissertations in political economy in progress in American universities and colleges, the first of which was issued in January, 1904, and a classified list of recent publications, published principally since Jan. 1 of the present year. The subscription price of the *Bulletin* is \$3 a year. Applications for subscriptions are received by Winthrop M. Daniels, secretary and treasurer of the American Economic Association, at Princeton, N. J.

AMERICANA. Leiter, L. Z. The Leiter library: a catalogue of the books, manuscripts and maps relating principally to America, collected by the late Levi Ziegler Leiter; with collations and bibliographical notes by Hugh Alexander Morrison. Wash., D. C., 1907. 533 p. 12°. One hundred copies printed.

ARTISTS. Reading list on artists represented in the 12th annual exhibition, Carnegie Institute. (In Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh *Monthly Bulletin*, p. 289-299, May.)

THE BOSTON BOOK COMPANY in its recent publication, the first volume of *The Magazine Subject-index*, compiled by F. W. Faxon (276 p. O. 1908), furnishes a valuable addition to the bibliography of periodical literature. It indexes 79 American and English periodicals, 44 being indexed from their first issues to Dec. 31, 1907, and 35 indexed for the year 1907. The work opens a new field of research, in that it indexes nothing that is included in Poole's Index, the "Library index," or the "Readers' guide." Though designed primarily to be "simply a cumulation in one alphabet of the four quarterly instalments in the *Bulletin of Bibliography for 1907*," it has been broadened until it includes the back years of many of the periodicals and also pe-

riodicals heretofore not included in the *Bulletin*. "It will thus form a basic volume to be continued quarterly in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, and with an annual supplement in one alphabet." The April number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography and Magazine Subject-Index* contains in its "Quarterly magazine subject-index, Jan.-Mar., 1908," the first continuation of the *Magazine Subject-Index*.

**CHURCH HISTORY.** Hutton, W. H., D.D. The age of revolution: being an outline of the church from 1648-1815. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 8+30 p. 8°, (Church universal ser.) cl., \*\$1.50 net. Bibliography.

**COLONIAL BOOKS.** Massachusetts Board of Jamestown Exposition Managers, 1607-1907. A descriptive catalogue of the Massachusetts exhibit of colonial books at the Jamestown ter-centennial exposition. Boston, 1907. 78 p. 12°.

**CRIPPLE CREEK (COL.). LABOR.** Rastall, B. McK. The labor history of the Cripple Creek district: a study in industrial evolution. Madison, Wis., University of Wisconsin, 1908. 166 p. pls. facsim., 8°, (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Economics and political science ser.) pap., 50c. Bibliography (3 p.).

**DENATURED ALCOHOL.** Woodward, S. M. (*In the Engineering Digest*, May, 1908. 3:495-500.)

This is the first instalment of the bibliography of this important subject. This instalment contains the authors from A to P. Full annotations are given.

**EMERSON, R. W.** Cooke, G. W., comp. Bibliography of R. W. Emerson. N. Y., Houghton, 1908. 327 p. por. 8°, cl., \$5.

The volume is uniform with the bibliographies of Hawthorne, Lowell and Holmes. Limited edition of 550 copies, 500 of which are for sale. It is a comprehensive work, covering practically all of Emerson's widely-scattered writings, and is conveniently arranged.

**FISHERIES.** United States. Bureau of Fisheries. List of publications of the Bureau of Fisheries available for distribution. Wash., D. C., Government Printing Office, 1908. 23 p. 12°, (Bureau of Fisheries document no. 614, issued Jan. 20, 1908.)

**FREEMASONRY.** Special list. (*In Berkshire Athenæum and Museum, Quarterly Bulletin*, April, p. 5-6.)

**FRENCH NOVELISTS.** Stephens, Winifred. French novelists of to-day; with portrait and bibliographies. N. Y., John Lane Co., (The Bodley Head,) 1908. 18+314 p. D. cl., \$1.50.

Bibliographies precede each essay.

**GERMAN LITERATURE IN AMERICAN MAGAZINES.** Goodnight, Dr. S. H. German literature in American magazines. 26 p. 8°, Thesis for University of Madison, Wis., (Philology and literature ser., no. 1, v. 4.)

Bibliography, a chronological list of 1821 references covering period 1800-1845; also a list of references by authors.

**LAMB, Charles and Mary.** Thomson, J. C. Bibliography of the writings of Charles and Mary Lamb: a literary history. Hull, Eng., J. R. Tutin, Albert Avenue, 1908. 14+141 p. 16°, cl., 5s.

The compiler has brought together 94 separate titles which, it is supposed, form a complete bibliography of the writings of the Lambs to the period of Charles Lamb's death. In an appendix 20 more titles are given of such issues of Lamb's works after Lamb's death as seemed to possess unusual bibliographical interest. The arrangement is chronological, and by the aid of an index ready reference can be made. Mr. Thomson has successfully "endeavored to make of the bald and uninteresting facts of bibliography a connected and succinct narrative of Lamb's literary activities—in his own words where possible."

**LEGAL NOVELS.** List of legal novels compiled under the direction of J. H. Wigmore. (*In Illinois Law Review*, April.)

The list includes nearly 300 titles and is three times as large as the one formerly compiled by the same writer and printed in *The Brief* and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* nearly eight years ago. This list will not be reprinted in any other periodical.

The novels are classified into (a) novels in which a trial scene is depicted; (b) novels in which the typical traits of a lawyer, or the ways of professional life, are described; (c) novels in which the methods of law in the detection, pursuit, and punishment of crime are delineated; (d) novels in which some point of law enters into the plot.

**MONEY AND BANKING.** List of works relating to money and banking. 3 pts. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, March, April, May, June, pp. 192-228, 239-282, 295-331, 346-399.)

**PAINTS AND PAINTING.** Paints and painting.

[Special lists.] (*In* Wilmington Institute Free Library *Bulletin*, June, 1908, p. 7.)

PARCELS POST. Reference list. (*In* Rockford, Ill., Public Library *Bulletin*, May, p. 127-128.)

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Goodnight, S. H. German literature in American magazines prior to 1846. Madison, Wis., [University of Wisconsin,] 1907, [1908.] 264 p. O. (University of Wisconsin bulletin, Philology and literature ser.) pap. 50 c. Bibliography (5 p.).

PHILOSOPHY. Watson, J. An outline of philosophy; with notes historical and critical. 4th ed. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 22+489 p. 12°, cl., \*\$2.25 net. Bibliography.

PRISONERS. Gribble, F. Montreux; painted by J. Hardwicke Lewis and May Hardwicke Lewis. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 8+112 p. col. il. (Color books.) cl., \*\$2.50 net. Bibliography.

SAINT CATHERINE OF SIENA. Gardner, E. G. Saint Catherine of Siena: a study in the religion, literature, and history of the 14th century in Italy. N. Y., Dutton, 1907, [1908.] 19+439 p. pls. facsimiles, 8°, cl., \*\$4 net. Bibliography (5 p.).

TRAVEL. Public Library of the District of Columbia. Reference list no. 3. Summer travel; a selected list of books, with occasional annotations. Ed. 2. Wash., D. C., 1908. 29 p. S.

An annotated guide to the more recent and popular books of travel, arranged under countries. It is selected and annotated with discrimination.

USEFUL ARTS. Chicago Public Library. Finding lists-Useful arts. Ed. 8. Chicago Public Library, June, 1908. 1132 p. O.

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## Notes and Queries

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U. S. DOCUMENTS. — Superintendent of Documents Post has replied to the protest of the Massachusetts Library Club against his ruling that no United States document be allowed to leave the library building of deposit as follows: "In reply I would say that as it is not the intent of the law to limit the use of the

documents, I am willing that they should be treated the same as other reference books in your library."

DREW B. HALL,

*Secretary of Massachusetts Library Club.*

WARNING TO LIBRARIANS. —  
*Editor of the Library Journal.*

DEAR SIR: We should like to warn librarians of a very clever swindler who asks to borrow money, inasmuch as he secured from our library a "permanent loan" of \$15. He called himself Mr. Perry, and said that he had just been put in charge of the Manuscript Department of the Boston Public Library. He may be the same one that Mr. George Cary Eggleston warns the public about in the *Publishers' Weekly* for June 20.

A. UNDERHILL,  
*Reference Librarian.*

VASSAR COLLEGE LIBRARY,  
June 25, 1908.

*Editor of the Library Journal.*

DEAR SIR: A man giving two different names is visiting libraries remote from Boston, claiming former connection with the Manuscript Department of the Boston Public Library, and, on the strength of this claim, borrowing money which he fails to repay. He has been reported from libraries in Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. He is an imposter, and, so far as I know, has had no connection with any department of this library, although he wins confidence by showing familiarity with library matters. He cannot be identified by us from the description given, nor by either name.

HORACE G. WADLIN,  
*Librarian, Boston Public Library.*

July 9, 1908.

ON JUNE 11 I was visited by a man who introduced himself as A. J. Payne, librarian of the Plattsburgh, N. Y., Public Library. After a general library talk, in which he quoted two or three well-known librarians, and hoped I would visit his library at the time of the Lake George meeting, he broached his need of a small sum of money in a very embarrassed way. He said that he could return it by post-office order as soon as he reached Albany the next morning. I helped him out of his embarrassment, feeling it part of his rather unkempt appearance, and making as light of the \$4 as possible. I never even tried to verify his statements. Perhaps other librarians are more wary.

After 10 days had elapsed a registered letter to the librarian at Plattsburgh brought to light the fact that "Mr. A. J. Payne" was not even known there, and that the same trick had succeeded there about a year ago for a smaller sum.

The implied compliment to our feeling of universal brotherhood is pleasant, but still it seems well that these facts should be generally known.

FRANCES L. RATHBONE,  
*Librarian, Free Public Library, East Orange, N. J.*



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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It is proposed at the next meeting of the American Library Institute to discuss the possible future of the organization in case the new scheme of the A. L. A. constitution should be accepted at the next general conference, and so become the organic law of the American Library Association. The Institute now contains 63 members, of whom 17 are past presidents, and 18 members of the present council, including councillors resigning in 1908. The remaining membership includes librarians of experience who would most probably be designated by the Council or by the Association for membership in the Council under the new scheme. It will thus be seen that the membership of the proposed council would not differ greatly from the present membership of the Institute, and that the two bodies would very nearly duplicate each other in personnel. Under the new council plan which relegates executive and administrative duties to the Executive board, the opportunity for deliberation and deliberate action would be as planned for the Council many years ago and as now planned for the Institute. There would then seem to be no separate need for the Institute, and if the Council is to do the work which has been planned for the Institute, the majority of the Institute membership would probably be in favor of a graceful merger.

"LIBRARY week" has become an established means towards vitalizing the library interests of New York state, and its influence extends beyond the borders of the state, since at these annual meetings of the New York Library Association many outlying localities are represented. The meeting this fall is to be held in an especially beautiful region, at the Hotel Sagamore on Lake George, and the program promises to be one of unusual interest. The professional benefits to be obtained through attendance should be appreciated by librarians and library boards with the results of a wide representation and large attendance. The state meetings have in some ways advantages

over the national conference. In the assembling of a smaller body, the spirit of co-operation is sometimes more keenly to be felt and the opportunities for coming into touch with new persons and new ideas, so important to a broad outlook, are stronger. Though the program itself must cover a smaller number of topics, this is hardly felt as a drawback by those who have experienced the fatigue that results from following the necessarily crowded conference programs.

THE question of co-operation between libraries and schools has received serious consideration from the profession and is recognized as a matter of first importance by both teachers and librarians. Less thought has been given, however, to the instructional side of the question, the importance of which is self-evident. The best use of the library by the schools can only be attained when the best methods of using its resources are thoroughly understood, and this understanding must come not only from the library's side, but through the teachers as well. The question arises, therefore, as to how far the study of library methods should enter into the training courses of teachers, and President Felmley, of the Illinois State Normal University, in his address read before the National Educational Association convention in Cleveland and printed in this issue makes a contribution to the subject that merits the attention of librarians. At the Lake George meeting this question will be further discussed in a session that is to be conducted by Miss Plummer, which should be one of considerable interest.

THE death of Ainsworth R. Spofford removes from Washington life and from the library profession one of their most notable and picturesque figures. Mr. Spofford was a link with the long-ago past and with the type of librarian who was a law and literature unto himself, independent of staff help or of modern library machinery. It was a tradition

through many generations of congressmen, as they came and went, that Mr. Spofford knew everything or that what he did not know was not worth knowing, and that he could instantly turn to the particular page of any book in the library which contained what the congressmen wanted to learn about. Mr. Spofford was indeed an omnivorous reader, and for years edited one of the most useful statistical publications which the country has had. His memory was extraordinarily retentive, and was matched only by his willingness to impart his wealth of facts to seekers of information. Many of us have a memory picture of Mr. Spofford seated, amid the confusion of piled-up books, at his high desk in the old Congressional Library keeping steadily at work signing the copyright certificates and poking the money into a drawer below, but ever ready to turn aside affably to receive any visitor or answer any call for knowledge. When it came time for the old library to face modern conditions Mr. Spofford pleasantly accepted the situation thus created and his successors kindly and courteously endeavored to make his new position one of dignity and ease, and in his old age he has enjoyed his library life as others have enjoyed his courteous personality. He was a gentleman of the old school, and it will be long before his memory is forgotten by the younger men who had the pleasure and honor of knowing him.

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ANOTHER contribution to co-ordination of libraries is made by State Librarian Gillis, of California, in a paper in the *California News and Notes* for July to the effect that rural libraries should be organized on a county basis with the state librarian in general supervisory charge. In some states this is a natural method, and it was especially emphasized in Maryland some years ago before the work in Ohio to which Mr. Gillis refers. In the southern states especially, the county is the natural division of the state as the township is in New England. Mr. Gillis suggests that the state librarian should exercise over the libraries of the state the same jurisdiction that the state superintendent of public instruction exercises over the school system. The analogy is not quite close, because the

state librarian has an important function in respect to a single institution, the state library itself, while the state superintendent is expected to give all of his attention to the general interests of the schools without reference to any central institution. Mr. Dewey set a strong example in New York state of the stimulation from the state library of libraries throughout the rural districts, and in Massachusetts State Librarian Tillinghast, as the active member of the State Library Commission, has been in close relations with the townships which need central care. Probably the several methods of oversight throughout a state by a state library commission or from the state library or otherwise will be of varying value and effectiveness according to the natural organization in each state, thus preserving that diversity in unity which is one of the benefits of the American state system.

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THE betterment of reading has been, since the beginning, the ideal of the true librarian, and as all roads lead to Rome so do all his efforts tend toward this goal. Much has been heard, doubtless, as to the rights of the public for satisfying its own reading tastes according to its own choice; but underneath the creed of every efficient librarian lies the purpose of directing the works of literature as a force towards the development of culture. The publisher, however, can hardly be said to have shared in this literary philanthropy, and a library of 50 volumes prepared by a German publisher with the idea of cultivating the literary taste of the reader, and leading him as by a ladder from the cruder beginnings of literary expression to its highest exponents, has attracted some attention. August Scherl's list, which is made up of fiction, and described in a recent number of the *Dial*, begins with one of Xavier de Montépin's mystery stories and ends with "Soll und Haben," by Freytag; and the intervening grades of literary expression should furnish interest and suggestions to librarians. The upward trend in the selection is shown chiefly by the ascent from the more to the less sensational. The list is of interest in its careful grading and as a publisher's effort towards the cultivation of the literary taste of the general reader.

## HOW FAR SHOULD COURSES IN NORMAL SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' COLLEGES SEEK TO ACQUAINT ALL TEACHERS WITH THE WAYS OF ORGANIZING AND USING SCHOOL LIBRARIES?

BY DAVID FELMLEY, *President Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.*

THE purpose of the school library is to supplement, strengthen and broaden the instruction in every subject, so far as this may be done through the aid of books. To accomplish this end:

1. The library must enable the student to use books as tools. He must understand card catalogs, and indexes and be able speedily to find topics in books of reference.

2. The library must help him to know good books, to love them, and to acquire the habit of reading them.

The recent growth of libraries has profoundly modified the modes of instruction in vogue a generation ago. At that date the text book method prevailed in the elementary and secondary schools. The pupil was assigned a set portion of the text to be mastered. In some schools the practice of rote learning existed, and the pupil was expected to reproduce the exact words of the text with the same fidelity as if he were reciting a chapter of the Bible. The teacher was little more than a drill master. In better schools the instructor would question the meaning of the paragraphs studied so as to relate them to the child's previous knowledge, and would frequently supplement the text with pertinent illustrations or additional facts drawn from his own store of knowledge. In the colleges the instruction was chiefly by lectures, a method that originated before the art of printing, and was indeed a proper and necessary method when books were scarce and the teacher encompassed within himself all the learning of the world relating to his subject. With industrious and faithful professors the lectures were supplemented by oral quizzes and explanations, and an occasional formal written examination.

The text-book method still prevails in the elementary school but the library has come to supplement and enlarge. With older pupils in the high school and college the lecture or text-book now serves chiefly to open up

the subject, to show its organization, to disclose its vistas. Library readings more and more are expected to furnish the bulk of the detail that gives significance, reach, and application to the facts or principles of the text-book or introductory lecture.

A teacher to-day cannot properly organize his courses of instruction unless he knows the resources of the library and the mode of using these as an auxiliary in his work. Hence the study of the method for which the normal school is supposed peculiarly to stand must include the use of the library as an educational instrument. No teacher is qualified for the modern school unless he knows where to look, for what to look, and how to look in getting information.

The normal student, like every other student, to use the reference library efficiently must know it not as a mere collection of books, but as an organization. He should be given access to the shelves, he needs to know the system of cataloging, and the location of the various classes of books, periodicals, maps, pictures, and other library material.

He needs acquaintance with the standard reference books—encyclopedias, dictionaries, gazetteers, atlases, almanacs, guidebooks, etc. The student should be familiar with the special merits of each, the various appendices, and supplements; he should know that it is sometimes better to consult an old edition of a book of reference. He needs also acquaintance with the special handbooks, like Harper's "Book of facts" and Brewer's "Reader's handbook."

He needs knowledge of the various indexes of periodicals, literature and of government publications.

He needs to know the general make-up of a book, and how to use prefaces, tables of contents, and running headlines to locate his special topics.

He needs to know how to study the references when found, how to take notes intelligently.

This body of knowledge cannot be acquired and retained by the pupil from listening to formal lectures of the librarian. It must come through the daily use of the reference library.

It can be acquired only through the co-operation of teachers and librarian. Many of the students come to the institution wholly unfamiliar with libraries. Some know little of books beyond their text books. They have never heard of classification numbers. How can they understand them, or recognize bound magazines when their widest experience with periodicals included only the unbound copies of Wallace's "American farmer" and the *Ladies' Home Journal*? A welcome from the librarian and a personally conducted trip through the library as she explains the larger features of the organization and arrangement will banish the sense of strangeness. But not all this needed information can be acquired through trips and talks. It must come through the daily use of the reference library. Unless the instructors in the normal school are familiar with the library, its contents and organization, unless they have learned to use the library, and provide for its systematic use by their pupils, the normal school student is not likely to become skilled in the use of the library. Normal teachers are supposed to be among the best of the profession, yet I suspect every librarian can make a long list of the sins of such teachers—sins both of omission and commission. It is not uncommon for teachers to send students to the library with a topic stated in such vague and uncertain terms that neither students nor librarian can guess just what is wanted; to send a class of 40 to consult a book of which the library contains but a single copy, and that possibly drawn out by the teacher himself; to refer a class to a single monograph, when there are possibly half a dozen other good ones on the same topic—that the teacher will himself refer to later.

A teacher experienced in the use of the library will rarely send a whole class of beginners to the library to investigate a topic without himself furnishing a reference sheet for their use, or giving the librarian ample notice.

Teachers may feel that they are losing

valuable time when they stop to give formal instruction in the use of the library in their subject. Yet we may doubt whether any time is better employed. If a student makes out a bibliography by book, chapter and page of the library resources touching a particular topic, or if a class prepares for its successors a card catalog of all articles and chapters that they have found especially helpful, along with the ordinary information gained has come the appreciation of a new method of study.

Nearly all young students waste time in the library through not knowing how to study the reference material when found. It is not proposed to set up the claim that there is only one right method of studying. We are told that there are several excellent methods of making good coffee, and we wonder how it happens that our country hotels find so many other ways of making execrably poor coffee. So there are many good ways to studying; the personal element enters in. Yet it is a fact that our students have found other and very poor ways—it makes no difference from what state, section or school they happen to come.

The book is scarcely open before they begin to write. Copying before they have read the article through, they write down a great many unnecessary words, if indeed there is any necessity for writing down anything at all—what they are really doing is taking all this time to copy the information, and then studying it afterward from a somewhat illegible manuscript instead of studying directly from the printed page.

A way of using still more time is to take this penciled copy home and write it with ink in a permanent notebook. I found a girl following this method, her reference book to begin with being almost more extensive than her text-book. She said she had wondered why it took her so long to get that lesson.

We find many students taking notes in this fashion in the preparation of a class paper. They copy whole paragraphs intending, they say, "to boil them down" in the solitude of their own rooms. We have tasted the decoction. Instead of mastering the article and noting down the bare points, later to be amplified and discussed in the student's own language, we find this other laborious proce-

ture in which the pupil rarely escapes from the phraseology of the book. The idea of studying seems to be through the slow medium of pencil and paper instead of the more rapid but more indirect way of thinking and comprehending.

I do not deny the value of the motor activity involved in the use of the notebook—the importance of writing unfamiliar names and indicating their pronunciation, and occasionally copying sentences or whole passages of such beauty, strength, or significance that they are worth committing to memory. A well-written notebook from a library study is second in value only to the notebook of a laboratory course, or of a series of “excursions.”

I think you will agree with me that to enable students properly to know and use the library merely as a library of reference needs the joint effort of librarian and teacher. The librarians in our normal schools, I suspect, are doing their part better than the teachers. Too many of us date from a period when libraries were few, scant, unorganized and little used. The trained librarian had not appeared. Library science was unheard of. Furthermore, the education we received was largely formal. Our language teachers cared more for our knowledge of inflections and syntax than for our appreciation of Greek or Roman literature and life. To a student of mathematics in those days the library could contribute little. Hence the methods by which we were taught and our own early practice did not reckon with the library as a large factor in our instruction. The growth of the library has been parallel to a change in the aim and method of our schools.

The emphasis has gradually shifted from form to content. The change of emphasis required a change in the mode of instruction, a change that from the mere inertia of habit we are slow to make even when we recognize the inadequacy of our old ideals. The day has come when in selecting a teacher for a normal school faculty we must ask these questions: Is the candidate a library student? Has he received his own training under teachers who had made the systematic use of the library a feature of their instruction? We must ask this question because we know that the example and practice of our teachers is a larger factor in developing the library habit

than the most learned, skilful and patient of librarians.

This daily recognition of the function of the library by the normal teachers will possibly be *the chief agency* in developing right practice in normal students when they begin to teach; for the fact remains that in our early teaching we proceed by imitation rather than by precept or reason. We depend far more for guidance upon the example of our own teachers, than upon the educational doctrine that they have inculcated.

The other important agency is the practice teaching of the training school. In a good normal school library about every term's work in the practice school is organized by means of the available material in the library. The student teacher is assigned to his class early enough to gain some preliminary acquaintance with this material. He thus inherits the wealth gained by his predecessors. Through his own independent reading he may be able to make worthy additions to the reference sheets or card catalog dealing with his term's work. At all events no student teacher should be passed unless he shows as fair a degree of skill in the use of the library as he shows in his questioning, his lesson-planning, his assignments, his use of apparatus, or other details of instruction.

Besides this knowledge of how to use a library and the habit of using it both as a student and a teacher, the normal student needs a knowledge of titles, of the names of the leading poets, novelists, essayists, orators, historians, and scientific writers of the world; he needs to know something of their spirit, their style, their purpose, their contribution to civilization and the titles of their leading works. A generation ago we studied Shaw's “History of English literature;” we learned the names of hundreds of books that we never saw. It was a good deal like studying a book catalog or undertaking to satisfy one's hunger by perusing the menu card. The schools have rebelled against this empty study. We are now studying literature itself instead of books about literature. Yet there is a place for that older knowledge. We learn names of countries and cities, their location, industries, products, institutions, objects of interest and other characteristics, even if we do not expect to visit these countries and cities.

Similarly I may know of the "Origin of species" that it was written by Charles Darwin and published in 1859; that it was probably the most influential book of the 19th century because it led to the general acceptance of the doctrine of descent and organic evolution which has so profoundly modified our thinking in every field of knowledge; that it deals especially with natural selection as the chief factor of organic evolution, that its leading chapters deal with the variation of plants and animals under domestication, with variation under nature, with the struggle for existence due to overproduction, with the survival of the fittest, with the laws of variation, with geological and geographical distribution, and with the difficulties of the theory. This sort of knowledge of the book is possessed by hundreds who have never read the book through. It may be called the librarian's knowledge of the book, for some people say that a librarian never reads a book—barring novels. But it is a form of knowledge of high value to one who may need some day to turn to this information or direct others to it. It is a sort of literary map that we all need acquaintance with if we are to find our way in the world of thought.

A special field for the teacher is the knowledge of juvenile books. Some he may know and love at first hand. If he is to read to his class the chapter that will make the children hungry for it all—and read it in right fashion—he must himself have assimilated the book. But aside from the few that the normal student can thus study is a much larger list of trustworthy books that he can recommend to parents or himself select for his pupils. In my own personal experience as a bookbuyer I have found some difficulty in getting reliable lists. I have bought books for the school library that the children would not read. Since, in my older days, I have seen the methods used by authors and publishers to get their books upon reading circle lists, I do not wonder that some of the chaff gets into the cleanest measure of wheat. The market abounds in picture books poor in line and color, in fairy stories without the good old flavor, in books of fiction that teach children to despise their elders, in collections of verse that are merely cheap sentiment in rhyme, in nature books weakened by personi-

fication until they are neither good, true nor beautiful. The normal schools should co-operate in a patient and thorough experimental investigation of children's books to be conducted without fear or favor.

In addition to these lines of knowledge relating to the use and choice of books, every normal student should go forth equipped with some of the special knowledge of the librarian. As a teacher he will find himself in one of the three types of schools, either with a public library to be worked with, or with a school library to be organized and used, or yet with no library in existence—one to be bought.

In any case he needs more or less knowledge of books from the librarian's point of view, in order to select, order, accession, classify, catalog, label and repair them. A knowledge of paper, type and bindings, of pictures and periodicals, of charging systems and library laws.

If the teacher is to work with a public library he needs to select books to be taken to his school, if this practice be permitted; he should be able to find his way through the public library, to use its catalog, to read its labels, to understand and explain its laws and charging system. If a school library is to be organized and managed the knowledge needed will justify a formal course in the normal school. Besides the points previously mentioned, which will require more than a dozen lessons, are many others of high value in developing a school library. Government and state publications, and other inexpensive sources of library material; the mounting, labeling and filing of pictures, the care of pamphlets and newspaper clippings, and many minor points of library economy familiar to all librarians. Without this knowledge applied to its management the school library remains a mere collection of books, falling far short of its highest usefulness.

If the considerations set forth in this paper be true it must follow that all teachers be thoroughly instructed in the use of the school library, and that all except those destined to work in our larger cities in co-operation with public libraries under trained librarians need a knowledge of library organization and administration.

Probably the class excepted would use the library more frequently and more intelligently because of this course in library economy.

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARIAN AND THE SCHOOL PROBLEM\*

By AGNES JEWELL, *Librarian Adrian Public Library, Michigan*

I SAW stated recently that we are in error when we pride ourselves upon our ability to see both sides of a question, that many have but one side upon which we are justified in looking. Contrary to this the Committee have provided three sides. Justified or not I take it I am to talk only from my side of this triangle, that I am to leave to others the delicious pleasure of "talking back" and discuss this matter of relationship from the one view point of a *public* librarian.

In looking over old files of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries* in a vain search for material I found articles galore upon "The school and the library;" "Relation of the public library to the public school;" "Ethics of a library," which proved to be of the librarian; "A healthful state of mind," again the librarian's; "What one librarian may do," what thousands have done; the gist of them all—Cultivate the student, cultivate the teacher, reach out, broaden out, be all things to all men. They were all upon one side of the question and that side was not mine. Nowhere, could I find even hinted, "What a teacher may do for a librarian."

I was in much the same boat as was a fellow Scot. The boat was an ocean liner and Sandy, pipe in hand, was seen wandering about the cabin in quest of a match. His search, like mine for an idea, proving fruitless, he was heard to remark, regretfully, "Weel, weel, I'll hae to use ane o' me ain!" With no qualms of conscience for using "ane o' me ain" I'll preach a second time from a text I found in Battle Creek last year: "I don't like crackers, and I'm glad I don't, for if I liked them I'd be eating them all the time, and I don't like them."

We eat crackers when there is nothing else to eat, to stave off a legitimate hunger, or to put us to sleep. Even so the average youngster, sent to the library for something to eat, will tell you (if you ask him) that he doesn't like reference books, and he's glad he doesn't for if he liked them he'd be reading them all

the time, and he doesn't like them. If he be not the average child and develop an inordinate desire for crackers watch him, he is ill. A healthy child seeks information, but he seeks it verbally. He hopes the librarian, who is a great friend of his, will be able to spread a little butter on the cracker.

While many good students go through college and then essay to teach without learning what may be found in books or how to set about the search, the majority of them deliberately ignore the helps at their disposal in favor of the librarian. One of our best teachers told me not many moons ago that she knew *how* to use the helps in the Normal library, but it was so much easier and more satisfactory to ask the librarian—she always knew. Which being interpreted means that the librarian is more than the library, that even the most intelligent of its patrons reckon a library's usefulness, not by the size of its reference department, but by their fondness for the librarian. We are justified in the conclusion that even as the text-book containing all of the needed information requires a teacher, equally so does the library, be it ever so well equipped, require a human interpreter, a personal contact, to warm up the dry crackers.

It was a man who said, "The trouble with you women is you make everything personal"; his wife who replied, "I don't." But we do. I'm pleading this morning for just that attitude. I plead for courtesy from the teacher toward the librarian.

I hesitate just here for fear I am like a mother of whom I heard. A crusty old gentleman meeting her with a crying child said: "What a bad tempered child to cry so. What is the matter that she screams like that?" The mother replied: "Do not speak of it. For two hours I have been slapping her to make her stop crying and the more I slap her the more she cries!" I've no intention of repeating her mistake, for all of my friends are teachers, or rather all of my teachers are friends.

\*Read at annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association, May, 1908.

"Let those teach others who themselves excel;  
And censure freely, who have written well."



If there are teachers present I am not referring to them; the teacher I mean does not attend conventions, but if there be an angelic librarian who is trying to live out the first part of that beautitude which says "for they shall inherit the earth" this to her. The teacher I have in mind will take the earth while she is meekly waiting.

In this day when the librarian's motto is like that in the drug stores, "We want not only customers, but pleased customers," when she is so imbued with "library spirit," is so intent on meeting the public with a smile, so the hesitating patron will come forward and unfold her woes; when, I say, following Sam Walter Foss' rule "never let your mouth turn down or your nose turn up," the librarian has to go behind the stacks or duck her head under the delivery desk to "rest her face," then it will do no harm to pause and consider if there be not a few courtesies which a competent librarian has a right to ask of that teacher who ships her students to the library in wholesale consignments and fails to forward a bill of lading. It is no longer the sole mission of the library to appease the student hunger; we are reminded monthly that the public library is an integral part of public education, that we serve the great public, not a part but all, that we belong no more to the teacher than to the mechanic and must beware lest we give rebates or start a monopoly. The statement that the librarian must attract to the library may apply to the timid student; it does not apply to the teacher. She knows her rights and will err if at all upon the other side of demanding too much rather than asking too little. Like the poor the teacher you have with you alway.

We are the servants of the people; we are or should be the equals of the teacher. Are we losing caste by failing to assert our rights to consideration from a co-worker? I am talking from the standpoint of the librarian who cannot specialize, one who is school librarian, reference librarian, desk assistant, and mistress of ceremonies and all at one and the same time. She must give equally to all. While she looks after the school boy she is mentally waiting for a leisure moment to fill an order from a club woman and ex-school teacher who has just sent in a note saying:

Send me three little books, friend,  
Send me three little books,  
A. M. Earle on "Customs"  
And old C. Mather on "Spooks."  
And I long for the old "Blue Laws," friend,  
Oh! send them at once to me;  
If I have no card in the library  
Oh! charge on my old t. c.

The sooner the librarian and teacher come to an understanding of this idea that they are co-workers, that they are yoke-fellows, going side by side, never tandem, the sooner will the work of school and library run smoothly, pleasantly, profitably and the resources of the library be made known to that great body, the next generation of adult users.

This brings us back to crackers. Granted that school children do not like to look up references for themselves, by themselves, has not the librarian a right to ask a few courtesies from the teacher?

First, then, has not the librarian a right to ask that she be informed in advance of intended research work? That word *research* was well named. It is equally exasperating to student and librarian to fuss for hours for a lost bit of information which when found hardly repays for the search. What to do with it? The student doesn't want it and the chances are nine out of ten that the teacher will never ask for it, so the only thing to do is keep it a few days and then lose it again and so the merry game goes on. If only we were playing "Finders keepers" instead of "Button, button." Students should not be sent to the library under the supposition that there is merit in telling a student to "look it up." It spoils the naturally sweet disposition of the most obliging librarian to be helping a class of some 30 or 40 students find out what general had a wart on his nose or why Peter Stuyvesant had a wooden leg, when these matters are not referred to in the index under warts or legs, I say it hurts to glance out of the window and see the teacher going to the woods with the wares and wooden legs safely stowed away in her mind. That is an animated example of Mrs. Edith Wharton's explanation of similar exasperating situations. She calls it the "tacit connivance of the inanimate."

This is not a diatribe against the legitimate research question, but I doubt if a busy librarian is justified in spending over much

time looking up an idle question which cannot be found by an intelligent student with an average understanding of a library and its uses. Did the opportunity ever offer itself the librarian will admit that she regrets her long hours of wasted effort, that, as some one has said, "She'd rather sit all day and do nothing, than putter all day and make nothing."

Let the student be sent to the library early and often, there is no more welcome visitor; but let him be sent upon an errand of dignity. Let the subject be one which will broaden his outlook, increase his store of valuable knowledge and increase his pleasure in the use of good books. Do not, I beg of you, even if he be sent, let him work so long over an allusion in a classic which he is studying that he lose all appreciation of the literature and go away from the library with a distaste instead of a taste for "the best that has been thought and said in the world." A teacher fails somewhat if the pupils are not led to books. What use if a child be taught to read if he be not taught what to read and where to get it. The teacher should seek to create an appetite for books, the librarian to gratify the appetite created.

Have we not a right to ask that the teacher use the library for herself as well as for the student? Researchers are greatly encouraged by the occasional presence of their teacher. Possibly if she came and saw how much the

students use the library and how many books it takes to go around she would not in her zeal send to the library for all the books bearing on the subject and then send children to the library after she has carried away everything of value.

After all, perhaps, the gist of the whole matter lies in Pudd'n Head Wilson's "It's better to be a live June bug than a dead bird of Paradise." In this day of varied activities we must have a care that we emphasize essentials. There is danger in magnifying mere educational machinery. The library is more than a workshop, it is also a recreation park. Each must receive its share of attention. So again I plead for consideration from a co-worker, for a better understanding between teacher and librarian as to the uses of a library. Then will come the librarian's millennium, then will come that happy time when the student is not sent to the library with a needless, useless question to which the teacher does not know the answer, then will come that happy day when the courteous teacher will not unload upon the shoulders of the meek librarian all of those endless, useless questions to which the teacher does know the answer, but alack and alas the librarian does not.

I say rebel when you find yourselves becoming the school dumping ground. Be a servant; don't be a slave; work with your teachers, not for them.

"If this be treason, make the most of it."

## A LIVE BOOKWORM—A NATURE STUDY

By ANNA C. TYLER, *Pratt Institute Free Library*

"Through and through the inspired leaves  
Ye maggots make your windings,  
But oh! respect his lordship's taste,  
And spare his golden bindings."

—BURNS.

It was an exciting moment! The head of every library student bent forward eagerly. The venerable vellum-bound 16th century book was taken carefully, almost reverentially from its case, and opened before their wondering eyes.

The book had been brought from Italy, had cost much money, and was perhaps the gem of a very creditable collection of early printed books. The fly-leaf was perfect and so was the interesting old title-page; the stu-

dents gazed with awe upon the age-stained pages which had endured for nearly 500 years, and still looked strong and brave enough for 500 more. Then came a buzz of exclamations! Upon the upper right-hand corner of the next page was a curious hole. It looked as if a tiny bullet had made it, so round was it; and still more curiously it was a double hole something like a figure 8. "A bookworm has done this," said the instructor somewhat casually; "their traces are often found in these old books, but the worm itself almost never." Even as she spoke, turning the leaves meantime, she suddenly stopped and bent more closely over the open page; the tiny double

bullet-like trace of the bookworm which they had followed nearly half through the book had ceased, and she thought she saw, in precisely the same spot on the succeeding creamy white page, something wiggle!

She touched it and the tiny white object did wiggle. It was a live bookworm found in action by the Pratt Institute library class. A small tin box was quickly brought to put it in, and attempts made to feed it, but it lived only a short time; barely half an hour and it had ceased to move. When found it was exactly the color of the page, about the size of a barley-corn, and looked like a tiny white grub or apple maggot; a tiny white grub with a brownish yellow spot at one end. It rapidly turned a dark brown, and, as Sylvester says, "stiffened out into the resemblance of a streak of dirt." From description, method of attack, shape of the holes, etc., we think it belonged to the species called "Anobium." (Blades, "Enemies of books." p. 72, 78.)

Mr. Blades says that "one result of the extensive adulteration of modern paper is that the worm will not touch it. His instinct forbids him to eat the china clay, the bleaches, the plaster of Paris, the sulphate of barytes, the scores of adulterants now used to mix with the fiber."

There are many conflicting opinions and statements as to whether modern paper does or does not tempt the worm, some one even suggesting the use of corrosive sublimate in the glue of bookbinders, so strongly did he differ from Mr. Blades. While to offset Mr. Dibdin, who brings as witnesses as to the rarity of the insect, Mr. Ellis, of the British Museum; Messrs. Payne & Foss and Messrs. Ogle & Co. Mr. F. P. Henry, of the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia,

tells of finding the worms literally by the dozen in some cases of 15th, 16th and 17th century editions, which had only been packed about eight months in their white pine boxes, before their purchase by the college. Mr. Willard Austen, of Cornell University Library, relates a similar experience.

But in spite of conflicting opinions regarding modern paper, and much confusion in the minds of bibliophiles as to the natural history, rareness or prolificness of the bookworm, until one is inclined to believe he is first cousin to the sea serpent, the fact remains he *does* exist, and he seems to prefer an early printed book to a modern one.

Because of the general interest taken today in old books, they are well cared for and frequently handled, therefore the worm has less chance of that quiet neglect so necessary to its existence. So it is not to be wondered at that the capture of a live bookworm should cause quite a sensation in our community.

To surprise and capture a bookworm was at one time looked upon as an achievement; to stop his ravages an act worthy of great praise. This was indeed true when some precious and priceless volume had been saved, but I am inclined to agree with those who look upon the bookworm as a humble benefactor, working day and night and reducing the mass of printed works by bores and dunces as fast as it can; and would it not be better to let it exert those powers and molest it not, save in the case of authors whose works had stood a century of ups and downs of popular favor? Only allowing those books whose contents are worthy, complete immunity from the means which a gentle and merciful Providence takes to effect the disappearance of unnecessary tomes.

### THE REAL HEAVEN\*

The golden streets of Paradise  
He wandered by himself  
Until his seeking, quickened eyes  
Saw books upon a shelf.

In Heaven's library he strolled  
Those countless tomes to view;  
His bookish passion made o'er bold,  
He searched their titles through.

Old Homer met his eager sight.  
And there, in vellumed ease  
He recognized, just on the right,  
Dear old Thucydides.

Grim Dante! Lovely old Montaigne!  
Chaucer and Scott were there:  
His old friend Horace, and again  
He clasped with love Voltaire.

Ethereal Shelley just below;  
And down that lettered aisle  
He saw Cervantes, lambent, glow,  
And recognized Carlyle.

Will Shakespeare, silver tongued, was there  
And where the shadows flit  
He saw, without one earthly care,  
Charles Lamb, that rare, sweet wit.

The student's eyes, by tears made blind,  
No more the titles read.

Prostrate, his joyful form reclined:  
"Ah! This is Heaven!" he said.  
Thomas L. Masson.

\*Read at the bi-state Atlantic City meeting, March 13-14.

## SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION FOR BOOKS ON FORESTRY

HAVING received repeated inquiries regarding a practical classification of books on forestry, the undersigned has devised the sub-joined plan, and submits it to the judgment of librarians.

No classification can be satisfactory, if applied in a mechanical manner. It must always be used, and if need be modified, according to the particular circumstances of each library. The present system contemplates primarily a forestry library of not inconsiderable extent and independent of another library. Such libraries, it seems, have begun to grow up in various parts of the country, usually in connection with a forestry school or a state department of forestry. The U. S. Forest Service has long had a library of considerable extent. Where the collection is part of a more general library, the classification will probably require some modifications, for instance the elimination of class II, Basal Sciences, for the books belonging there would presumably be placed in the general scientific department.

The main divisions are based upon those generally recognized by professional foresters. In carrying out the subdivisions, no attempt has been made at producing a symmetric and logical scheme, but the practical needs of a library have been kept in view exclusively. Thus, some general classes have been much less minutely subdivided than others, and most of the primary subclasses are not subdivided at all, while in other subclasses secondary and even tertiary subdivisions have been made. The reason is, that most forestry librarians will find their accumulations to be much more rapid in the departments so subdivided than in others. Where further subdivision is desired, it can easily be made by anybody fairly familiar with the literature, while most librarians will probably need not even the secondary subclasses. In fact, all but the largest collections will get along very well simply with the eight main classes, arranging the titles within them according to authors. But the subdivisions here given will help those not familiar with forestry to an understanding of the contents of each class. As a further aid to such understanding, a specimen title has been added to some of the subclasses.

No system of classification can avoid overlapping entirely, for books are not written to make life easy to the classifier. Where a book treats of several subjects, it should obviously be placed in the class to which it is most largely devoted, unless it is so comprehensive that it properly belongs in Class I, Forestry in general. It is safe to say that a student looking up a subject in one class will also refer to allied subjects in another class, as for instance in searching for books on fungi in Class v, Forest protection, sub-class,

v. 1, Diseases, one would hardly fail to look also in Class II, sub-class II 42, mycology.

It should be stated, finally, that the various sub-classes are not intended to exhaust the subject of a main class. Only for those subjects within a main class, on which there are likely to be many titles in the library, have sub-classes been made. Otherwise, an arrangement according to authors within each main class will be found entirely sufficient. All books treating generally of the subject of a main class, or primary sub-class, are supposed to be entered under the general number only, as for instance: v. Fuerst, Forest protection. But v. 1: Curtis, Manifestation of disease in forest trees.

It is impossible, in making a classification, to avoid entirely the use of technical terms, which may not all be familiar to librarians. A reference to Bulletin 61 of the U. S. Forest Service (terms used in Forestry and Logging) will explain them.

### CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS ON FORESTRY

#### I. Forestry in general.

##### I. General books.

(Bruncken, North American Forests and Forestry.)

##### I 1. Magazines.

I 11. Professional (Forestry Quarterly).

I 12. Trade (American Lumberman).

I 13. Popular (Forestry and Irrigation).

I 14. Allied sciences (Botanical Gazette).

##### I 2. Proceedings of societies.

I 3. Public documents of a general nature (Report of California State Forester).

#### II. Sciences forming basis of forestry.

II 1. Geology, including mineralogy.

II 2. Climatology.

II 3. Forest zoology.

II 31 Mammals and birds.

II 32. Insects and other invertebrates.

II 4. Botany.

II 41. Dendrology.

II 411. Timber physics.

II 42. Mycology.

II 43. Ecology and distribution.

II 431. General. (Schimper, Pflanzengeographie.)

II 432. Regional.

#### III. Silviculture.

III 1. Soils and situations (Rammler, Bodenkunde).

III 2. Nursery practice. (Yearbook of Dept. of Agric., 1905; How to grow young trees for forest planting.)

III 3. Particular species. (Allen, The western hemlock.)

III 4. Forest description.

- III 41. North America. (Leiberg, San Gabriel Forest Reservation.)
- III 42. Insular possessions.
- III 43. India.
- III 44. Europe.
  - III 441. Germany.
  - III 442. France.
- III 45. Other countries.
- III 5. Afforestation and reforestation. (Brown, Reboisement in France.)
- IV. Management. (Judeich, Forsteinrichtung.)
  - IV 1. Particular forms of management. (Nisbet, On mixed forests.)
  - IV 2. Working plans of particular forests.
  - IV 3. Mensuration.
    - IV 31. Log rules.
  - IV 4. Forest finance. (Stötzer, Waldwert-Rechnung.)
- V. Forest protection. Fuerst, Forest protection.
  - V 1. Diseases, including all parasitic plants.
  - V 2. Insects.
  - V 3. Cattle, game and birds.
  - V 4. Trespasses.
  - V 5. Fire.
  - V 6. Other meteorological injuries (wind, frost, snow, etc.).
  - V 7. Noxious vapors.
- VI. Utilization.
  - VI 1. Description of forest products.
    - VI 11. Timber and wood.
    - VI 12. Tanning materials.
    - VI 13. Tropical products, excl. timber and tannins.
    - VI 14. Minor, non-tropical products.
  - VI 2. Methods.
    - VI 21. Lumbering.
    - VI 22. Tools, machinery and saw-mill practice.
    - VI 23. Harvesting minor products.
    - VI 24. Wood preservation.
  - VI 3. Commerce. (Marchet, Holghandel der Ostseeländer.)
  - VI 4. Grazing.
  - VI 5. Pisciculture and venery (hunting).
- VII. Forest policy.
  - VII 1. Forest economics.
    - VII 11. Forest statistics.
  - VII 2. Forest law.
  - VII 3. Administration. (The use book.)
  - VII 4. Education.
    - VII 41. Arbor day.
  - VII 5. Welfare effects.
    - VII 51. Climatic effects.
    - VII 52. Water flow and erosion.
  - VII 6. Forest aesthetics (including parks).
- VIII. Forest history.
  - VIII 1. North American. (Fox, Lumber industry in New York.)
  - VIII 2. Foreign.

ERNEST BRUNCKEN.

# BELLINGHAM (WASHINGTON) PUBLIC LIBRARY

ON Feb. 21, 1908, the Bellingham Bay Public Library building, given to the city of Bellingham by Mr. Carnegie, was dedicated. The library was open for inspection from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon and the formal exercises of dedication were held in the evening. So large was the attendance on this occasion, which was regarded by the people of Bellingham as marking another milestone in the progress of the city, that even standing room was unattainable by many of the visitors. The program consisted of an opening address and presentation of the library to the city by the president, Mrs. J. B. McMillan; a response on behalf of the city by the mayor, Hon. Mr. De Mattos; addresses by the Hon. A. J. Craven, Judge Jere Neterer, ex-Mayor A. L. Black, and W. J. Hughes; a dedicatory prayer by Rev. W. O. Wark, and the music for the evening under the direction of Mrs. A. L. Black.

The building represents the second gift of Mr. Carnegie to the city of Bellingham. Contrary to his usual custom Mr. Carnegie did not give the \$35,000 asked for, although the city promised to support it by the usual 10 per cent, plus the amount already given to the other building. It was in November, 1905, that the first move was made for a new library building. In February, 1906, application was made to Mr. Carnegie, who on May 21 made a donation of \$2000 to the city.

The building, which is 83 x 66 feet wide and faces northwest, occupies an odd-shaped corner almost triangular, the peculiarities of the site determining more or less the plans of the building.

The basement or ground floor is of brick covered with cement, and the main floor is of solid cement. The main floor entrance is panelled with native fir; the lobby where the loan desk stands is separated by four groups of pillars from the reading room, children's room and book room. There are, besides, on the main floor a work room, woman's rest room, an office and toilet rooms. The furniture is oak, of the "pedestal type," made by the library bureau, green black in color known as "bog oak." The native fir shelving and woodwork has the same color and finish. To relieve the somber effect of this the walls are tinted yellow and the ceilings cream with grey green cornice, and the light fixtures are brush brass. On the ground floor there is an auditorium 37 x 32; two large offices that may be made into a children's room when needed; janitor's room, and unpacking, fuel, and furnace rooms. There are as many windows as possible in the building and all have transoms with frosted glass; and the blinds are hung below, giving a fine reading light much needed in this rainy country. There is a book lift from the unpacking room to the work room above; also a disinfecting oven in

the furnace room. The ventilating system is simple. The library's special pride is its loan desk. Many of its conveniences were suggested by the Charlton (Iowa) Public Library. As a writing desk is contained in the loan desk, it is possible for the library to be administered by one person.

### ON MAKING SIGNS

By F. K. W. DRURY, *Acting Librarian, University of Illinois*

"If you can't speak, make motions" is a sound maxim; and from the high sign of a brotherhood to the humble wag of an affectionate dog's tail the mute appeal has been effective. Signs are not to be despised in these days when every one must advertise. The busy librarian cannot be everywhere, and the silent fingerpost must guide, direct, even instruct. The catalog must be labeled, the new book shelves brought into prominence, "silence" enjoined. Other varied uses suggest themselves at once.

If, therefore, it be obvious that signs must be made to take the place of impracticable speech, the next step for the librarian is to make them. To make a good sign takes more ingenuity and skill than is at first apparent. Not only must the wording thereof be terse and direct, but it must be displayed properly. Otherwise its best effect is lost.

Display is a branch of the decorative art and its principles may well be studied by the librarian. The picture bulletin is only an advanced stage of the simple sign. But let us consider here only the small black and white sign.

First we should adopt certain sizes as best for most of our signs, such as 7 x 11 inches, and 11 x 14 inches. These may be termed standard sizes, as cardboard comes in sheets 22 x 28 inches.

Then we should have a rubber type sign marker. For it takes an undue amount of time to letter in each word by hand, handsome though the result may be. Add to your equipment therefore a sign marker.

What have we next to consider? We must lay out our proposed sign on a separate sheet in order to gain a knowledge of the proper balance and proportion. We must "center" words and lines. We must give due prominence to important words or phrases. We must allow sufficient contrast to show between the black lettering and the white space. Do not crowd. The white space is more effective for display than big type or large capitals. Study to let it help and not to hinder.

Then there is the question of ornamentation. Do not attempt any with the letters themselves. Let these be plain roman face, the standard for 20 centuries. Print them in lower case in most instances; reserving the capitals for special effects. The only place

for ornament is in the border or frame, and there it should be as tasteful and neat as possible. Simple straight lines are best. In most cases some border will be necessary: every picture has its frame.

Lastly, how shall the sign be supported? Here it is better not to attempt a home-made affair, but to secure a standard easel or frame in keeping with the artistic effect for which we are striving. Such special holders are made by firms supplying store fixtures and are not expensive.\*

In this connection it may be pointed out that department stores and business houses well illustrate the use of artistic signs and standards, and a study of how they make their displays is very profitable. The library should foster and, if possible, lead in all movements for the improvement and betterment of taste. If, therefore, the children of this world in their generation are wiser than the children of light, let the latter learn of their wisdom and apply it.

### THIBETAN LITERATURE FOR THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

(From the *Dial*.)

AN awakening of interest in Thibetan literature is recognized and encouraged by recent action on the part of the trustees of the Newberry Library. A generous appropriation has been made for securing a collection of books and kindred material having to do with the life and literature of this little-known land. In the latest Newberry Library report we read: "This work has been undertaken in connection with the Field Museum of Natural History, whose assistant curator of Asiatic ethnology, Dr. Berthold Laufer, has already been dispatched on this errand. For the Field Museum he will conduct investigation and the purchase of a collection which will illustrate the ethnology of Thibet. For the Newberry Library he will gather a library of Thibetan literature, which associates itself with the literature of China, Korea, Mongolia and Japan. The recent marvellous development of these countries and their connection with our own country has created a demand for whatever can be obtained of authentic value, from original sources, relating to the thought, religion, history, government, and life of these nations." Only three collections—in London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg—similar to this in process of acquisition for Chicago, are in existence. The proposed addition to the Newberry Library's resources, taken in connection with the recent purchase of the Wilberforce Eames collection of works on the philology of the various nations of India, will make the library noticeably strong in Asiatic languages and literature.

\* Names of such firms may be secured by addressing the writer.

## A STATE LIBRARY SYSTEM FOR CALIFORNIA: A SUGGESTION

*From News Notes of California Libraries, July.*

THE question of how the library may be made an effective part of our educational system is one that has long occupied the time and thought of the library profession. Throughout the history of the work there has been a gradual development from the centralized library of the city, reaching a few of the whole people from its single building, to the present day scheme of branches which aims to put books within easier call of all city residents. From actual experience it is seen that the library is most effective in its own vicinity, that its rays of influence rapidly become weaker as they get away from the center. Librarians and other educators who have become aware of this fact have advocated systems of branches with the hope that some day the distance of each person from a collection of books may be reduced to a minimum. But the process is necessarily a slow one; and while more and more city dwellers have been provided with books, comparatively little thought has been given to the library needs of the country residents. It is true that the school authorities of many states, recognizing in a vague way the desirability of having books in every school district, put through laws designed to meet the needs of the case. But such efforts have not been productive of satisfactory results and the school authorities generally are perfectly willing to co-operate in any new library scheme that promises to become more effective.

About ten years ago the county library plan began to be tried in two Ohio counties; since that time this system of providing books for the residents outside of cities has spread to many other states. Such a plan is a good one; for the reason, especially, that it works with a larger unit than city or town. It is certainly a step in the right direction and is worthy of a thorough trial. Such a plan as this for county libraries makes it clearer that the library has developed in a way exactly opposite to that of the public school system. The latter was conceived as a state wide plan, designed to reach the children of every corner of the commonwealth. Naturally teachers have made many changes in the original outline; but they have never experienced the slow growth of the plan from city to country that has marked library development.

It would seem that the time is ripe for the institution of a large library system, covering the state with the thoroughness of the public schools. In time the county libraries might do the work of the state; but the result would be surer and quicker working on a larger basis. At the head of the system would be the state librarian, having powers of general supervision similar in many respects to those of the state superintendent

of public instruction in his own field. A county librarian, who might well be the head of the largest library in the county, would have duties corresponding to those of the county superintendent of schools. Each school district might be made the library district, with its librarian and collection of books drawn from the county library.

It becomes immediately evident that the plan requires no large expenditures of money to pay the salaries of new officers. The State Librarian is already doing whatever he can to aid the libraries of the state, but at present the good done is largely limited by law. Under some such plan as that hastily outlined above in order to bring it before the people, the great resources of the State Library would be more generally at the command of the libraries and the people. The present activity in the establishment of county libraries would only be quickened; the day would be not far distant when the resident of the remotest country section would have in easy reach not only the books of his district library, but also those of the county and state libraries. It is desired to work the plan out in such a way as to develop between the school and the library the most effective co-operative relations. The result would be that the child in school, the parent in his work and his home would be supplied with books suited to his needs.

The expense of putting the plan into action will not be at all burdensome. During 1907 the primary, grammar and high schools of the state spent \$163,996.70 for books and apparatus. If the remaining \$109,331 could be turned over to the library system of the state, not only would the schools be provided with more books, but all of the residents of each district would also have the privilege of access to a library. In order to make the plan thoroughly effective it would of course be necessary possibly to double that sum of money. The effect upon the taxpayer, however, would scarcely be perceptible.

The librarians who have been approached upon this system are convinced of its wisdom. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, realizing that the commonwealth would get a greater return from the money spent for public schools if people generally could continue their education in the library when their school days are over, is actively in sympathy with the plan; and will render all possible assistance in making it a reality. California has the chance to do something for herself in a way that will not only be of great benefit to her people, but that will make an epoch in the history of library development. It is hoped that all educators will discuss the subject thoroughly, to the end that a well-digested plan in a new library bill may be presented to the coming session of the legislature. Every one is invited to write the state librarian any suggestion he may have towards developing the plan in its entirety.

J. L. GILLIS.



## NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION "LIBRARY WEEK"

"LIBRARY week," the annual meeting of the New York Library Association, will be held at the Hotel Sagamore, Lake George, the week of Sept. 21-28. The rates secured are as follows:

Two in a room without bath, per day, \$2.50 each.

One in a room without bath, per day, \$3.

Two in a room with bath, per day, \$3 each.

One in a room with bath, per day, \$3.50.

The rates by the week are \$15, \$18 and \$21.

This is a great reduction from the usual rates at this hotel, and in addition to this reduction the proprietor offers the free use of boats, golf links and tennis courts to those attending the conference.

Governor Hughes has been invited to address the meeting. He has expressed a desire to accept the invitation and will do so should his schedule of engagements not make it impossible.

The program, which is subject to modification, will include the consideration of "Books for rural communities," with an address by Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, and discussion by Professor Tuck and Miss Van Rensselaer, of the State Agricultural College, and three representatives of the State Education Department. A session on "Library training in normal schools" is to be conducted by Miss Mary W. Plummer, Pratt Institute. "Neglected opportunities" is to be the subject of another session, with a paper by Mr. Paul Elmer More, editor of the *Nation*, on "The library's neglect of the scholar;" by Mr. Walter M. Briggs, of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "Library aid to municipal officials and departments," and by Dr. W. H. Allen, secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City, on "The educational opportunity of the library budget."

There will be a book symposium conducted by Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, and two round tables, one on Staff organizations, conducted by Miss Bessie Sargent Smith, Utica Public Library, and one on Story telling, by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work of the New York Public Library.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance from the neighboring states, and those from a distance are always welcome. The Executive Board of the A. L. A. will meet at the Sagamore during the week.

A rate of a fare and three-fifths on the certificate plan, from points in New York state, has been secured for those attending this meeting. Tickets and certificates may not be obtained earlier than Sept. 17, nor later than Sept. 23. Requests for reservations should be sent to the New York Library Association, Hotel Sagamore, Sagamore P. O., N. Y.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Secretary*.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

THE 11th annual convention of the National Association of State Libraries was held at Lake Minnetonka June 25-26, 1908.

Thomas L. Montgomery, president of the association, opened the convention with a brief address, in which he gave a resumé of the library movement since 1876, the formation and growth of the A. L. A., and the organization, growth and work, past and present, of the National Association of State Libraries. He suggested that the association lend its influence in securing appropriations on the part of the various states in order that its libraries be properly represented at meetings. In outlining the special field of work of state libraries he suggested that efforts be made to strengthen the libraries in state institutions, better classification and labelling of museum features to advertise the resources of the state be attempted, and that greater care and skill should be used in repairing and cataloging manuscript material.

Miss Minnie M. Oakley, secretary-treasurer, reported that representatives of 22 state libraries had taken an active interest in the work of the Association. Requests for copies of the printed Proceedings have been frequent, coming from distant places occasionally, and consequently the supply of back numbers is being rapidly depleted. The report for 1905 is entirely exhausted. The dues paid by libraries, instead of individuals, except in the case of associate members, have been more than sufficient to cover expenses, which amounted to \$176 during the year.

D. C. Brown, chairman of the Committee on exchange and distribution of state documents, presented a summary of the tabulated report, which, when printed in full will be valuable for reference purposes. The arrangement is such that one will be able to get at a glance, by looking under the name of the state, information on the following subjects: exchange official; law or rule of exchange; documents exchanged; intervals of exchange; all, or certain documents desired; classification and cataloging of documents exchanged; fund for distribution; charge for carriage.

The committee recommended that a persistent effort be made and continued by the association to bring all states into the condition where they will distribute by exchange all state documents. The committee considers this absolutely primary and essential, and also that it shall be done by the state librarian.

Johnson Brigham, chairman of the Committee on membership reported that in the furtherance of their work they had sent letters to all state libraries not before represented, urging the desirability of attending the Minnetonka meeting, assuring the one addressed that the formal and informal discussions proposed would cover vital points in the development of state library work, and that the free interchange of ideas would be

valuable; that the librarian and assistants are eligible to membership and that the Board be requested by them to consider the matter of membership and expense. The secretary of the association followed this circular letter with a copy of the last Proceedings. Accompanying the report were the responses received by the committee which showed that a general interest prevailed, the question of funds being largely responsible for non-attendance.

Herbert O. Brigham, chairman of the Committee on state library statistics, submitted an interesting report in which he said that in order to gain the information desired he had sent letters containing a list of questions to 66 libraries. From these he received 54 replies, from which his report was compiled. The questions related to title and location; library hours, number of volumes; additions; classification; card catalog; librarians, appointment, etc.; governing board; duration of service; assistants; vacations; income and expenditures; salary; salaried assistants; books; miscellaneous expenses; circulation; travelling libraries; departments; special service to legislature; new field of work. Under the last heading the chairman says: "The results from the study of this question are most gratifying; one quarter of the state libraries responding that they have instituted some feature of library work which is expected to be of value in the particular locality. Mention has already been made of a legislative reference department established in Iowa, Michigan and Texas. Indiana and Rhode Island continued the work along this line, which had been inaugurated the previous year. Organization work of a general nature has been reported by Oregon and North Dakota. Special details of administration are reported by Virginia; travelling school libraries by Tennessee; state library organizers by New York, and a travelling art gallery by Kansas. The latter state has also organized a clipping department, and Mississippi reports the classing of public documents and magazines. Local history and archives have been emphasized in Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Historical Society Library. Connecticut and Rhode Island have made a specialty of compiling Canadian law. Pennsylvania reports co-operation with the historical societies of the state with the ultimate hope of federation and a museum showing the work of the educational institutions of the state. It may be seen by the above enumeration of varied activities that many state libraries of the country are adding every year to their efficiency, and are introducing new lines of work which are a credit to the individual libraries.

George S. Godard, chairman of the Committee on systematic bibliography of state official literature, called attention to the work being accomplished along this line by the

Department of economics and sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in the publishing of Miss A. R. Hasse's Index of economic material in the state documents. In order that the Index may be published currently, the committee submitted resolutions requesting the Carnegie Institution to continue, if possible, the publication, even though it might be necessary to charge an annual subscription for the same.

J. L. Gillis spoke without notes on the subject "The relation of state libraries to other educational institutions." He prefaced his remarks by saying that in California the State Library has charge of all library affairs that connect with that department, including travelling libraries, the law department, and extension work. The relation of the state librarian to other libraries and educational institutions should be one of harmonious co-operation. The relations depend largely upon the state librarian, who must bring about the desired results by his own efforts. He must make use of every opportunity presented by the state library association, and personal visits to the university, normal schools and other state institutions.

"Legislative reference work and its opportunities" was the timely theme treated in a paper written by Clinton R. Woodruff, and read by John P. Kennedy. To the platform of library propaganda Mr. Woodruff wishes to add "The state library, an important (if hitherto generally overlooked) factor in the development of an effective democratic government." To illustrate the work of transforming a state library into a modern machine for the advancement of the highest welfare of its constituency, the recent history of the Pennsylvania state library was cited; also the establishment, in 1890, by Melvil Dewey, of the Sociological department of the New York State Library, under Robert H. Whitten, which was the genesis of the modern legislative reference idea to which Charles McCarthy, of Wisconsin, has given so great an impetus. The legislative reference librarian ought to be a tactful, diplomatic educator, capable of dealing with the average legislator who will generally be convinced by the force of logic and facts. The first and greatest opportunity of the legislative reference librarian is to organize information and place it in the hands of those who will use it for the welfare of the state. The system must be extended to every state and then carefully coordinated, possibly through some specially devised clearing house, or through the Library of Congress acting in that capacity. The legislative reference librarian has also a great moral opportunity which, if properly managed, would exert an influence on the uniformity of laws which touch our national morality.

The second session was held June 26, and was opened by Arthur E. Bostwick, president

of the A. L. A., with the subject "Why the American Library Association likes to meet with us." In his usual delightful style he disclaimed any special reason why he should be called upon to answer the question, as he was simply a servant of the A. L. A. He ventured, however, to suggest that there were some bonds between the "common or garden variety of librarian" and state officials. The latter were to be commended because they were actively engaged in making their office mean more than simply a custodian of books, despite the temptations offered by proximity to an office-holding population, and the example of the mere lazy, salary-drawing employees of the state. The rise of state library commissions, with the state librarian sustaining a close relationship, has been an important factor in state library development. In most states it has become a collection of books for the state at large rather than merely for the state government. It is this enlargement of its functions which brings it in line with the general growth of libraries from the special to the popular type; from books that are preserved for the few to books circulated far and wide for the use of the many. In connection with long distance inter-library loans Mr. Bostwick said: "May we not look to the state libraries as constituting future centers of reference distribution? Travelling libraries now go forth from many of our state capitols; it would be difficult to overestimate their influence; they are already the means by which the largest percentage of good literature is circulated at the last cost per volume."

Reuben G. Thwaites followed with a paper on "The relations between state and municipal libraries."

Reduced to its simplest terms, and taking no account of local conditions, the original object of a legislature in founding a state library is, presumably, of three-fold character: first, as a place of custody for the past records of the state; second, as a storehouse of all accumulated knowledge; third, a bibliographical laboratory for present-day instruction, adapted especially to the needs of the various branches of state government. The municipal library of the metropolis, in many states, far exceeds in size the reference library maintained by the state; however, certain special classes in the state library—for instance historical manuscripts, newspaper files, and public documents—will be found to differ materially from what may be expected of the municipal library. In any commonwealth, whatever may be the relative scholarly value of state and municipal libraries, at many points the former may be of some practical assistance to the latter. The readiest means may be through the library commission, but here again the state librarian, who is generally a member of the commission, or is its salaried executive officer, may render much practical benefit. It is practical for the

state library to take an active part in the selection and dissemination of travelling collections that are to be devoted to reference work. The state library that is truly a state institution will, under certain restrictions, surely make loans of reference books to municipal libraries. Loans to individuals should be made through the local library if possible, thus making the librarian responsible for the carrying expense and safety of the book. It should be remembered that the state library is not, in the main, intended to be peripatetic; its first duty is to the state officials and the legislature; but, as it is supported by the taxpayers, it is under direct obligations to all of its people, and should be as generous to them as circumstances and a due regard for the welfare of the collection will allow.

Dunbar Roland spoke on "The influence of ideals on national life," and maintained that there is no higher ideal in our present civilization than the one of universal education, and closely allied to this is freedom of thought which is brought about through the influence of books and libraries.

A paper written by L. H. Sage on "The arrangement of law books" was read by Miss Maud Thayer, which closed the program.

Election of officers and committees, 1908-9, resulted as follows: president, Herbert Olin Brigham, Rhode Island; first vice-president, John E. King, Minnesota; second vice-president, Demarchus C. Brown, Indiana; secretary and treasurer, Miss Minnie M. Oakley, Wisconsin. Executive committee: H. O. Brigham, Rhode Island, chairman; T. L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania; Miss M. M. Oakley, Wisconsin. Clearing house for state publications: J. L. Gillis, California, chairman; E. M. Goddard, Vermont; J. M. Hitt, Washington; W. S. Bell, Montana; Miss E. H. Stevenson, Colorado. Exchange and distribution of state documents: D. C. Brown, Indiana, chairman; C. B. Galbreath, Ohio; Miss Maude Thayer, Illinois. Extension of membership: J. Brigham, Iowa, chairman; E. W. Emery, Maine; D. Robinson, South Dakota; H. R. McIlwaine, Virginia; D. Roland, Mississippi. Legislative exchange bureau: H. O. Brigham, Rhode Island, chairman; D. C. Brown, Indiana; G. S. Godard, Connecticut; C. W. Andrews, Chicago; C. McCarthy, Wisconsin. State library statistics: H. O. Brigham, Rhode Island. Systematic bibliography of state official literature: G. S. Godard, chairman; Miss A. R. Hasse, New York; T. M. Owen, Alabama; R. G. Thwaites, Wisconsin; D. C. Brown, Indiana; C. W. Andrews, Chicago; F. A. Sampson, Missouri. Uniform law: C. W. Andrews, chairman; J. Brigham, Iowa; J. M. Hitt, Washington; Miss E. H. Stevenson, Colorado. Uniformity in preparation of session laws: F. B. Gilbert, New York; T. L. Cole, Washington, D. C.; C. B. Lester, Indiana.

## NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

## LIBRARY SECTION

THE National Educational Association held its 46th annual convention in Cleveland, June 29 to July 3. For the first time in many years there was serious trouble in securing the usual railway rates—because of recent national legislation, the railways averred; and not until a very late date could satisfactory announcement be made. This fact, coupled with the extraordinary growth of summer schools—whose members are, naturally, the very teachers most likely to go to N. E. A. meetings—served to reduce attendance. Yet the formal enrollment reached 7784, including 2633 advanced memberships secured in Ohio by the State committee. The attendance on sessions, however, both general and department, was larger than at the Boston meeting, where nearly five times as many enrolled.

It is encouraging to note that of the 5151 memberships taken at the official registration bureau during the convention, 475 were new active members, *i. e.*, those whose registration is permanent and self-perpetuating, whether they attend all future meetings or not. This is a much larger percentage of new active members than the Association has ever before received at a single convention—and is peculiarly encouraging because it is evident that hereafter this organization must rely more largely upon its permanent active membership.

Without the slightest disparagement of the general sessions, it was entirely evident that the best work of the convention was done in the department sessions. As to papers, discussions and attendance upon sessions, the Association has never held a more successful convention. Certainly there has never been so strong a series of department meetings as at Cleveland. Each of the twenty great divisions of this national organization held the lively interest of its members to the very last paper and the very last word in a most extraordinary manner. The general sessions were peculiarly fortunate in the place of meeting—the Auditorium of the Hippodrome, seating nearly 5000 people very comfortably, without a "poor seat" in the entire house.

In every detail of the meeting, the painstaking care and generous hospitality of the people of Cleveland were constantly and most pleasantly manifest. Everything possible was done for the comfort and convenience of the guests of the city, who responded with warmest appreciation.

Readers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* are naturally more interested in the work of the Library Department, three sessions of which were held in the auditorium of the Woodland Branch of the Public Library. The

president, John R. Kirk, president of the state normal school, Kirksville, Md., was in the chair. Mr. W. H. Brett conducted a round table. In his preliminary remarks he contrasted the public library of 20 years ago with the public library of to-day. Participants in the discussion were: Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Baillie of New Zealand, Miss Hewins, Miss Ahern, Miss O'Neill, principal of the Marion school, Cleveland, and also Miss Burnite, Miss Oviatt, and Miss Shepard, of the Cleveland Library. At the close of the round table President David Felmley, of the Illinois Normal University, presented an address on "How far should courses in normal schools and teachers' colleges seek to acquaint all teachers with the ways of organizing and using school libraries." General discussion followed, led by Mr. Milton Frye, of the McKinley High School, St. Louis.

At the second session, Thursday morning, Dr. James Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, led a round table. The general subject was "The methods of administering public libraries for the benefit of public schools. Participants in the discussion were: Mr. Gaillard, of the New York Public Library; Mr. Parsons, of the Buffalo Public Library; Miss Straus, of the Cincinnati Public Library.

At the third session, Thursday afternoon, the general topic, "How to make the library more serviceable to students of school age," was discussed from the superintendent's viewpoint by Mr. L. E. Wolfe, superintendent of schools, San Antonio, Tex., and from the library worker's viewpoint by Miss Effie Power, instructor in library use, Cleveland Normal School. Participants in the discussion were: Homer H. Seerly, president of the normal school, Cedar Falls, Iowa, and William H. Davidson, superintendent of schools, Omaha, Neb.

An interesting feature of the meetings was the exhibition of methods of work with schools made by the libraries of Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Dayton and the Ohio and Oregon State commissions. The exhibition included photographs, publications, collections of books for school use, bulletins made by the students of the Western Reserve Library School, and mounted pictures for circulation.

It was clearly evident that public libraries and public schools have come into very close and helpful relations during, say, the last five years. Though under distinct and independent management, as is quite proper and necessary, the public library is now clearly recognized as an integral part of the state system of public and free education, as supplementing the work of the public school by carrying education and information and inspiration through adult life; as serving the whole community through the entire active life of its citizens.

President Felmley, of Illinois Normal University, was chosen president of the department for the ensuing Association year; Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago, was made vice-president and these two officers were given power to name a secretary—to be determined largely by the next place of meeting.

Quite a number of A. L. A. members stopped at Cleveland, on the way home, and added much to the value and interest of the department discussions.

Mr. Brett and his staff labored unceasingly in behalf of their guests, opening every branch library in Cleveland for inspection, and detailing at least one person at each to give her entire time to visitors.

There was again a strong feeling that there ought to be joint meetings of the two great national educational organizations—A. L. A. and N. E. A.—at least once in, say, five years.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

FOLLOWING the spring meeting at Atlantic City, and as then instructed, the Institute Board nominated 16 persons as additional Fellows in the Institute. Meanwhile the former Fellowship of 50, as announced in the secretary's circular of March 25, 1908, has been reduced through the subsequent resignation, for personal reasons, of Miss Helen E. Haines and Mr. W. E. Foster, and the death of Mr. James Bain.

Votes have now been received from 46 of the remaining Fellows, resulting in the election of the entire list of 16 additional nominees; and they have also been classified (by lot) into respective terms of years dating from Jan. 1, 1908, as follows:

One year—Theodore W. Koch; William R. Eastman.

Two years—Miss Linda A. Eastman; Walter M. Smith.

Three years—Miss Mary E. Robbins; Samuel H. Ranck.

Four years—Miss Beatrice Winsor; Harry L. Koopman.

Five years—Miss Theresa Hitchler; William P. Cutter.

Six years—Henry E. Legler; Horace G. Wadlin.

Seven years—Miss Adelaide R. Hasse.

Eight years—George T. Clark.

Nine years—Thomas L. Montgomery.

Ten years—Charles R. Dudley.

Quoting By-law 1 of the Institute: "On accepting election each Fellow shall pay in place of annual dues \$1 for each year of his term."

A meeting of the Institute will be held at an early date; but decision as to place and time has not yet been finally decided upon.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

## American Library Association

### A. L. A. CONSTITUTION

As at present and as approved by the Association at Minnetonka

### Object

Sec. 1. The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote the welfare of libraries in America.

*No change proposed.*

### Membership

Sec. 2. *Members and fellows.* Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member or fellow by paying the annual dues, and others, after election by the executive board.

*To read:*

Sec. 2. *Members.* Any person or institution engaged in library work may become a member by paying the annual dues, and others, after election by the executive board, but no member shall be entitled to vote at a business meeting of the association or for the election of officers until the annual meeting of the calendar year following his accession to membership. The annual dues of the association shall be two dollars for individuals and five dollars for libraries and other institutions, payable in advance in January, save that for the first year the dues for individuals shall be three dollars.

Sec. 3. *Honorary members and fellows.* On nomination of the council, honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote at any meeting of the association.

*To read:*

Sec. 3. *Honorary members.* On nomination of the council, honorary members may be elected by unanimous vote at any meeting of the association.

Sec. 4. *Life members and fellows.* Any individual member may become a life member, exempt from dues, by paying \$25. On payment of \$100 any individual member may become a life fellow and any institution a perpetual member. An individual life member may become a life fellow on payment of \$75.

*To read:*

Sec. 4. *Life members and fellows.* Any individual member may become a life member, exempt from dues, by paying \$25. On payment of \$100 any individual member may become a life fellow. An individual life member may become a life fellow on payment of \$75.

### Endowment fund

Sec. 5. All receipts from life and perpetual memberships and life fellowships, and all

gifts for endowment purposes, shall constitute an endowment fund, which shall be invested, and the principal kept forever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the council may direct. The endowment fund shall be in the custody of three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting to hold office for three years from the date of his election and until his successor shall be elected. No money from the endowment fund shall be invested or expended except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.

*To read:*

Sec. 5. All receipts from life and perpetual memberships and life fellowships, and all gifts for endowment purposes, shall constitute an endowment fund, which shall be invested, and the principal kept forever inviolate. The interest shall be expended as the executive board may direct. The endowment fund shall be in the custody of three trustees, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting to hold office for three years from the date of his election and until his successor shall be elected. No money from the endowment fund shall be invested or expended except on check signed by a majority of the trustees.

*Management*

Sec. 6. The business of the association shall be entrusted to the executive board and the council. But the association may, by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, take direct action, or revise the action of the executive board or council, or give them mandatory instructions.

*To read:*

Sec. 6. The business of the association, except as hereinafter specifically assigned to other bodies, shall be entrusted to the executive board. But the association may, by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting, take direct action, or revise the action of the executive board or council, or give them mandatory instructions.

*Officers and committees*

Sec. 7. The officers of the association shall be a president, first and second vice-presidents, a secretary, a recorder, and a treasurer, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the association, and to hold office until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are elected. These officers, together with the president for the preceding term, shall constitute an executive board and they shall also serve as officers of the executive board and of the council.

*To read:*

Sec. 7. The officers of the association shall be a president, first and second vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. The

president and vice-presidents shall be elected at each annual meeting of the association. The secretary and treasurer shall be chosen by the executive board, shall hold office at its pleasure, and receive such salaries as it shall fix.

Sec. 8. *Presidents and vice-presidents.* The president shall be the representative head of the association. In case of his death, resignation, or inability to serve, the ranking vice-president shall become president.

*No change proposed.*

Sec. 9. *Secretary.* The secretary, subject to the general authority of the president and of the executive board, shall be the active executive officer. He shall be elected first for one year, and upon reelection for a term of three years, and shall have such salary as the council may determine.

*To read:*

Sec. 9. *Secretary.* The secretary, subject to the general authority of the president and of the executive board, shall be the active executive officer of the association. He shall keep a record of the attendance and proceedings at each meeting of the association, council or executive board, and serve as agent for the treasurer in collecting membership dues.

Sec. 11. *Treasurer.* The treasurer shall record all receipts and disbursements, collect dues, pay bills on written order of two members of the finance committee, and make an annual report to the association.

*To read:*

Sec. 10. *Treasurer.* The treasurer shall record all receipts and disbursements, pay bills on approval of the chairman of the finance committee or of a member designated by that committee, and make an annual report to the association covering the calendar year.

Sec. 12. *Executive Board.* The executive board shall administer the business affairs of the association, except those entrusted to the council; and it shall have power, in intervals between meetings of the association or of the council, to act on all matters on which those members present at a meeting reach unanimous agreement. The executive board shall appoint from the membership of the association a finance committee of three and may appoint other committees, assistant officers, and reporters on special subjects. It shall have authority to arrange the program for the annual meeting and to decide upon the presentation and printing of papers and reports. It shall have authority to include in the publications of the association so much of the program, notices, circulars and proceedings of affiliated associations as it may deem advisable.

*To read:*

Sec. 11. *Executive Board.* The president and vice-presidents, together with six other



members elected as hereinafter specified, shall constitute the executive board. At the annual meeting of 1909 there shall be elected by ballot six persons to serve as the above-mentioned elective members of the executive board. Immediately after their election they shall by lot divide themselves into three equal classes, of which the term of the first shall expire in 1910, of the second in 1911, and of the third in 1912. In 1910 and at each annual meeting of the association thereafter, there shall be elected by ballot, for a three-years' term, two members of the executive board to take the place of those whose term will thus expire. The executive board shall administer the business affairs of the association except those specifically assigned to other bodies, or dealt with by direct vote of the association as hereinbefore provided. It shall appoint the non-elective and assistant officers, and all standing committees; and fix the salaries of all paid officers of the association. It shall have authority to arrange the program for the annual meeting and to decide upon the presentation and printing of papers and reports. It shall have authority to include in the publications of the association so much of the program, notices, circulars and proceedings of affiliated associations as it may deem advisable.

Sec. 13. *Finance committee.* The finance committee shall prepare annual and supplementary budgets, within which appropriations shall be made by the executive board. It shall audit bills and give orders on the treasurer for payment, and no expense shall be incurred on behalf of the association by any officer or committee in excess of the authorized appropriation.

*To read:*

Sec. 12. *Finance committee.* There shall be a finance committee of three, the chairman of which shall be chosen from the executive board. The finance committee shall prepare annual and supplementary budgets, within which appropriations shall be made by the executive board and no expense shall be incurred in behalf of the association by any officer or committee in excess of the authorized appropriation. The finance committee shall audit the accounts of the secretary, treasurer, and trustees of the endowment fund and report to the association at the annual meeting.

Sec. 14. *Votes by correspondence.* Approval in writing by every member of the council or of a board or committee shall have the force of a vote.

*To read:*

Sec. 13. *Votes by correspondence.* Approval in writing by a majority of a board or committee voting shall have the force of a vote, provided no member expresses disapproval.

## Council

Sec. 15. *Members and votes.* The council shall consist of the executive board and twenty-five members elected by the association, five each year, to hold office for five years.

*To read:*

Sec. 14. *Membership.* The council shall consist of the executive board, all ex-presidents of the association who continue as members thereof, all presidents of affiliated societies who are members of the association, twenty-five members elected by the association at large, and twenty-five elected by the council itself. The elected members shall be chosen five each year by the association and council, respectively, to hold office for five years, except that at the annual meeting of 1909 the existing council shall elect twenty-five and shall divide them by lot into five classes to hold office one, two, three, four, and five years respectively.

Sec. 16. *Meetings.* The council shall meet at the place of meeting of the association, immediately prior to the annual meeting of the association, and immediately prior to the final session thereof, and also between meetings of the association on call of the executive board or of a majority of the councillors.

*To read:*

Sec. 15. *Meetings.* The council shall hold at least two meetings a year, one of which shall be at the time and place of the annual meeting of the association. Other meetings shall be called upon request of twenty members.

Sec. 17. *Duties.* The council shall adopt by-laws for the association. It shall nominate officers of the association and trustees of the endowment fund, and shall include on a printed ballot other nominations filed with the secretary by five members of the association twenty-four hours before the election. It may by a two-thirds vote establish sections of the association. It may, by a two-thirds vote, promulgate recommendations relating to library matters, and no resolutions except votes of thanks and on local arrangements shall be otherwise promulgated. It may by a two-thirds vote, upon suitable conditions, affiliate with the American Library Association and other organizations kindred in purpose.

*To read:*

Sec. 16. *Duties.* The council may consider and discuss library questions of public and professional interest, and by a two-thirds vote adopt resolutions on these or any other matters of library policy or practice, and no resolutions, except votes of thanks and on local arrangements shall be otherwise adopted. In particular it shall consider and re-



port upon questions which involve the policy of the association as such; and no such questions shall be voted upon by the association, except upon a three-fourths vote of the association deciding for immediate action, without a previous reference to the council for consideration and recommendation. It may by two-thirds vote affiliate with the American Library Association, upon suitable conditions, other organizations kindred in purpose, and, by the same vote, establish sections of the association. It may nominate honorary members.

Sec. 17. *Terms of office.* All officers members of the council and members of the executive board elected by the association shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.

#### *Publishing board*

Sec. 18. The publishing board shall consist of five members appointed by the executive board for terms of not more than three years. Its object shall be to secure the preparation and publications of such catalogs, indexes, and other bibliographic and library aids as it may approve.

*To read:*

Sec. 18. The publishing board shall consist of five members appointed by the executive board for terms of not more than three years, one of whom shall be chosen from the executive board. Its object shall be to secure the preparation and publication of such catalogs, indexes, and other bibliographic and library aids as it may approve.

Sec. 19. The publishing board shall annually appoint its chairman and secretary and treasurer.

*To read:*

Sec. 19. The publishing board shall annually appoint its chairman and secretary.

Sec. 20. No moneys shall be paid by the treasurer and no work shall be undertaken except by a vote of a majority of the whole board.

Sec. 21. The treasury of the publishing board shall be entirely distinct from that of the association, and the association shall not be liable for any debts incurred by the publishing board. With the approval of the finance committee, money may be appropriated by the executive board from the treasury of the association for the running expenses of the publishing board.

*To read:*

Sec. 20. No work involving the expenditure of money shall be undertaken except by a vote of a majority of the whole board, and the association shall not be liable for any debts incurred by the publishing board. The treasurer of the association shall serve as treasurer of the publishing board; but shall

keep separate accounts. With the approval of the finance committee money may be apportioned by the executive board from the treasury of the association for the running expenses of the publishing board.

Sec. 21. The publishing board shall report in print at each annual meeting of the association.

*No change proposed.*

#### *Meetings*

Sec. 23. *Annual meetings.* There shall be an annual meeting of the association at such place and time as may be determined by the council.

*To read:*

Sec. 22. *Annual meetings.* There shall be an annual meeting of the association at such place and time as may be finally determined by the executive board.

Sec. 23. *Special meetings.* Special meetings of the association may be called by the executive board, and shall be called by the president on request of twenty members of the association. At least one month's notice shall be given, and only business specified in the call shall be transacted.

*No change proposed.*

Sec. 24. *Quorum.* Forty members shall constitute a quorum.

*To read:*

Sec. 24. *Quorum.* Forty members shall constitute a quorum of the association and twenty of the council.

#### *Amendments and by-laws*

Sec. 26. *Amendments.* This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the association, provided that notice of the amendments in their final form be sent to each member of the association at least one month before its final adoption.

*To read:*

Sec. 25. *Amendments.* This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at two successive meetings of the association, provided that notice of the amendments be sent to each member of the association at least one month before final adoption.

Sec. 27. *By-Laws.* Any by-law may be suspended by a three-fourths vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the association or council.

*To read:*

Sec. 26. *By-Laws.* By-laws may be adopted by vote of the association upon recommendation of the executive board or after reference to and report from the executive board. Any by-law may be suspended by a three-fourths

vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the association.

## COMMITTEE ON BOOKKEEPING

JULY 31, 1908.

Library Journal:

IN the LIBRARY JOURNAL for July I noticed an incorrect statement in reference to the report of the Bookbuying Committee of the American Library Association, which I hope you will be so good as to correct. It is said there that the committee recommended that order departments of libraries be done away with, and that the choice of books for library purchase be concentrated in the hands of the A. L. A. The report did not make such a recommendation, but recommended that co-operative book purchasing be entered into by libraries through a central agency of the A. L. A., which should buy books on commission for library purposes

BERNARD C. STEINER.

The following books were prepared by different publishers in reinforced bindings for exhibition at the Lake Minnetonka conference, and the list should be of interest to all librarians:

	Extra cost List of this price. Binding.	
Century, Cox. Another Brownie book.	\$1.50 .10	
— Brownies abroad.	1.50 .10	
— Brownies at home.	1.50 .10	
— Brownies in the Philippines.	1.50 .10	
— Brownies: their book.	1.50 .10	
— Brownies through the Union.	1.50 .10	
Doubleday, Brontë. Wuthering Heights.	1.50 no charge	
— Reade. Love me little, love me long.	1.50 no charge	
Dutton, Brooks. Master of the strong hearts.	1.50 .10	
— De la Pasture. Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square.	1.50 .10	
Ginn, Spyri. Heidi.	.40 .02	
— Long. Little Brother to the bear.	.60 .02	
— Wilderness ways.	.75 .02	
Harper, Alden. Cruise of the canoe club.	.60 .06	
— Coffin. Boys of '76.	2.00 .15	
— Mulock. Little Laine Prince.	.60 .06	
— Munroe. Canoe mates.	1.25 .08	
— Otis. Toby Tyler.	.60 .06	
— Twain. The prince and the pauper.	1.75 .13	
— Wallace. Ben Hur.	1.50 .13	
Heath, Bass. Stories of pioneer life.	.40 Ten cents	
— Norton. Heart of oak book, bk. 1.	.25 added	
— Heart of oak book, bk. 2.	.35 to	
— Heart of oak book, bk. 3.	.40 list	
— Snedden. Docas, the Indian boy.	.35 price	
Houghton, Aldrich. Story of a bad boy.	.70 .10	
— Burnham. Leaven of love.	1.50 .10	
— Johnston, M. Lewis Rand.	1.50 .10	
— Longfellow. Children's hour.	.40 .10	
— Children's Longfellow.	3.00 .15	
— Palmer. Alice Freeman Palmer.	net, 1.50 .15	
— Scott. Ivanhoe.	net, .60 .10	
— Scudder. Fables and folk-stories.	.50 .10	
— Wiggin. Birds' Christmas carol.	.25 .10	
— Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.	1.25 .10	
— Story hour.	1.00 .10	
Little, B. Alcott. Eight cousins.	1.50 .10	
— Little men.	1.50 .10	
— Little women.	1.50 .10	
Longmans, Lang. Arabian nights' en- tertainments.	2.00 .10	
— Red fairy book.	2.00 .10	
— Violet fairy book.	net, 1.60 .10	
Lothrop. Only true Mother Goose.	.60 .10	
— Poulsson. Runaway donkey.	1.25 .10	
— Through the farmyard gate.	1.25 .10	
— Sidney. Five little Peppers and how they grew.	1.50 .10	
McClurg, Browne. Golden poems.	1.50 Depends	
— Carr. My day and generation.	net, 3.00 on total	
— Dickens. Oliver Twist.	net, 1.00 number	
— Tale of two cities.	net, 1.00 wanted	
— McMahan. Florence in the poetry of the Brownings.	net, 1.40 "	
— Molmenti. Venice, Middle Ages, 2 v.	net, 5.00 "	
— Parish. Great plains.	net, 1.75 "	
— Prisoners of chance.	net, 1.50 "	
— Scott. Ivanhoe.	net, 1.00 "	
— Kenilworth.	net, 1.00 "	
— Upton. Frithiof Saga.	net, .60 "	
— Herman and Thunelda.	net, .60 "	
— Joseph Haydn.	net, .60 "	
— Swiss heroes.	net, .60 "	
Page, Wade. Our little Japanese cou- sin.	.60 .05	
Putnam, Cooper. Spy (Mohawk edi- tion).	1.25 .10	
— Jacobs. English fairy tales.	1.25 .10	
— Munroe. Cab and caboose.	1.25 .10	
— Reed. Flower of the dusk.	net, 1.50 no charge	
— Lavendar and old lace.	1.50 .10	
— Taylor. Boys of other countries.	1.25 .10	
Rand, Grover. Overall boys.	.75 .05	
— Sunbonnet babies primer.	.75 .05	
— Stevenson. Child's garden of verses.	.75 .05	
Scribner, Beard. American boys' handy book.	2.00 .20	
— Brooks. Boy emigrants.	1.25 .12½	
— Burnett. Little Lord Fauntleroy.	1.25 .12½	
— Sara Crewe, Little Saint Eliza- beth, etc.	1.25 .12½	
— Cable. Kincaid's battery.	1.50 .10	
— Connolly. Crested seas.	1.50 .10	
— Davis. Vera, the medium.	1.50 .10	
— Dodge. Hans Brinker.	1.50 .15	
— Eggleston. Hoosier school boy.	1.00 .10	
— Fox. Train of the lonesome pine.	1.50 .10	
— Hewlitt. Half way House.	1.50 .10	
— Jacobs. Salthaven.	1.50 .10	
— Mason. Broken road.	1.50 .10	
— Page. Little Tommy Trot.	1.50 .10	
— Smith, F. H. Peter.	1.50 .10	
— Romance of an old fashioned gentleman.	1.50 .10	
— Tides of Barnegat.	1.50 .10	
— Van Dyke. Days off.	1.50 .10	
— *— Outdoors in the Holy Land.	net, 1.50 .10	
Stokes. Bindloss. Dust of conflict.	1.50 .10	
— Burgess. Goops.	1.50 .10	
— More goops.	1.50 .10	
— Deming. Little red people.	1.25 .10	
— Peary. Children of the Arctic.	net, 1.20 .10	
— Snow baby.	net, 1.20 .10	
— Sedgwick. The garden month by month.	net, 4.00 no charge	
Warne. Aunt Louisa's animal stories.	1.00 Depends	
— Aunt Louisa's book of common things.	1.00 on total	
— Aunt Louisa's book of nursery rhymes.	.50 number	
— Brooke. Johnny Crow's garden.	net, 1.00 wanted	
— Johnny Crow's party.	net, 1.00 "	
— Caldecott. Hey diddle diddle pic- ture book.	1.25 "	
— Panjandrum picture book.	1.25 "	
— Picture book.	1.25 "	
— Picture book (no. 2).	1.25 "	
— Picture book No. 1.	.50 "	
— Picture book No. 2.	.50 "	
— Picture book No. 3.	.50 "	
— Picture book No. 4.	.50 "	
— Lang. Nursery rhyme book.	1.50 "	
— Potter. Tale of Peter Rabbit.	.50 "	

## PUBLISHING BOARD

The following announcement is made by the Publishing board:

A. L. A. Catalog rules: author and title entry. Price 50 cents; postage extra.

Compiled by committees of the American Library Association and the British Library Association. Will be ready for distribution by Sept. 1.

Kroeger. Guide to reference books. Price, \$1.25; postage extra.

To libraries ordering direct a special price of 75 cents is offered. Two copies in sheets for mounting, 60 cents. A new edition is in preparation.

*Library architecture*

Eastman, W. R. Library buildings. Price, 10 cents.

Soule, C. C. Library rooms and buildings. Price, 5 cents.

Marvin, C. Plans for small library buildings. Price, \$1.25.

*Catalog cards*

Smithsonian report for 1906. Price, \$1.08.

Old South Leaflets, volumes 1-7. Price, \$2.95. Volume 7, 50 cents.

International Congress of Science and Arts, St. Louis. In preparation.

Orders are solicited.

A circular will be sent on application.

**State Library Commissions**

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission began under date of October, 1907, and continues to issue from time to time a series of study outlines for the use of clubs and reading associations. The outlines, each presenting a specific subject, are prepared to cover a year's course of study, though the period of time readily admits of extension. A brief synopsis of the subject under consideration is given in each outline with a list of books from which references are made giving publishers and prices. The study outlines run as follows: 1, Japan; 2, Russia; 3, Canada; 4, England and Wales; 5, Travel in Scotland and Ireland; 6, French history; 7, Modern Italy: History; four studies of Shakespeare by Mrs. H. A. Davidson, numbered as follows: 8, King John; 9, King Richard II.; 10, King Henry Fourth, pt. 1-II; 11, King Henry Fifth. Outlines for the various epochs of United States History, under date of April, 1908, are as follows: 12, Discovery and explanation; 13, Colonial period; 14, The revolution; 15, Formation period, 1783-1817; 16, Expansion period, 1817-1860; 17, Civil War and reconstruction; 18, From reconstruction to date 1876 —. The four last issues of the series are covered by: 19, Travel in the United States; 20, French art; 21, American literature; 22, English literature—Early Victorian period. The outlines are excellent; and the courses of study are presented with clearness, accuracy and practicability.

**State Library Associations***CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

District meetings of the California Library Association have been held as follows:

## THIRD DISTRICT MEETING

A meeting of the Third District was held in Petaluma, June 6, 1908, district president Sara M. Cassiday presiding. The morning session was devoted to an animated discussion of the plan of having a travelling library of French and German books for the use of the libraries of the district. The plan was favorably considered and Miss Cassiday and Miss Barnett were appointed a committee to work out details.

The topic for the afternoon was "Clubs and libraries," at which the following papers were read: "How the library may help the clubs," by Miss May Cooper, of the San Rafael Library; "The value of the public library to the work of the Woman's Club," by Mrs. James Dinwiddie, of the Petaluma Woman's Club; "Co-operation between the library and the clubs," by Margaret A. Barnett, of the Santa Rosa Public Library.

## FOURTH DISTRICT MEETING

The meeting of the Fourth District was held at Visalia May 30, 1908. At the morning session the librarians present gave a report of the progress of the work in their respective libraries. The following responded: Miss Sarah E. Bedinger for the Beale Memorial Library, Bakersfield; Miss Anna M. Craig for the Kern Public Library; Miss Margaret E. Dold for the Hanford Public Library; Miss Bertha E. Uhl for the Portersville Public Library; Mrs. Mary A. Freeland for the Carnegie Public Library, Selma, and Mrs. M. J. McEwen for the Visalia Public Library. The reports showed that though few in number the libraries at Turlock and Fowler, and District are very much alive. District President Bedinger gave a talk on the prospective libraries at Turlock and Fowler and District Secretary Albert J. Smith read the report of the Committee on co-operation among libraries as given at the San Jose meeting. At the afternoon session a paper on "Reference work and reference books," by Jean D. Baird, was read by Miss Craig. Miss Dold followed with a paper on "Reference work with the schools." The session closed with a discussion of "Public documents as reference books," led by Miss Uhl.

## FIFTH DISTRICT MEETING

The first meeting of the Fifth District was held in Stockton June 16, 1908. District President Cloudsley in his opening address announced "Co-operation among libraries" as the main theme of the meeting, and advo-

cated making the Stockton Public Library free to the use of the people of San Joaquin County. W. P. Kimball, of Stockton, followed with a paper on "County libraries." He thought that the boards of library trustees and the boards of supervisors should co-operate "to the end that in every county in California one or more public libraries shall open their doors wide, so that every person in the county may have free access to and free use of their books." Mr. Kimball showed that the plan was not only desirable but practical, and spoke of the fact that Yolo County had for two years past had the privilege of using books from the Woodland Public Library. Milton J. Ferguson, assistant state librarian, read a paper on "Some larger problems of library development," and was followed by R. A. Lang and Ernest Fox, of Stockton, who discussed Y. M. C. A. libraries and the Coffee club and library. A paper on "Co-operation in library work," by Lauren W. Ripley, of Sacramento, was read by Mr. Ferguson, after which G. M. Williams, of Antioch, spoke informally on "Library economy." The session closed with a story hour given by Mrs. M. S. Arndt on "Children's festivals in China and Japan." The evening session was largely given up to a historical review of the progress of the Stockton Public Library. Addresses were made by the Rev. John Doyle, J. A. Sanford, Mrs. S. E. Martin, F. M. West, and W. F. Cloudsley.

#### SIXTH DISTRICT MEETING

The Sixth District meeting was held in Santa Monica June 19, over 60 delegates representing 22 libraries being present. J. A. Morton, president of the Santa Monica Library board, gave an address of welcome, which was responded to by the district president N. M. Russ, of Pasadena. After roll call and announcements the session adjourned and the delegates enjoyed an automobile ride and a fish dinner. The afternoon session was opened by H. M. Barrows with a paper on the "Historical Society of Southern California," after which Miss Anna McC. Beckley took up the subject of "Pictures for public libraries." W. F. Hyde spoke briefly on the value of the Underwood stereographs, and Miss Jacobus gave a talk on "Overdue postal cards." A discussion of the report of the Committee on co-operation among libraries as given at the San Jose meeting was then opened by Miss Antoinette M. Humphreys. Among those taking part in the discussion were Miss Mary M. Bevans and Miss C. S. Waters. Brief informal talks were also given by Miss Mary L. Jones and Col. W. J. Handy.

#### NINTH DISTRICT MEETING

The meeting of the Ninth District was held in Oroville May 16, district president Ida M. Reagan presiding. Mrs. Fogg, of the Oroville Public Library board of trus-

tees, made the welcoming address. The main subject of the afternoon session was Periodicals. Miss Bertha Kumli, of the State Library, gave a talk on "The best periodicals for the small library." Miss Belle Crane's paper on "Preparation of periodicals for use" was illustrated by samples of periodical check list cards and various styles of binders. Miss Donna Scott, in "Making the most of a magazine subscription," called special attention to Poole's Index and the Readers' Guide. "The problems of binding" were discussed in a paper by Miss Mary E. Subers, who was followed by Miss Laura E. Sawyers, who spoke of "Periodical odds and ends." Miss Mabel E. Prentiss closed the afternoon session with a talk on "Periodicals for the librarian's own use." The evening session opened with an address by James L. Gillis, state librarian, and closed with a discussion of the report of the Committee on co-operation among libraries by Miss Susan T. Smith, of the Chico Normal School.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A bi-state meeting is to be held by the Indiana and Kentucky Library Associations in the autumn, at Louisville, Ky. As this city is more accessible to many librarians in central and southern Indiana, especially, than many Indiana cities, the attendance should be large. A representative of the American Library Association is to be present and will speak at the meeting. The new Louisville library building and the branch libraries should afford much interest to the delegates.

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 19th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association will be held at Cedar Rapids, Oct. 20-22. The program as now planned, offers addresses by Mr. H. E. Legler, Mr. W. H. Brett, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, and Miss M. E. Ahern.

District meetings of the association have been held as follows:

April 30, Middle west and South west district (a joint meeting) at Atlantic, at which there were two sessions and the following subjects for discussion: "How to buy books," "The library and the public school," "Best reference books," "Children in the library," "Disinfectants," "Picture books for children," "Township extension of library privileges."

May 13, the second annual meeting of the Northeast District at Charles City; the chief interest of the meeting centered about the subject of township extension of library privileges of persons residing outside the corporations limits of towns or cities maintaining public libraries.

May 27, Northwest District at Sioux City, at which "Accumulating books for a library" and "Children in the library" were topics of discussion.

May 15, Southeast District, at Fairfield. (This has been reported in the June number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.)

#### TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The first session of the sixth annual meeting of the Texas Library Association was called to order in the Carnegie Library, Fort Worth, Texas, on June 2d, at 2:30 p.m., with the president, Mrs. Charles Scheuber, in the chair.

Mr. W. B. Paddock, president of the Board of trustees of the Fort Worth Library, delivered the address of welcome, speaking briefly of the growing usefulness of southern libraries. He referred to the success of the Fort Worth Library and welcomed the members of the Association in the name of all those connected with it.

The president then delivered her annual address. A paper by Miss Mary A. Osgood, "On cultivating a better taste among readers," was read by Mr. Windsor owing to Miss Osgood's unavoidable absence from the meeting. It was followed by discussion in which nearly all present participated.

Mrs. W. S. Banks, of Temple, chairman of the Library Committee of the State Federation, read a paper on the work of the State Federation, in establishing and encouraging libraries.

The report of the treasurer was read and accepted and the minutes of the fifth annual meeting held at San Antonio were read and approved.

The report of the secretary on the preparation of the Supplement to the "Handbook of Texas libraries" showed that it was nearing completion.

A brief report was given by the chairman of the Committee on the relation of the State Teachers' Association and the State Library Association showing that a paper on the relations of the school and the library had been read at the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association and a resolution passed by that body endorsing the State Library Commission bill. Miss Surratt, chairman of the library instruction committee, reported that the program for instruction prepared by her and submitted at the last meeting had been lost but she stated that if such was the wish of the Association she would work it up again and have it ready for printing by fall.

The report of the Lecture committee showing the formation of a lecture circuit in southern Texas was followed by a discussion of how to extend lecture work in Texas. No report was made by the Committee on exchange of duplicates.

The following committees were then appointed by the president:

*Resolution*—Miss Gertrude Matthews, Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Mrs. M. C. Houston.

*Nominations*—Mr. P. L. Windsor, Elwood Fouts, Miss Rebecca Royal.

The meeting then adjourned to attend an informal reception at the Country Club tendered the visitors by the Fort Worth Library Association.

The second session was held June 3, at 9:30 a.m. The first paper was read by Mrs. J. C. Terrell, trustee of the Waco Public Library, on "What a study club has a right to expect of a public library." It was followed by considerable discussion as to how much help the library should give club women and school children and how far the library should insist on its patrons' learning to use the library systematically. Miss Gertrude Matthews read a paper on The place of the public library in the educational system of Texas.

A talk by Miss Surratt on "Texas and its blind readers" showed that there is no place in Texas where the reading matter can be obtained for the blind. The Blind Institute has a large collection of books in raised type but will not circulate them through the state. So that after teaching the blind to read nothing is given them to enable them to continue their education after leaving the Blind Institute as, owing to the expense of books in raised type, few can afford to purchase them. Librarians should inform themselves of what it is in their power to do for the blind and the State Library Association should endeavor to have a law passed making it possible for the state library to circulate travelling libraries for the blind.

Mr. Windsor stated that the circulation of travelling libraries for the blind might better be undertaken by the Institute for the Blind, whose library already contained over six thousand volumes in raised type. Supt. Hornbeck is willing to undertake the work. If the state legislature will make proper provision for it. Mr. Windsor then moved that the Committee on resolutions incorporate in their report a resolution that the Blind Institute at Austin be urged to make some effort toward circulating books among the blind readers of the State, and that letters be written Supt. Hornbeck and Governor Campbell urging that this be done.

A round table discussion led by Mr. Windsor brought out discussion on the following points: Local history collections, Necessity for preservation of files of local newspapers by libraries, Steel versus wood shelving, Bookbinding, Exchange of duplicates among Texas libraries, Texas public documents.

The meeting then adjourned.

The first paper at the third session, June 3, at 2 p.m., was read by Miss Eleanor Burjnit-sky on "The use of libraries by men" and developed considerable discussion. Other papers on the same subject by Miss Crooks, of Galveston, and Mr. Wyche, of San Antonio, were not read owing to their absence. Open-

ing the subject of a State Library Commission, Mrs. Terrell gave an account of the efforts of library workers to secure such a commission during the past ten years. She explained the functions of the body and stated that there were a number of states throughout the Union that already had them and that great good had been accomplished by them.

Mr. W. D. Williams followed Mrs. Terrell, speaking for Senator W. A. Hanger, who had been unavoidably detained. He gave valuable advice regarding the method of getting the bill through the legislature and recommended that at the next legislature a man be selected to devote his entire time pushing the desired measure and seeing that its interests were not neglected. He stated that the bill had apparently so far failed because it had had no active opposition—a paradox which was nevertheless true.

Mrs. Terrell in introducing Mr. Baskin, who spoke next, stated that he had done valiant service in the last legislature in behalf of the bill. Mr. Baskin said that the bill had not carried heretofore owing to lack of attention and gave advice along the same lines as Judge Williams.

Mr. Lane, who followed, was asked many questions in regard to the method of putting the bill through the legislature. He recommended that the appropriation clause in the bill be put as low as possible.

On motion it was decided to have a committee, composed of the president and four others, to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs to prepare a campaign for the passage of the Commission bill at the next legislature. Mr. Windsor was appointed chairman of the committee, the others to be appointed by the president.

The report of the chairman of the Membership committee was read and it was moved that her recommendations be adopted if they proved feasible.

The report of the nominating committee gave the following officers, who were unanimously elected: president, Benjamin Wyche, San Antonio 1st vice-president, Mrs. M. C. Houston, Corsicana; 2d vice-president, Mrs. W. S. Banks, Temple; secretary, Miss Julia Ideson, Houston; treasurer, Miss Gertrude Matthews, Waco.

The report of the Committee on resolutions was unanimously adopted. The meeting thereupon adjourned.

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### NEW JERSEY SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The closing exercises of the third session of the summer school for library training, conducted under the auspices of the New Jer-

sey Public Library Commission, were held Friday evening, Aug. 31. The course was under the direction of Miss Sarah B. Askew and demanded considerable study from the students, many of them working 12 hours a day. Lectures were given to the school by a number of prominent librarians. Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild spoke on "Librarian's reading," Mr. A. E. Bostwick on "What a library can do for a small town," Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Miss Clara W. Hunt and Miss Helen U. Price spoke on "Children's work." Miss Hunt and Miss Price gave two lectures.

Miss Price took charge of the school while the instructor was away giving a series of lectures on library work to the teachers' summer school. Miss I. E. Lord spoke on book-buying, Mr. Milton Fairchild gave a lecture on "Children's ethics." Miss Theresa Hitchler gave two talks, one on cataloging and the other on "Loan desk behavior." Miss Ruth Yeomans, of the Madison Free Library, talked on Publishers.

The reception given at the close of the school course was most informal. W. C. Kimball, as chairman, introduced Mr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, who gave a talk on library work in general. He was followed by Mr. John Cotton Dana, who spoke on the literary side of the work, and Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild gave a talk on the essentials of library work. These were followed by an invitation from the Asbury Park Free Library to the school to meet there next year, in response to a speech of thanks on the part of Mr. Kimball. The speech on behalf of the Asbury Park Library was made by Dr. F. S. Shepherd, superintendent of schools and head of the book committee of the library. Mr. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Jenkinson, of the Newark Library Board, and Mr. Donald Hendry, a former student of the school, who has taken the longer course at the Pratt Library School, also spoke. The graduates received their certificates from the hands of Mr. Kimball, and the evening closed with a dance and reception to the students and their friends. There were a number of visitors from out of town, among whom were librarians and trustees.

During the session of the school Miss Bertha Kumli, from the California Library Commission, visited the school and gave them a talk on library work in California. The talks were all on the literary, humanitarian and cultural side of the work; rather than the technical. The students came from all over the state of New Jersey, not being confined to one section.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

#### SUMMER SESSION

The 11th session of the summer school, with Miss Corinne Bacon in charge, opened June 3 and closed July 15. Forty-one students registered, the number exceeding by

two the record-breaking attendance of 1907. The attendance by states was as follows: New York, 27; Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Washington, 2 each; Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Texas and Virginia, 1 each. Twenty-five students took the general course, nine the course in Work with children and seven selected courses in special subjects.

The special courses offered in April in Reference and Selection of books were not given, as the required number of applicants did not register.

The course in Work with children, consisting of nine lectures by Miss Hunt, Miss Olcott and Miss Eaton, roused much enthusiasm. Students taking this course were privileged to attend any of the lectures going on at the same time in the regular course.

Ten more lectures were given in the general course than in 1907, a little more work being offered in reference and book selection. The lecture on "What constitutes morality in fiction" will be printed in a coming number of *New York Libraries*. The cataloging instruction was simplified. The omission of certain imprint information unnecessary for the small public library enabled the class to cover more ground with less mental wear and tear than before.

The two new organizers for New York state, Miss Phelps and Miss Brown, gave some instruction. Lecturers from outside of Albany were Miss Hunt, Miss Olcott, Miss Freeman, Mr. Peck and Mrs. Fairchild, who was warmly welcomed back to the school which owes so much to her years of thoughtful work.

Eighty-eight lectures were given, 44 of which required from two to four hours' technical work in connection with the lecture. The subjects were as follows:

Cataloging (19, Miss Bacon).

Classification (11, Miss Hawkins).

Book selection (10, Miss Bacon and Miss Wheeler).

Principles (1, Miss Bacon).

Aids (1, Miss Bacon).

Morality in fiction (1, Miss Bacon).

Some new books (2, Miss Bacon).

Editions (1, Miss Wheeler).

Publishers (3, Miss Wheeler).

New York best books list (1, Miss Wheeler).

Reference (9, Mr. Wyer).

Work with children (9).

Selection of books (4, Miss Hunt).

Organization and administration (4, Miss Olcott).

Story-telling (1, Miss Eaton).

Administration (8, Miss Freeman).

Rooms and fittings (3, Mr. Eastman, 1 lantern).

Trade bibliography (3, Mr. Biscoe).

Loan work (2, Miss Phelps).

Book numbers (2, Miss Hawkins).

Order and accession (2, Miss Phelps).

Shelf-listing (1, Miss Phelps).

Binding (1, Mr. Wyer).

Libraries and schools (1, Miss Brown).

Bookbuying and importing (1, Mr. Peck).

Bricks without straw (1, Mr. Peck).

Library work for the blind, (1, Mrs. Fairchild).

Work of Division of Visual Instruction (1, Mr. Ellis).

Work of Division of Educational Extension (1, Mr. Eastman).

A librarian's reading (1, Miss Bacon).

Albany (1, Miss Wheeler).

Total—88.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyer gave an informal reception for the school at their home. The following students passed the examination and received certificates:

Barker, Jessie C., branch librarian Queens Borough Public Library, Long Island City; Bischof, Mildred Louise, assistant Webster Branch New York Public Library; Boyle, Mrs. Ellen Bullard, assistant Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, N. Y.; Brainerd, Mary Beale, desk clerk Circulating Department Seattle Public Library; Cheney, Nellie Mae, assistant Ilion, N. Y., Public Library; Cornell, Agnes Williams, general assistant Trenton Public Library; Crawford, Caddie, first assistant Lyceum and Carnegie Library, Houston, Tex.; Davidson, Anna B., general assistant Y. M. A. Library, Albany; Gates, Edith M., senior assistant Circulating Department Worcester Public Library; Grannis, Helen Margaret, assistant Muhlenberg Branch New York Public Library; Hamilton, Janet McQueen, assistant Schenectady, N. Y., Public Library; Hurlbut, Claire Almyra, special assistant State Normal School, Oneonta, N. Y.; Lacy, Mary Goodwin, librarian Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library, Blacksburg; Palmatary, Helen Constance, assistant reference librarian Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.; Richards, Mabel E., librarian Little Falls, N. Y., Public School Library; Shill, Margaret May, general assistant Trenton Free Public Library; Steele, Grace, reference librarian Carnegie Public Library, Bradford, Pa.; Stowell, Grace, under appointment as assistant Olean, N. Y., Public Library; Williamson, Dorothy Edith, assistant Schenectady, N. Y., Public Library; Wilson, Mabel Zoe, librarian State Normal School, Bellingham, Wash.; Wood, Florence E., assistant Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Public Library.

The following students completed the course in work with children: Andrew, Mrs. Kate Deane, librarian Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, N. Y.; Belding, Elinor Frost, children's librarian Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Brainerd, Jessie Florence, children's librarian New Rochelle, N. Y., Public Library; Gordy, Mrs. Connie Ledsinger, assistant librarian Columbus, Ga.,



Public Library; Overton, Jacqueline M., assistant in charge of the Children's Room, Yorkville Branch New York Public Library; White, Gertrude Fitch, children's librarian New Haven, Conn., Free Public Library; White, Josephine M., assistant in charge of children's room, Riverside Branch New York Public Library; Wright, Harriet S., assistant New Britain, Conn., Institute Library.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The University of Missouri has had a course in library science this summer. A few of the students here have occasionally called for such a course before now, but this year the call has been stronger than ever before and was taken up by the Teachers' College and made a demand which had to be satisfied. The university library has three library school graduates on its staff, each one of whom chose the phase of work with which he was most familiar, so that the course resolved itself into the following divisions, which were given in the order named:

Order work and binding, Mr. H. O. Severance, 6 lessons; Reference work, Miss G. D. Phillips, 15 lessons; Cataloging and accessioning, Miss Grace Lefler, 17 lessons; Loan-desk work and travelling libraries, Miss B. J. Bond, 3 lessons.

More than this could not be squeezed into the nine weeks of the summer session.

All phases of the work were, of course, just as elementary in character as they could possibly be made, but they were in all cases adapted to the needs of teachers and high school libraries. Library science was offered as a course in the Teachers' College, credit for the work to be given in that department of the university, hence it was announced as especially for teachers.

Giving reference work first seemed rather an inversion of the natural order of things, but being the least technical part of the work, it proved to be the best thing to arouse interest in the course. Work was begun with a class of five girls, but ended with only three, one giving up under the throes of cataloging and one withdrawing from the class to do individual work for the library and so get apprentice training.

### Reviews

DIESERUD, Juul. The scope and content of the science of anthropology. Historical review, library classification, and select, annotated bibliography; with a list of the leading anthropological societies and museums. Chicago, The Open Court Publishing Co., 1908. D. 200 p.

Mr. Dieserud has been known for a decade or more as a constructive practical classifier

of anthropological literature, first in Chicago and later in the Library of Congress at Washington. This book gives the ripest result of his constructive work and at the same time an excellent and most useful synopsis of the material on which, or rather in view of which, it is founded.

The book contains three parts with Introduction, Appendix and Index to bibliography. Part I (pp. 9-52) treats of the Scope and Content of Anthropology; Part II (pp. 53-87) is the Classification itself, in about one thousand subdivisions, and Part III (pp. 89-186) contains a chronological bibliography of some two hundred and thirty works chiefly used. The titles in the Bibliography are each followed by an extensive extract, or synopsis, showing the point of view of the work. These synopses form the basis of the more narrative and critical discussion in Part I on the nature of Anthropology and its relation to Psychology, Ethnology, and Ethnography.

As an introduction to the difficult art of classification the work is invaluable. It gives just that survey of the various uses of the terms which is needed to orient the classifier and it is useful in the highest degree to any one who deals with any system of classification. His own system of classification is mature, intelligent, clear and practical. It is unpretentious as to claiming finality or even workableness for more than "the next few decades" but its excellent performance suggests as good a prospect of usefulness as can be hoped for any such scheme.

Few realize the difficult task with which the classifier has to do. He must systematize the whole body of human knowledge and, while the specialists themselves in every department of knowledge are in disagreement with one another and shrink from trying to settle the order even in their own fields, he must harmonize their views with one another and try, as well, to fit these into the whole of things. And he must do it, not think about it. He must produce a concrete result. Mr. Dieserud has been most successful both in describing the differences among anthropologists and in constructing a system in which they may harmonize. His solution is briefly as follows. He divides the science into Somatology or Physical Anthropology, and Ethical Anthropology. Under the former he includes Zoological, Palæontological, Anatomical, Physiological, Social and Systematic Anthropology, with Racial Psychology, Embryology and Pathology. Under the latter he has Folk Psychology, Ethnology (in the sense of Culture Anthropology), Archaeology, Human Geography and Ethnography.

What the psychologist will do to Mr. Dieserud over the inclusion of child study and mental evolution under anthropology, or the Sociologist over the inclusion of vital statistics, marriage and economics, or the professor of Art over Greek archaeology, or the Philo-

logian, the Bibliographer and the Palæographer over the inclusion of all kinds of language (to say nothing of what the Theologian will do) it is hard to say—but he has doubtless already met and conquered, or more likely compromised with them, as all systems do at one point or another. In general Mr. Dieserud has made Ethnic Anthropology to include only the prehistoric and primitive periods and so has left something to Art, Philology, Religion and the rest, but at many points it seems a pity that he could not have left to every recognized science or discipline its own historical material or else have frankly subsumed the whole of such topics as Art, Philology, Sociology and the like as wholes under Anthropology. In short, Mr. Dieserud is rather more the specialist classifier than the general systematist, but withal such a reasonable, clear and comprehensive specialist that one can feel only regret to think that the fences of others are running over into his fields at all and threatening him with boundary controversies.

Mr. Dieserud seems altogether right in starting with an anthropology which is the science of the human race as a whole, and in practically (even if he does not himself so express it) dividing it into the science of what man has in common with the animals, and the science of what man has that the animals do not. There is still room for discussion however as to whether, with its name, the science of Anthropology should include both of these elements or only that part of man which is peculiar to man.

Whether the seething cauldron of modern science will ever crystallize into a typical form or not it is hard to prophesy now, but an essay of this sort, if it does not promise this, at least helps things practically in the meantime.

E. C. R.

GUTENBERG SOCIETY. Veröffentlichungen der Gutenberg-Gesellschaft. pts. 5-7. Mayence, 1908. 235 p. il. 4°, pap.

The Gutenberg Society at Mayence has recently issued in one volume parts v., vi. and vii. of the publications of the society (*Veröffentlichungen der Gutenberg-Gesellschaft*), illustrated with 14 facsimiles. The volume contains (1) "Das Mainzer Fragment vom Weltgericht," based on a fragment of a poem printed by Gutenberg between 1444 and 1447, now in the Gutenberg Museum at Mayence, described by Dr. Eduard Schröder of Göttingen; (2) "Die 42 zeilige Bibeltype im Schöfferschen Missale Moguntinum" von 1493," by Dr. Gottfr. Zedler, of Wiesbaden, who disagrees with Hesselion, who holds that it could not be definitely proven that this type was used after 1456; (3) "Die Missal-drucke Peter Schöffers und seines Sohnes Johann," by Dr. Ad. Tronnier, of Mayence, based on careful and extensive research, giving a review of the activity of Schöffers's

printing establishment to the close of the 15th century and a bibliography of the missals printed at the Schöffers press; (4) "Zu den Bücheranzeigen Peter Schöffers," by Dr. W. Velke, of Mayence, an interesting account of Schöffers's catalogue of 1470, comprising a list of the 21 books published by Schöffers from 1458 to 1470, and of an advertisement of the St. Jerome of 1470. The volume will appeal to book lovers and collectors as well as to those interested in church history of the Middle Ages. The volume should also do much to win new members for this enterprising and useful society.

HANDBOOK of learned societies and institutions: America. Wash., D. C., Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1908. 8+3-592 p. O. (Carnegie Institution of Washington publication.) pap., gratis.

One of the projects recommended to the Carnegie Institution by its Advisory committee on bibliography (*see* Yearbook, no. 1, 1902, p. 182-184) was the publication of a handbook of learned societies which was approved by the trustees, and grants were made for the purpose, the expenditure and the supervision being entrusted to the Librarian of Congress. The present volume devoted to America was completed for publication first, as the available printed information for this region is slight. Mr. J. D. Thompson, of the Library of Congress, to whom the organization of the work has been delegated, has edited the volume, the material having been compiled under his direction by Mrs. Lucy C. Daniels Thompson and Miss Mary C. Griffin. The volume lists important societies and institutions of North and South America, with locations and addresses, and in most cases with a brief statement of the history and object of the society concerned, including data with regard to meetings, membership, publications, research funds and prizes. There is a full index, with numerous cross references. Similar material for the rest of the world has been collected and, while pending decision as to publication, remains on file available for consultation at the Library of Congress. The work offers ready consultation, careful editing and excellent print, making a valuable book of reference.

DIE HANDSCHRIFTEN der öffentlichen Bibliothek der Universität Basel. 1, Abteilung: Die deutschen handschriften; beschrieben von Dr. Gustav Binz, bibliothekar und a. o. professor. 1. Band: Die Handschriften der abteilung A. Basel, 1907.

The need of a descriptive list of the manuscripts in the Basle University had long been felt by the library authorities. When it was decided in 1904 to co-operate in the production of the general inventory of German

manuscripts planned by the *Deutsche Kommission* of the *Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften*, work was at once begun by Dr. Binz. The present large octavo of nearly 450 pages is the first printed result of his labors, which are to open up unknown, or insufficiently known, treasures to historical research.

In the preparation of this catalog, the instructions governing the general inventory, issued at Berlin, determined the form of entry and imposed also certain limitations in the choice of material to be included, Latin religious, historical, technical and scientific prose being barred out, for instance.

The descriptions are sufficiently minute to identify the individual manuscripts, and a noteworthy feature is an index of authors and subjects. The indices of the various parts are to be combined into a general index on the completion of the work. Roman type is used, and by the use of three fonts the titles, extracts and notes have been well differentiated.

Notice of a publication such as this is apt to be a record of achievement rather than a critical commentary. For to us it is not so much the particular special field covered that interests, but the fact that another valuable contribution to special bibliography has been made by a library. And it is to be hoped that this first volume may meet with the appreciation on which, it appears, the continuance of this publication in a measure depends.

F. W.

#### INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Bulletin, année 1907, fasc. 6. Bruxelles, 1907. 332 p. O.

This pamphlet contains the speeches delivered on the occasion of the inauguration of La Bibliothèque collective des sociétés savantes de Bruxelles, on Dec. 16, 1907. This was organized by the Institut International de Bibliographie and its purpose and organization are described in the addresses given. In the "Introduction à l'Annuaire de la Belgique scientifique Artistique et littéraire pour 1908" a description of this annual is given. A description of the library, with illustrations of its lecture hall, catalog, etc.; a list of affiliated libraries; "Les registres à feuillets mobiles et leurs applications," by Gabriel Faure; and "Le catalogue de la bibliothèque de la Commission centrale de statistique de Belgique," with some tables showing the Belgian classification system, complete the pamphlet.

New Schaff-Herzog encyclopedia of religious knowledge; embracing biblical, historical, doctrinal and practical theology, and biblical, theological and ecclesiastical biography, from the earliest times to the present day; based on the 3d ed. of the *Realencyklopädie* [für protestantische theologie und

kirche] by Johann Jakob Herzog; ed. by Albert Hauck and now in course of publication; prepared by more than 600 scholars and specialists under the supervision of S: Macauley Jackson, D.D., editor-in-chief, C: Colebrook Sherman and G: W: Gilmore. Complete in 12 v. v. 1, Aachen-Basilians. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1908. c. 500 p. Q. cl., \$5.

The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge first appeared in three volumes, November, 1882, to March, 1884. In November, 1886, a revised edition was issued and at the same time "The encyclopedia of living divines and christian workers of all denominations in Europe and America," a supplement to the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia, edited by Dr. Schaff and Dr. Samuel Macauley Jackson, now the chief editor of the new encyclopedia. In 1891, the third edition of the original encyclopedia was issued, and with it was incorporated the "Encyclopedia of living divines" as a fourth volume, with an appendix bringing the information down to 1890.

The new encyclopedia is really the old work revised, enlarged and reconstructed. It has many points of identity with the old work, but has also the following important points of dissimilarity: (1) It contains much matter furnished directly by the contributors to the German work, who have themselves condensed their articles and brought them within the prescribed limit; (2) it contains hundreds of sketches of living persons derived in almost every instance from matter furnished by themselves; (3) the matter in proof has been sent to persons specially chosen for eminence in their respective departments; (4) A much more thorough bibliography is furnished and references are furnished in English for those who read only that language; 5, All articles based on German originals have been sent in proof to the writers when still living and many have made valuable corrections in the condensations. Prof. George William Gilmore, who has prepared the bibliography, the great novelty of the encyclopedia, was formerly professor of biblical history and lecturer on religion in Bangor Theological Seminary.

LAMBERTON, JOHN P., *comp.* A list of serials in the principal libraries of Philadelphia and its vicinity. [Bulletin of the Free Library of Philadelphia, no. 8.] Phil., 1908. xiv+309 p. Q. cl.

We have learned to expect in the publications of the Free Library of Philadelphia careful and scholarly editing and good printing, and this substantial cloth-bound volume does not disappoint us in these regards. The preface states that such a list was suggested to the Philadelphia Library Club by Mr.

Thomas L. Montgomery soon after the club's formation, but owing to difficulties of one sort and another the work was not undertaken by the club, but was finally assumed by the Free Library, the other libraries sharing the expense by subscribing for a certain number of copies. The work of compilation has been done by Mr. John P. Lamberton, and the result is creditable to his scholarship and painstaking skill.

Twenty-four libraries are represented in this list, 21 in Philadelphia, and the libraries of Crozer Theological Seminary, Bryn Mawr College and Haverford College. A description of the libraries is prefixed to the work, and makes an interesting chapter in library history. The number of serials included in the list is placed at about 12,000, being about the same number as appear in the Chicago Union List.

The entries are patterned quite closely after those in the Chicago List, with one important exception. Whereas in the Chicago List a library was not credited at all with a set if it had less than five volumes, in the Philadelphia list every library is credited with just what it has, even though it be a single volume, or, in the case of important serials, only a part of a volume.

It would be interesting to make a comparison of the titles in the Chicago Union List (and Supplement) and this Philadelphia List, with a view to noting how far the same periodicals are common to both cities. As a mere hint at what such a comparison would bring out it may be stated that one page under "Archiv" reveals 14 titles in the Chicago List not in the Philadelphia one, and 11 in the Philadelphia List not in the Chicago. On this basis only about one-half of the titles are common to both cities. Again, out of 80 titles in the Philadelphia List beginning with "International," only 29 are also in the Chicago List, or much less than one-half. If it is true that only one-half the titles are common the two lists represent about 18,000 titles, and it is easy to believe that the number would be raised to at least 25,000 by a collation with similar lists, if we had them, from New York and Washington.

A somewhat careful examination fails to reveal more than slight occasion for criticism. It is not easy to see on what principle the initial article is printed *in situ* with a few entries, breaking into the apparent alphabetical order, as in the case of

*Der Amerikanische Hausarzt,*  
*Das Ausland,*  
*The Berean,*  
*Le bon jardinier,*  
*Il Borghini,*  
*El Camp,*  
*The Capital,*  
*The Clipper,*  
*The Commoner,*

and some others. At first sight it might ap-

pear that, for the sake of euphony, the article is retained (in English) where the title would otherwise consist of a single word, but on the other hand we have such titles as *Critic, Docket, Doctor, Dolphin, Forum*, without the article. There seems to be a lack of consistency here.

Again one is surprised to find in a list like this such entries as

*New York Baptist Union for ministerial education. — Annual report.*

*New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. — Annual report.*

*New York. Free Circulating Library. — Annual report.*

It is quite obvious that the list contains only a very small proportion of the annual reports of corporations, libraries, etc., possessed by the co-operating libraries, and it is hard to understand why any are included. If there were many entries of this sort the count of entries as exhibiting 12,000 "serials" would be badly vitiated. Again we are reminded of the difficulties attending the definition of the terms "periodicals" and "serial."

We can have only praise for the arrangement of the titles in general, and for the references, which are abundant and explicit.

The typography justifies the special commendation bestowed on the printers, Messrs. Allen, Lane & Scott, in the preface.

W. I. F.

EINE UNTERSUCHUNG VON 435 papier proben, ausgeführt vom königlichen material-prüfungsamt zu gross-lichterfelde bei Berlin. Berlin, 1908. 147 p. O. (Also appears in *Mitteilungen aus dem königlichen Materialprüfungsamt zu Gross-Lichterfelde West.*)

This pamphlet contains "Schutz unseren Geistesdenkmälern" [Protection of books], by Prof. Herzberg, a report of investigations undertaken at the Testing Institute on the deterioration of book papers in collaboration with the authorities of the Royal Berlin University Library, and is supplemented by "Eine ernste Gefahr für unsere Bibliotheken [A serious danger to our libraries], by Dr. J. Francke.

The report is an investigation of book papers, 435 samples being submitted for analysis. Of these book papers some were taken from old and medieval books, but the great majority from books dating from the latter half of the 19th century to the present time.

The process of analysis seemed to prove that whereas in the last 20 years there has been a decided improvement in fibre composition, yet the mechanical properties of the papers tested by Prof. Herzberg leave much to be desired. To quote from a review of the pamphlet in *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*:

"The publisher of a book, Prof. Herzberg remarks, is under an obligation to the author

and to the buyer, to print it upon a paper which shall fulfil the requirements of the class of literature to which it belongs. In one direction, the easiest to realize, namely, the exclusion of mechanical wood, he is certainly becoming more alive to this obligation. Generally the selection of the paper is governed by its appearance and its price; in many cases a stipulation is made as to its fibre composition, and for important work not only is mechanical wood excluded, but a pure paper is frequently specified. The great point which Prof. Herzberg wishes to emphasize is that this is not sufficient. The mechanical resistance, *i.e.*, the "strength-class" of the paper is of equal or even greater importance than its composition, and the durability of a paper must not be regarded as depending on a single factor, but on all the qualities of the paper taken together.

"Dr. Francke is in perfect agreement with Prof. Herzberg in his view that (mechanical wood being excluded) the cause of the destruction of books in public libraries lies more in the deficient mechanical strength of the paper than in its fibre composition, and may be attributed to unsuitable treatment in the manufacture, too sharp beating, and inferior raw materials."

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*California Libraries, News Notes*, July, contains a brief outline by J. L. Gillis of a plan for "A state library system for California." Mr. Gillis has previously advocated placing the library under state control and urges in this briefly outlined scheme that the time is ripe for the institution of a large library system, covering the state with the thoroughness of the public schools. At the head of this system would be the state librarian, with the co-operation of the county librarian, who would be the head of the largest library in the county, while each school district might be made the library district, with its librarian and collection of books drawn from the county library. Notes of California libraries; a directory for library supplies; reports of the district meetings of the California Library Association and a report of the California State Library complete the number.

*Iowa Library Quarterly*, issued by the Library Commission of Iowa, April-June, contains "Reference books for the small library," by Malcolm G. Wyer; "Selecting books for children," by Edna Lyman; and "The loan desk, the point of contact between the library and the people," by F. V. Eastman.

*Library Assistant*, July, contains an account of the 13th annual meeting and conference of the Library Assistants' Associa-

tion held on June 10 at Islington. "The library assistants' outlook from a provincial point of view," by G. W. Strother, was read at the meeting and is printed in this number.

*Library Association Record*, June, contains an excellent article on "Machine book-sewing, with remarks on publishers' binding," by G. A. Stephen, showing the economy of labor gained in machine sewing; though hand-sewing is considered the stronger method and most desirable for re-binding and for the best work. Machine-sewing with wire is described and shown to be far inferior to machine-sewing with thread. This paper has been published separately in pamphlet form. "The cult of the child and common sense," by J. D. Stewart, is a consideration of the children's work from the point of view that "the library is primarily for the adult and secondarily for the juvenile;" and "Education and the diploma," by W. H. Baggeley, discussing the standard of education in library work, completes the number.

*Library Occurrent*, issued by the Public Library Commission of Indiana, for July, is chiefly devoted to the consideration of children's work and contains an excellent reading list on Library work with children selected from A. L. A. papers and proceedings, by Carrie E. Scott (p. 6).

*Library Work*, July, contains "Reference use of public documents," by Alice Marple, of Des Moines, Iowa; also "Bibliography and digest of current library literature, January-June, 1908."

*Library World*, July, contains "The tyranny of the catalogue," by J. D. Brown, pointing out the danger to library usefulness in over-estimating the value of the catalog. "Fiction anthologies" contains the first instalment of a list of collections of short stories and folktales.

*Public Libraries*, July, contains three of the papers read at the Minnetonka conference—"Open shelves for university libraries," by Dr. E. C. Richardson; "Open shelves," by E. S. Willcox, and "Thoughts on cataloging and catalogers," by Andrew Keogh; also Dr. Graham Taylor's address delivered at the conference on "The civic value of library work with children" and quite a full report of the Minnetonka meeting appear in this number, which is the last until October.

*La Bibliothéca*, April, contains "Books unknown to bibliographers," by L. Olschki, a continued article; and "Essay in Algidian bibliography," by G. Boffito.

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, April, contains "Archbishop Hildebrand and the Cathedral library at Cologne," by P. Lehmann; "The catalogue of mss. of the Brunswick town library," by E. Henrici; and "The library of the Technical High School at Co-

logne," by W. Morgenroth. The May number contains "A serious danger for our libraries," by J. Francke, an article on the poor standard of book papers (*see* L. J., p. 334); and the June number, "Catalogues of incunabula and literary science," by R. Galle.

*Bøgsamlingsbladet*, the Danish quarterly, vol. 3, no. 2, July, deals almost exclusively with children's libraries and the Danish movement in that direction, Mr. Steenberg supplying an article on the reading of American children. It also contains a review of Danish juvenile literature.

*Folkebiblioteksbladet*, the Swedish quarterly, vol. 5, no. 2, March-June, contains an article by O. Ottelin on the movement for a spelling reform of the Swedish language, another by Miss V. Palmgren on central and branch libraries in the United States, and the first of a series of biographical sketches of Swedish librarians by the editor, A. Hirsch, dealing with the gifted librarian of the Royal Library of Stockholm, E. W. Dahlgren. V. Vedel and A. S. Steenberg deal with the Public libraries of Denmark, and the rest of the number is set aside for book reviews.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Andover, Mass. Memorial Hall L.* (rpt., 1907.) Added 1000; total (estimated) 18,736. Issued, home use 28,715 (.69 per cent. fiction). Registration 1757; actual cards in use 1679. Receipts \$9070.63; expenditures \$9070.63 (salaries \$1533.08; fuel and lighting \$411.16; books \$650.76; periodicals and newspapers \$148.10; bookbinding \$151.95).

Open access has been established in the library during the year with the most gratifying results. The circulation has increased 10,747 over 1906 and an increase in the amount of non-fiction reading has been evident. A new and simple loan system has been installed.

"The library has recently entered into communication with the Woman's Education Association of Boston and has had from them one travelling library on Venice with its accompanying photographs. The association owns a number of these collections which it lends to any Massachusetts library upon payment of freight charges in one direction."

*Brockton (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1907.) Added 3782 (118 by gift, 263 by binding periodicals); total 53,025. Issued, home use 176,178 (juv. 41,573). New cards issued 2675. Receipts \$13,818.81; expenses \$13,818.70.

The limitations of space in the library have hampered its work seriously, and more extensive quarters should be obtained; the need of more space is especially felt in the children's room, where the work increases rapidly, the total juvenile circulation being more than one-third of that of the entire library. "Many nationalities are represented among the bor-

rowers from this room and the ready use which the majority of the children make of the books and the prompt way in which they meet their library obligations emphasize anew that the children's room as a separate library department is no unimportant factor in the making of good citizenship. Through the sending of books to the schools the library has been able to reach many children who might not otherwise be users of the library."

The question of binding has received considerable attention during the year and the library has bought from publishers many books in special buckram bindings.

*Brookline (Mass.) P. L.* (51st rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1908.) Added 3362 (gifts 231); total 67,030. Issued, home use 156,129. New registration 1610; total 11,366. Receipts \$20,500; expenses \$20,498.71 (salaries \$12,456.02; heating \$590.24; lighting \$901.82; books and periodicals \$4933.62).

The year has been for the library one of marked growth with the largest increase in circulation for one year that the library has ever had to report. A new deposit station has been established in a drug store at the corner of Boylston and Hammond streets, Chestnut Hill, which shows for the seven months of its existence a record of 1844 volumes circulated and the library is again sending deposits of books to the Friendly Society. The Sunday use of the library and the use of the open shelves has steadily increased. About 1700 photographs of painting, architecture and sculpture have been acquired during the year. The circulation of pictures during the year, exclusive of those issued from the school-room, has been 1393, a gain of 64 per cent. over last year. The Lowell Institute courses in history and English have attracted many students from Brookline and the library has set apart for their use all the prescribed and much of the collateral reading in these courses.

The work with the blind, which is only now under way, promises much future opportunity for development. "The plan is to form the nucleus of a collection of books in raised types, but especially to persuade the adult blind of the ease with which such books may be read and to teach them to read. Miss Jennie W. Bubier, herself blind from youth, has been engaged to start the work. Miss Bubier has had great success in her own public library of Lynn, where a room for the blind has been in existence since 1903."

*Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L.* (11th rpt., 1907.) Added 2619 (.97 in Bohemian language); total 16,175. Issued, home use 95,477. New registration 1895. Live membership 7118. Receipts \$355.53; expenses \$304.53 (books, \$19.90; periodicals \$10.94; pictures \$15.81).

By decision of the board the library is now open every day of the year from 9 a.m. until



9 p.m., and holiday opening has been in force throughout the year. It is a question now under consideration whether the evening use of the children's room until 9 p.m. should be continued, on which the librarian comments as follows: "The vital question to be considered is the good of the boys. It is a boy problem. The girls seldom come in the evening. It is easy to dismiss the subject by saying that they ought to be at home, but the question is would they stay at home if the room were closed?"

A series of lectures on books for children and the art of story-telling was conducted in the winter by the library and a primary teachers' club. Considerable school work has been carried on, and the reference department shows increased usefulness. A memorial window was placed in the library on February 2 in memory of Mrs. Ada A. Van Vechten, for 10 years president of the library board, and her portrait furnishes the frontispiece of this report. The report contains a good photograph of the children's room, and is itself an attractive pamphlet.

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* During the National Educational Association convention, held in Cleveland June 29-July 3, the library conducted a special N. E. A. Newspaper reading room, in the beautiful and commodious new office of the Electric Illuminating Company, just opposite the N. E. A. Registration headquarters on Superior avenue. Newspapers in cities over 10,000 population all over the country were asked to contribute their papers for the convention week; they responded generously, and the opportunity to see their home papers daily was greatly appreciated by many delegates to the convention.

Many teachers and librarians visited and admired the new Cleveland branch library buildings. The library department meetings of the N. E. A. were held in the Woodland Branch auditorium. A report of these meetings is given elsewhere in this issue.

*East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L.* (From the 17th annual rpt., year ending May 31, 1908.) Total no. of volumes 24,300. Issued, home use 102,942; reference use 17,990. Registration 4511 (increase over last year 228). Total attendance 69,606 (42,820 adult, 26,786 juv.). A new document room was opened, containing 1420 government publications, classified and cataloged. About one-third of the total number of books issued was non-fiction.

*Elmira, N. Y. Steele Memorial L.* Rpt., year ending June 30, 1908; from libn's summary.) Added 1120 (237 by gift); total 14,029. Circulation 57,191 (17,116 juv.).

"The duplicate pay collection" of fiction has received much patronage. The receipts from this collection were \$157.35. With this amount 156 volumes have been purchased. This arrangement, which has been adopted by many

libraries throughout the country, is simply a plan to enable the library to furnish more fiction than it would feel warranted in purchasing itself. Just as soon as the book has been loaned enough times to pay for itself it is put on the shelf for general circulation." Work in the children's room has been especially satisfactory, the juvenile circulation showing an increase of 6127 over last year. A leaflet giving facts about the library in brief form has been generally circulated throughout the city, many of which were sent out in packages by the dry goods stores and others distributed among labor unions and in various ways.

*Geneseo, N. Y. Wadsworth L.* (Rpt. for year ending June 30, 1908, in local press.) Added 840; 457 by gift, 383 by purchase). Total 17,077. Issued, home use 18,817 (increase of 4865 over 1907).

The increase in circulation seems to have been due first to the opening of the library for longer hours, second to the purchase of more fiction and juveniles and third to the establishment of deposit stations. There have been six pay stations established. A pay collection of new fiction has been started during the year. Books have been sent to neighboring villages with such satisfactory results as to warrant more deposit stations.

*Hillsdale, Mich. Mitchell L.* The library, the gift of the late Charles T. Mitchell to the city of Hillsdale, was dedicated with appropriate exercises on July 15. The building, which was Mr. Mitchell's private residence, has been converted into a satisfactory and tasteful library building. The general library room is formed from four of the large rooms of the residence, including the hall, and contains besides the charging desk a rack for newspapers and periodicals, the card catalog case and volumes for reference and general circulation; reading room is provided in this same room. The children's room is on the right of the main entrance.

The library, until September, will be open three days a week, in order to give opportunity to complete the task of cataloging. After Sept. 1 it is expected that the library will be open every day and evening, including a portion of Sunday.

*Iowa State University L.* (Abstract of rpt. year ending April 1, 1908.) Additions 5176; total 68,000.

In September, 1907, the library moved into the new Natural Science Building, where it has a general reading room, stack room, seminar rooms, and administrative offices. These are only temporary quarters for the library. The reading room is a large attractive room seating 400 students now, and it can easily accommodate 100 more without crowding.

In January the first book exhibit for the members of the instructional staff was held.



Two or three of these will be given each year, and it is hoped that in this way the resources of the library will be brought to the attention of the faculty and a closer relationship established. Neatly framed notices have been placed in the hotels to call attention to the accessibility of the University Library and to invite strangers to make use of the reading and reference room.

A collection was made of university memorabilia, including all printed matter relating to commencement and class day, convocations, debates, oratorical contests, and student interests of all kinds. This has all been mounted in specially prepared scrap-books and is now available for use as a valuable record of university activities.

The librarian acted as resident director of the Iowa Summer Library School and gave instruction in reference work and trade bibliography. The head cataloger gave the instruction in cataloging and related subjects.

*Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Guiteau L.* (6th rpt.—year ending March 1, 1908.) Added 340 (gifts 41); total not given. Issued, home use 16,159. Readers 5890. New membership 166.

The need of a children's room is a pressing one.

*Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L.* (19th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1907.) Added 7216; total 105,679. Issued, home use 584,466 (fict. 221,820, juv. 62,683, literature 75,263, magazines 31,529). New membership 1682; total membership 33,073. Receipts \$91,407.10; expenses \$79,796.51 (salaries \$44,833.78, books \$12,371.20, binding \$1460.59, rent \$12,015, printing \$991.28, lighting \$757.50, furniture \$2211).

As Mr. Lummis' report is presented in a volume of 116 pages, which is a little more extensive than his report of the preceding year and covers a variety of topics, any summary is of necessity somewhat unsatisfactory.

Though it was only in the spring of 1906 that the library was removed from the City Hall to larger and more commodious quarters, it has so rapidly outgrown these accommodations that removal to a larger building became imperative, and the library has now leased the \$1,750,000 Hamburger building (Eighth street and Broadway), where it should be satisfactorily housed until such time as a public library building may be secured by gift, purchase or otherwise. The Hamburger building offers 14 acres of floor space in its six stories and basement and is of reinforced concrete construction. It offers a large amount of space for the general reading room and work rooms, with adequate stack-room and 26,000 square feet of roof garden. The roof garden of the library has been a distinctly novel feature, and though it can hardly be regarded as one necessary to library progress, yet it has apparently added much to

the attractiveness and popularity of the library.

One of the important changes of the year has been that made in the rules of registration, which have been much simplified. By the present ruling no further guarantee is demanded for borrowers than that names appear in the directory or the name of some other person who will act as guarantor. The average registration showed a marked increase with the adoption of this simpler method of registration.

"From the purely economic view," Mr. Lummis says, "the great reform of the year has been in binding. In March, 1907, after a searching investigation of our methods, I showed the board that we were paying out good money for bad binding, besides a very large expenditure in the library for mending books because they were incompetently bound. Under a mistaken economy the library had always rebound its books by the ordinary commercial processes. An examination of the case showed that we had been paying an average of over \$6000 a year in vain." Under the system now adopted the library employs three contractors in daily competition each with the other, with the result of greatly improved bindings.

Mr. Lummis believes that the new method of binding will not only lessen expense and give better work, but that much of the mending that has been done heretofore in the library will be rendered unnecessary. He has also made investigations to find the exact economy to the library of securing books in sheets to be bound by the library, as compared with the use of publishers' bindings. These Mr. Lummis considers, on the whole, unsatisfactory, though his methods of testing their durability seem somewhat drastic. With regard to one novel bound by the publishers he says: "Opening it and pressing it hard with my hand on the table I broke its back;" and, he continues, "a good specimen of our rebound books I broke by a slap on my knee." But sample books bound under the library's new binding contract Mr. Lummis placed "open upon their faces on the floor and jumped upon them with full force several times without starting a leaf."

Much effort has been directed during the year toward developing the branch work and the 10 branches of the library have now been made into a regular department of the library, with Miss Blandy as principal and Miss Madison as assistant principal; and, in the characteristic breezy style of the librarian, each branch is "no longer a muss of books but a library" (even though a small one). Five new deposit stations have been added, two permanent ones having been placed at the Los Angeles Public School Library and at the Barlow Medical Library; while the other three have been placed at an orphans' home,

a telephone company and the Polytechnic High School.

The deposit station in the telephone company is for the use of 300 employees and the activity of these books has averaged 251. The 10th branch of the library has developed from the library story hour held at one of the city playgrounds, and is known as "Playground station no. 1;" the new building for this provided by the Playground Commission was opened April 13, 1907. Its circulation aggregates about 8000 a year, and the building is "an artistic and convenient bungalow with book cases, chairs, tables, story room, club room, lavatories, etc." By library visiting and story hours given at public schools and college settlements the library has widened its circle of influence. The duplicate fiction list, or the pay fiction collection, established last year, has proved successful. The art collection of the library has developed considerably through the year, and includes pictures chiefly of architecture, art, and historical subjects. The board has authorized a judicious collection of photographic post-cards, covering subjects in constant demand for reference and study. The first collection will cover California and western subjects and other collections will be added as needed; a further expansion of the picture department has been undertaken in the way of stereographic views and stereoscopes. A card catalog of illustrations (portraits, views, customs, costumes, etc.) referring to western history is now under way. In this connection Mr. Lummis says: "No work now extant furnishes such an index; so far as I know this is the first attempt to make one. This will cover our special library of Americana, as well as the more modern books devoted to the west. This library has probably a greater proportionate number of regional questions to answer than any other library in the world. We are daily interrogated by visitors, by club women, by college, high school and other students for information, as to old Spanish ranch life, the Argonaut era (the days of '49), methods of mining, costumes, and a thousand other items. The pictorial document is in as much demand as the statistical. For the former there is no finding list whatever, and we are constantly hunting a hundred needles in as many hay-mows. This catalog when completed will be one of the most useful working tools that this or any other western library possesses; and also will be in demand by progressive libraries everywhere."

The lost books for the year have numbered 5062, and though about 800 volumes less than last year, make nearly 20 per cent. of the total contents of the library. As much of this large amount of loss seems due to book theft, Mr. Lummis recommends that "the reward for the apprehension or detection (with evidence leading to conviction) of book thief

or mutilator be increased from \$25 to \$100. The library has received some important donations during the year, and the largest file of Southern California newspapers in existence comes into the library's possession as a permanent loan from the Historical Society of Southern California.

Abstracts of the annual reports of the principals of departments follow the report of the librarian and show energetic and earnest work. The Juvenile department seems to show the least satisfactory results for its year's work, and its shortcomings have been due to the inadequate book supply.

Mr. Lummis' report is well worth the attention of librarians both as entertaining reading, with much variety and originality in vocabulary, and as a record of energetic work. The personal equation is dominant throughout, also the note of sincere endeavor for the betterment of the library.

The educational standards and personal qualifications of his library staff form the subject matter for several pages in the report, and are perhaps as indicative as any other portion of it of the unstereotyped and unconventional viewpoint of its librarian.

*Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L.* The library's beautiful new building was formally dedicated on the evening of July 24th and the opening exercises were held on the following morning with a very large attendance. A description of the building and of the opening ceremonies will be given in a coming number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

*Ludlow, Vt. Fletcher Memorial L.* (6th rpt., 1907.) Added 319; total 8608. Issued, home use 17,176 (fict. 63.09 per cent.). New registration 101; total 1242.

"Books for school-room libraries have been drawn by the teachers of the graded schools and four district schools." The supplementary reading lists prepared last year by the teachers and librarian have proved a success, although some changes have been found necessary.

"The library kept a classified collection of wild flowers in their season from early spring until late fall."

*Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L.* A fine medical library, the property of the physicians of Nashville and of Davidson county will be housed in the Carnegie library. The books are to be cataloged and made available to all the physicians of the state. Various medical journals will be kept on file and also recent medical books as they are issued from the press. Weekly scientific sessions will be held by the physicians in the library; and it is planned that lectures on hygiene, prevention of disease and other matters of public health will be given at the library by members of the medical profession throughout the winter.

*New York P. L. Highbridge branch.* Opening exercises of the Highbridge branch at West 168th street were held on July 22.

*Northwestern University L., Evanston, Ill.* (17th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1908.) Added 4257; total 70,184 (exclusive of pamphlets, of which 3871 were added; total 47,000). Issued, home use 18,004 (issued to students 4904); reading room use 27,474. Borrowers 1144; average number using reading room 506.

In response to an urgent demand the reading room has been kept open until to p.m. this year. "The records kept of the use made of this extension fully justify the experiment and show good reason for maintaining this additional hour of opening each day." The total number of catalog cards written during the year is 21,918, numbering nearly 3000 cards more than last year. The work of classifying the library is practically completed with the exception of pure and applied sciences and United States government publications. Some valuable sets have been added to the library in the following: "Archiv für das studium der neueren sprachen und literaturen;" *Chemisches centralblatt*; "Early western travels," by R. G. Thwaites; "Palestine Exploration Fund, Publications;" Scottish Text Society; Société des Anciens Textes Français; Virginia Historical Society, Collections.

*Oklahoma. Libraries.* In *The Sturm*, for July, is an article, "Oklahoma libraries," by Mrs. J. C. Parker, giving reports from the 18 libraries of the state, seven of which are college libraries. The library of the state, containing the greatest number of volumes is the University of Oklahoma Library, which numbers 20,000. The Oklahoma City Public Library, probably the oldest in the state, has the most volumes of any of the public libraries of Oklahoma, numbering in its last report a total of 10,557; its circulation for home use during the year was 56,097 volumes. The progress of libraries in Oklahoma has in great part been due to the energy and enterprise of the women's clubs of the state.

*Rochester (Minn.) P. L.* (17th rpt., 1907.) Circulation 34,037 (31 per cent. non-fict.). Registration 2783 (of which 1525 are active borrowers).

The growth of the library has been marked in all departments. The most important step taken during the year is the change in classification from the system used in the Minneapolis Public Library to the Dewey system. The reference room has had much use and the work in the children's room has been especially satisfactory. The total number of volumes issued in this department was 12,995, an increase of 2958 over last year. The weekly story hour has done much toward increasing the popularity of this department.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* Work has been begun upon the new \$60,000 Crunden Branch Public Library at 14th street and Cass avenue. The building, named in honor of Mr. Crunden, will be in the Italian renaissance style, and will be constructed of dark red matt brick ornamented with light terra cotta.

*San Francisco, Cal. Mechanics' L.* It is reported that the trustees of the Mechanics' Institute have selected an architect for its new library building which is to be built on the site of the old library, on the south line of Post street, between Peary and Montgomery streets, which was destroyed in the earthquake, April 18, 1906. The lot has a frontage of 75 feet and an average depth of 95 feet. Albert Pissis is the architect chosen, and the building will probably be about nine stories in height, and its estimated cost is about \$300,000. Negotiations are said to have been conducted with life insurance companies and others for a loan of \$400,000, and the work is likely to be under way with little delay.

*University of North Dakota.* The Carnegie library building of the university is now completed and the books have been moved during the summer to the new quarters, ready for the work of the coming year.

*Waco (Texas) P. L.* (8th annual rpt., 1907-08, from libn's summary.) Added 2104 (422 by gift); total 8497. Circulation 38,451 (59 per cent. fict.). New registration 975; total number of borrowers 4269. Expenses \$3645.45.

During the year a deposit station with 500 volumes on permanent deposit and privilege to call for books from the main library was established in East Waco and an average of 500 volumes a month are being circulated from the station. Statistics have been kept of the number of people using the library in the evenings from six to nine and on Sunday afternoons, the totals being 7435 in the evenings and 1456 on Sunday afternoons. The course of free popular lectures was repeated last year with great success and several travelling and local art exhibits were held. The circulation shows a gain of 5450 over last year, and averages one book and a half for each person in Waco.

*Westport (N. Y.)* On July 23 General John Tyler Cutting dedicated the town hall and library, which he has given to his native town in memory of his mother. The building will be known as the John Tyler Cutting Memorial Hall.

*Wilkes-Barré, Pa. Osterhout F. L.* (19th rpt., 1907.) Added 2715; total 38,156. Issued, home use 105,864 (fict. 63.44 per cent.), of which 40,095 were from the children's room. Total registration 9774.

The addition to the main library building mentioned in last year's report was begun in

April. It arranges for a three story stack, with a cataloging room, an extension of the children's room and a repair room on the first floor; the architecture is to be Gothic in its treatment and bear as much resemblance to the main building as possible. "The cataloging room is 22 feet long by 15 feet wide, has plenty of light, is apart from the rest of the building and is free from outside interruptions. The work room where the books are repaired also meets a much needed want." The extension to the children's room was opened on Dec. 24, and "the attendance showed at once how eager the children were for more room, and how appreciative they were of the interest shown in their department. The full attendance in the children's room during the year was 34,618; among these were represented the following nationalities: Russian, Austrian, Greek, German, Italian, Welsh, Irish, Polish, Armenian and Hebrew.

#### Canadian library notes

*Ontario Library Association.* The second annual meeting of the Brantford Public Library Institute will be held in that city on Aug. 11. On Aug. 12 the first annual meeting of the Chatham Public Library Institute will be held. The Ontario Library Association Committee in charge of each institute will consist of Rev. W. A. Bradley, Berlin; E. A. Hardy, Toronto, and A. W. Cameron, Streetsville.

#### FOREIGN

*Christiana (Norway) P. L.* (*Deichmanske bibliotek.*) (rpt. for 1907.) Added 5000; total 88,882. Issued, home use 537,401 (increase of 25,401 over 1906.) New registration about 7000. The central reading room handled 71,428 v. as compared with 65,816 in 1906.

The above circulation includes some 54,000 volumes issued by the New Eastern branch library. A booklist of new accessions (309 p) was issued during the year. The Norwegian church and education department has issued the 2d supplement (1908) to its valuable Catalog of books fitted for public libraries. It is edited by Mr. K. Fisher and follows the Dewey Decimal system. It contains some 250 partly annotated titles, of which some 100 belong to fiction and poetry. The index covers the main catalog as well as the two supplements.

*Croydon (Eng.) P. Ls.* *The Croydon crank; the magazine of the Croydon Libraries Staff Guild* appears quarterly and besides giving the immediate news of the Croydon libraries contains brief articles on bibliography and subjects of general library interest. The second number, April-June, 1908, contains a brief account of the principal

bibliographies of bibliography and a plan for a current index to periodicals.

*Finsbury (Eng.) P. Ls.* (Rpt. — year ending March 31, 1908.) Added 1472; total 31,812 (15,661 in central lending lib.; 2465 in central juv. lib.; 8649 in central ref lib.) Issued 170,013 (reference use 40,717; juv. circulation 23,191). Registration 4258. Receipts £2237.17.10; expenses £2225.1.1 (salaries and wages £856.2.8; books, newspapers, bindings, etc., £485.8.7).

The book issue of the library during 1907-1908 was the second highest in the history of the institution. The circulation of the children's department was less than during the year 1906-1907, when it reached over 28,000 volumes, but these large figures were probably due to the publication of the "Descriptive handbook to juvenile literature," a copy of which was forwarded to every school in the borough. In book purchases during the year considerable attention was given to technical literature, the sections devoted to useful arts, applied sciences and fine arts being strengthened by additions. Card catalogs and bibliographies on subjects of local interest are in the course of preparation. Lectures have been given successfully during the year. The reference reading room was opened on Sundays for six hours, excepting during the summer months. The Sunday attendance averages somewhat less however than for the preceding year.

*London. Hackney P. Ls.* The new Central library was formally opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on May 28. Mr. Carnegie, who gave £25,000 to provide for the building of the three public libraries in the borough, was present at the opening exercises.

*London. Islington P. Ls.* The central lending library was opened July 1, thus completing the Islington library system as far as the north, west and central districts are concerned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

*AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES.* Rankin, Fred. Henry. The travelling library. (*In* U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Office of experiment stations. Bulletin 199, p. 57-65, 23cm. Washington, 1908.)

*American Review of Reviews*, August, contains a brief article, "The author of Uncle Remus," p. 214-215.

*Atlantic*, July, contains a story, "Hillsboro's good luck," by Mrs. Dortha Canfield Foster, which should not escape the attention of librarians. The descent of library method and training school science upon a heretofore unenlightened but popular library, and the dire effects that resulted to the library is the

crux of the story—its moral may be interpreted by its readers.

BOOK TOOLING AND LETTER PRESS. Described in the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, July 11, 1908. 135:152-153. II.

13 claims are made for this invention.

ONE HUNDRED BEST NOVELS. The 100 best novels as selected by the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., will be obtainable from the H. R. Huntting Co., booksellers and publishers, Springfield, Mass., at moderate cost provided there is a sufficient demand from librarians. Circulars for ordering these titles are issued by the Huntting Company.

QUEBEC. Medicine. Birkett, Herbert S. A brief account of the history of medicine in the Province of Quebec, 1735 to 1838. (*In the Medical Record*, July 25, 1908, 74:129-140.)

This article is followed by a column and a half bibliography classified.

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## Gifts and Bequests

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*Saratoga, N. Y.* By the will of the late General George Sherman Batcheller, judge of the International Court at Alexandria, Egypt, his summer home, erected at a cost of \$100,000, will become a free public library at his daughter's death. The bequest also carries with it the late judge's books, furniture and pictures.

*Stamford, Tex.* It is reported that Mr. Carnegie has offered Stamford a bequest of \$15,000 for a public library, subject to the usual conditions.

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## Librarians

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BAILLIE, Herbert W., librarian of the Municipal Library of Wellington, New Zealand, has been making a protracted visit to this country to study American library conditions. He arrived in Vancouver about the first of June and travelled east so as to attend the Minnetonka conference, June 21-27. Since the conference Mr. Baillie has visited libraries in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Newark, Washington, Boston and Chicago. He will sail for New Zealand from Vancouver probably on Sept. 11.

BAIN, Dr. James, jr. In the *Canadian Magazine* for July there appears an article entitled "A great librarian: the late James Bain," by Thomas E. Champion, p. 223-226, with portrait, that is an appreciation of Mr. Bain's life and work.

CULVER, Miss Essae M., N. Y. State Library School, 1907-8, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library, Salem, Ore.

HICKS, Frederick C., has been appointed to the position of assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, to succeed the late Mr. Willis A. Bardwell, who died on March 27. For the last three years Mr. Hicks has been librarian of the Naval College, Newport, R. I., and previous to his appointment there held a position in the Map Division of the Library of Congress. He is vice-president of the Rhode Island State Library Association.

JOHNSON, Sveinbjorn, has been appointed legislative reference librarian for the North Dakota Public Library Commission. He is a graduate from the Economics, Political science and Law departments of the University of North Dakota. Before beginning his new duties he spent a month in the Wisconsin Legislative reference department studying the methods of this special work.

MONTAGUE, William L., for many years professor of Latin and modern languages at Amherst College, died on July 27. He was born in Belchertown, N. Y., in 1831, and graduated from Amherst in 1855. He served as librarian of Amherst College from 1864 to 1878 and registrar from 1860 to 1880. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1893.

OLSON, Miss Nellie, who has resigned her joint position as teacher in the Normal School at Moorehead, Minn., and librarian of the public library of the same place, has accepted the position of librarian in the State Normal School at Mayville, N. Dak.

ROEHRIG, Frederic Louis Otto, the distinguished orientalist, philologist and educator, died recently at the age of 89 years, at Pasadena, Cal. Dr. Roehrig was born at Halle, Prussia, in 1819 and was educated in the Universities of Halle, Leipsic and Paris, receiving the degrees of A.M., Ph.D. and M.D. He was the laureate of the Imperial Institute of France, receiving the Volney prize for excellence in languages. In 1841 he was an attaché of the Russian embassy at Constantinople. He was a professor in the College Beziers, France, in 1849, and a lecturer in the Royal Oriental Academy in Paris in 1851. The following year he came to America and became assistant librarian at the Astor Library. Later he was made professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Medical College of Philadelphia. When the Civil War broke out, in 1861, he became an acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and served until 1867, and then for a year was acting librarian in the surgeon general's office in Washington. From 1869 to 1885 Dr. Roehrig was professor of Sanscrit and

modern Oriental languages at Cornell University, and in 1886 became instructor in Sanscrit at the University of Southern California, and in 1895 university lecturer in Semitic languages and Oriental philology in Leland Stanford Junior University. Professor Roehrig was the author of books in many languages, published in various countries.

SHAVER, Miss Mary M., N. Y. State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed librarian of the John B. Stetson University, De Land, Fla.

WING, Miss Florence, a graduate of the Illinois Library School, has accepted the position of cataloger in the library of the University of North Dakota. She succeeds Miss Abby Brayton, who has resigned the position to be married.

## Cataloging and Classification

AMERICAN CATALOG (The), 1905-1907; containing a record, under author, title, subject and series of the books published in the United States, recorded from Jan. 1, 1905, to December, 1907, together with a directory of publishers. N. Y., Office of The Publishers' Weekly, 1908. c. 64+1164 p. O. hf. mor., \$7.50.

The present volume is the second main volume of the American catalog series of the 20th century. The first main volume covered five years from Jan. 1, 1900, to Jan. 1, 1905, including only those books of 1905 imprint which were actually published within 1904. It was then purposed to make the second main volume inclusive of the five years from Jan. 1, 1905, to Jan. 1, 1910, or possibly to the end of 1910. It proved, however, that the cumulative catalog for the three years — 1905, 1906, 1907 — would be practically of the same bulk as for the five preceding years, and therefore it has been decided to make this three-year volume the permanent form of the American catalog. The present catalog embraces reprints, importations in editions and the law reports of United States and State courts, but no attempt is made to include local directories, periodicals, musical scores, books chiefly blank, unbound maps, tracts and other low-priced pamphlets; it does not now cover government and state publications and publications of societies and institutions.

—; full title entries: being a reprint of full titles, with annotations, for the three years 1905, 1906, 1907, of the "Weekly Record" of *The Publishers' Weekly*. N. Y., Office of The Publishers' Weekly, 1908. c. 329+352+466 p. Q. hf. mor., \$6.

This is the index volume to the volume

above noted, and contains in one alphabet, by short-title entries, the records of books from Jan. 1, 1905, through Dec. 31, 1907, and completes the set for the second period of the new series. It is practically a reprint, systematized into one alphabet for each year, from the "Weekly Record" of *The Publishers' Weekly*, and is on the same plan as the volume (1900-01-02-03-04), which completed the first period (1900-1905) of the new series.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. Classified catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1902-1906; [2d series.] pt. 5: Indexes, Title-pages, Contents, Preface and synopsis of classification. Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, 1908. 1587-2019 p. O.

This part completes the pamphlet edition of the second series of the Classified catalog, including all books added to the library from July 1, 1902, up to, but not including, January, 1907. It contains full author and subject indexes, together with title-pages for the two volumes, table of contents, general preface, synopsis of classification and errata. This has been done to enable those who have the pamphlet parts to bind them in two volumes if they please. As soon as possible a bound edition of the second series will be issued in two volumes of about 1000 pages each, uniform with the three volumes of the first series already published, which catalog the books in the library from its foundation in 1895 to 1902. The two bound volumes of the second series will thus supplement the first series, the two series together giving a complete classified catalog of all the books acquired from the library's foundation to the end of the year 1906. The pamphlet volumes of the second series, now complete all but pt. 5, are for consultation until the bound volumes appear.

The appearance of this catalog in two forms at varying prices has brought many inquiries as to differences in contents of the two editions and the relations of prices to these differences. Therefore the following explanation is given in the preface to pt. 4 (2d series, noted in L. J., July): "When work upon the catalog was begun the library realized that its task would occupy a considerable time and decided that the publication should be issued not only in the form of bound volumes, but also serially in pamphlet parts which should be sold at a very low price to the advantage of people in the city which supports the library. With the pamphlet parts were issued indexes, synopses of classification, and explanations to serve the convenience of the user of any single part. After printing the sheets for one edition the form for the last signature of the text was broken and rearranged to provide a proper sequence of paging and text for the other.



It was not expected that the edition in pamphlet form would have any extensive use outside of the city of Pittsburgh, and it was thought proper to make chargeable to the three volume edition expenses incident to the necessary changes. The three bound volumes of the first series have gilt tops and are strongly bound in English buckram. The two volumes of the bound edition of the second series will be uniform with these.

**EAST ST. LOUIS (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.** Classified catalogue of the East St. Louis Public Library: a complete list of books in the adult circulating and reference departments. Jan. 1, 1908. East St. Louis, Ill., Board of Directors, 1908. 4+209 p. 26cm.

**GLASGOW CORPORATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES.** Index catalogue of the Hutchesontown District Library. Glasgow, 1908. 56+382 p. D.

This catalog, in a substantial, well-bound volume, gives author, subject and title entries in dictionary form—subject entries appearing in heavy-faced type. Numerous cross references are given, and the selection of subject headings has been made with discrimination. The volume is well printed and on good paper.

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (ENG.) P. LS.** Catalogue of the Central Lending Library (excluding fiction in English, children's books, and books for the blind); edited by Basil Anderton, librarian, and Joseph Walton, sub-librarian. 1908. 712 p. O.

This is the third and last portion of the revised and consolidated catalog of the Central Lending Library. The first part was the Catalogue of the Children's section, published in 1904; the second was the Fiction catalogue, published in 1906; and this third part includes the rest of the books in the Lending Department with the exception of those for the blind, which are listed separately. In the main, this volume is an author catalog, but several important features have been introduced. Biographical subject entries are printed in heavy type, and occur in the case of men and women about whom separate books have been written, or who are included in a biographical work with just one or two others; collective biography is catalogued and classified according to Dewey under the main heading "Biography (collective)."

Under "Bible" texts, versions, concordances, commentaries, etc., are also classified according to Dewey. Another important feature is the introduction under an author's works, of criticisms by other writers. Brief and concise annotations are given. Attention is called to books of local interest by marking the author's name with a dagger. The cata-

log shows skillful and careful work and type and paper are excellent.

**NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.** Catalogue of the Duncan Campbell collection. Albany, 1908. 71 p. O.

The New York State Education Department has just issued a memorial catalog of the Duncan Campbell collection in the New York State Library. This collection was presented to the library in 1901 in accordance with the will of Miss Ellen Campbell, as a memorial to her brother Duncan Campbell, by whom the collection was for the most part made. Mr. Campbell, who died in 1890, was a prominent Albany lawyer and, from 1857 to 1862, assistant adjutant-general of the state of New York. From the books given to the library about 400, including 49 manuscripts and manuscript volumes, were selected as a special memorial collection with its own cases and a special book-plate. The manuscripts range in date from a vellum copy of the epistles of St. Paul, copied about 1030, to note books of 1850. Several excellent examples of illumination are among them. Among the autographs of historical interest are those of Oliver Cromwell, Louis xiv., Louis xv., Louis xvi., William Pitt and Sir Walter Scott. Many of the most famous early printers and places of imprint are represented in the 47 incunabula, or books printed before and about 1500. Lawyers will be interested in the 12 volumes in black letter of early English statute law. Three early editions of Chaucer, including the first complete edition, Harrington's edition of "Orlando Furioso," a Beaumont and Fletcher of 1647, Calvin's "Commentaries" (1561) with notes in his own handwriting, and three early editions of Froissart's "Chronicles" are fairly representative of this part of the collection. While not complete in any special direction and with no apparent basis of selection, the collection furnishes excellent material for the study of the history of printing and is an excellent nucleus around which other gifts of a like nature could suitably be grouped.

**POETRY FOR CHILDREN.** A list of poems chosen from standard English poets, suitable to be learned by children between the ages of five and fourteen; selected by a committee of the Washington branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. Washington, 1908. 67 p. O.

The list is arranged alphabetically by author and covers the poems best adapted to children's reading from the prominent English and American poets. Discrimination is shown in the selection, titles being given for Christina Rossetti, James Hogg and other poets, much of whose verse is exquisitely fitted for children, but who are apt to be overlooked in juvenile anthologies. It is gratify-



ing to note that much space has been given to selections from Shakespeare.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Classified list of Smithsonian publications available for distribution, May, 1908. Washington, The Smithsonian Institution, 1908. 40 p. 23½cm.

STONE & WEBSTER LIBRARY, Boston. Current literature references, January-June, 1907. 74 p. O.

A classified list of articles, chiefly on electrical engineering and mechanical subjects contained in periodicals received by this library. The Stone & Webster Company is a firm that has to do chiefly with electric and gas lighting, electric railways and water power development, and has a large library on these subjects. The list is of technical value.

WEBSTER GROVES, (Mo.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue, 1907. [Webster Groves, 1907.] 36 p. 21½cm.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Monthly Catalogue United States public documents, no. 162, June, 1908. 563 p. O. Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 108.

## Bibliography

AGRICULTURE. STUDY AND TEACHING. Bailey, L. H. On the training of persons to teach agriculture in the public schools. Wash., D. C., [U. S. Office of the Superintendent of Documents,] 1908. 53 p. (U. S. Bureau of Education, bull.) pap., 15 c. Bibliography (2 p.).

*Bulletin of Bibliography* (Boston Book Co.) for July contains in addition to the magazine subject-index (April-June, 1908) a "Title index to the works of Honoré de Balzac," by F. B. Gillette; "Literary annuals and gift-books: a bibliography" (1, American, pt. 3), by F. W. Faxon; R. M. McCurdy's *Bibliography of holidays* (ed. 2, pt. 6); and Births and deaths in the periodical world.

CANADA. Wrong, G. M., and Langton, H. H. Review of historical publication relating to Canada. Toronto, 1908. 212 p. O. (University of Toronto studies.)

The publications reviewed are classified by historical arrangement as follows: Canada's relations to the empire; The history of Canada; Provincial and local history; Geography,

economics and statistics; Archaeology, ethnology and folk-lore; Education, ecclesiastical history, bibliography.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM. Burns, Rev. Ja. A. The Catholic school system in the United States: its principles, origin, and establishment. N. Y., Benziger Bros., 1908. c. 415+10 p. D. cl., \$1.25. Bibliography (13 p.).

CIVIC CONDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS. Strong, J. The challenge of the city. N. Y., Young People's Missionary Movement, [1908.] c. '07. 14+332 p. pls. diagrs., 12°, (Forward mission study courses.) cl., \$1 net.

About two-fifths of this book are the "Twentieth century city," revised and brought down to date. "References for advanced study" at end of chapters. Bibliography (7 p.).

FLOODS AND FLOOD PROTECTION. [Reference list] (in Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh *Monthly bulletin*, v. 13, no. 7, July, 1908, pp. 417-458).

FRENCH HISTORY. Schmidt, C. Les sources de l'histoire de France depuis 1789 aux archives nationales. Paris, Champion, 1907. 8°, 288 p.

HUNTING. Petit, P. Catalogue de livres sur la chasse. Louviers, Dambert, 1907. O. 61 p.

MANUSCRIPTS. La Roncière, C. de. Catalogue des manuscrits de la collection des Cinq cents de Colbert. Paris, Leroux, 1908. 388 p. 8°.

MANUSCRIPTS, GEOGRAPHICAL. Gribaudo, Pietro. Inventario dei manoscritti geografici della r. biblioteca Palatina di Parma. Parma, Faccadori, 1907. 24 p. 8°.

MASSACHUSETTS. Some references on resorts and historic places in Massachusetts. (In Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library *Bulletin*, June-July, 1908, pp. 23-26.)

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Chicago. Municipal library. Catalogue of the Chicago municipal library, 1908; comp. and issued by Bureau of statistics and municipal library, May, 1908. [Chicago, 1908.] 149 p. 23½cm.

NATURE STUDY. Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Children's Museum. Some books upon nature study; an annotated list

selected with special reference to school gardening and other related work in the vacation schools of Greater New York. Brooklyn, 1908. 7 p. O.

Date of publication and list price is given with each title and in annotations "An attempt has been made to give the characteristic features of each book." The list should prove a useful guide to information on this popular subject.

"NE TEMERE." Creagh, J. T. A commentary on the decree "Ne temere." Baltimore, Md., J. H. Furst Co., 1908. c. 95 p. 8°, cl., \$1.25.

Bibliography of the "Ne tempre" (2 p.).

NEWSPAPERS. Berlin. Königliche bibliothek. Alphabetisches verzeichnis der laufenden zeitschriften. März 1908. Berlin, Königliche bibliothek, [1908.] 4+461 p. 21½cm.

PRINTING. Medina, J. T. La imprenta en México (1539-1821 II. Santiago de Chile, author, 1907. F. 613 p.

— La imprenta en Lima (1548-1824) IV. Santiago de Chile, author, 1907. F. 403 p.

SCIENCE. New York State Museum. [List of scientific publications issued during the year 1906-07, (in New York State Museum. Museum bulletin, 121-: Fourth report of the director of the science division. (Education Department Bulletin, no. 428.) p. 115-120.)

STATE PUBLICATIONS. Hasse, A. R. Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States-New York, 1789-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1908.

— Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States: Rhode Island, 1789-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Wash., D. C., published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1908.

These two volumes, published this spring, correspond with the three volumes of this monumental series published last year—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The high standard of the work and the great mass of information to be covered makes the proc-

ess of publication necessarily slow, but each volume as it is issued adds an invaluable addition to reference literature.

## Notes and Queries

### "UNCLE REMUS"—IN MEMORIAM.

Editor *Library Journal*:

DEAR SIR: Since the death of Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, our beloved "Uncle Remus," there may be inquiries in regard to his work, etc., and I send you the following information which may be of some service to you: For an "Uncle Remus" bulletin, a good portrait, copy of the pastel by Florence MacKubin, will be found on the cover of the *Home Companion* (Bobbs-Merrill, Ind.) for April, 1908. The bibliography compiled by Miss Katharine H. Wootten, assistant librarian, Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga., is most complete and interesting, and may be obtained in pamphlet form.

It would be a most appropriate memorial if all the libraries in the country would celebrate the 60th birthday of "Uncle Remus," which will be on Dec. 8 of this year, and if suggested by the JOURNAL it may prove a universal movement, commemorating in this way the anniversary of one who has made little children happy all over our land.

Very truly yours,

EVA WRIGLEY, *Librarian*.

JULY 11, 1908.

LIBRARIANS will notice in the "List of publications of the United States Bureau of Education, 1867-1907," just issued, that no copies of items 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 677, 681, 683, 686, 705, 737, 750 have been preserved in the library of the bureau. We would be greatly indebted to any one who will assist us in securing copies of these publications.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON,  
*Librarian Bureau of Education.*

## Library Calendar

### AUGUST

25-27. L. A. U. K. Brighton. 14th annual meeting.

Program includes papers on the net books question; fiction in the public library; library cooperation; decoration of public libraries; professional registration and other subjects.

### SEPTEMBER

21-28. N. Y. L. A. Hotel Sagamore, Lake George, N. Y.

Program includes papers by P. E. More of the *Nation*, W. M. Briggs, Brooklyn Public Library, Dr. W. H. Allen, Bureau of Municipal Research; book symposium, conducted by Mrs. Fairchild; session in library training in normal schools, conducted by Miss M. W. Plummer; round tables conducted by Miss A. C. Moore, New York Public Library, and Miss B. S. Smith, Utica Public Library. Governor Hughes has been asked to speak.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 33

SEPTEMBER, 1908

No. 9

It was gratifying that at Minnetonka the vote of the Council in favor of Chicago as A. L. A. headquarters was so nearly unanimous, and that following the decision of the Executive Board in accordance with the recommendation of the Council, the choice of Chicago should be received so well by those who had preferred other places. Unfortunately the legal complications connected with the choice of a site for the new building assured to the John Crerar Library, by its munificent foundation, had postponed the beginning of the building in which ample provision was promised for the headquarters, so that the Association could not find its permanent home for some years to come. In view of the vote in general meeting—81 to 41—which though it fell short of the statutory three-quarters vote, indicated the feeling of the Association—that it was not desirable to accept the hospitality of commercial houses interested in library business, the Executive Board was placed in some embarrassment in providing for temporary headquarters in Chicago, and the immediate result has been an extension of the Boston lease for one year from Sept. 1, 1908. It is unfortunate that the removal which has been determined upon could not be effected more promptly, but the Executive Board has doubtless made the best temporary solution of the difficulty the limitations and complications of the situation involved.

THE library schools open again with the general opening of the educational season and new swarms of future librarians seek their fostering shelter. The library school has become in fact one of the most notable of the special educational developments of the day. It is altogether desirable that the needs of the public should be supplied by those who have had a special training for the purpose, and the demand for library assistants far outreaches the capacity of the schools to supply the demand. There is of course a hard side to this, that the young woman who

desires to earn her living by helping in a library, has less chance in these days without special education, but this also connotes progress, and, however unfortunate to the individual, is a sign of advance. It is important that the library schools shall be kept up to the highest standard, and this can be done only by an intelligent discretion on the part of librarians in selecting their assistants at the end of the school term from schools which exemplify the highest standards.

IF libraries are to be, as they should be, an important factor in the progress of the American people, no question before them is more urgent than what to do about the unfortunate deluge of bad books now issuing from the English and American press, especially in the shape of fiction. It is possible only to discuss the matter on general lines, as the mention of specific books only serves to advertise them more widely to the salacious mind. It must be confessed that it is difficult, and more than difficult, to "draw the line." One of the most objectionable books ever issued flaunted on its title-page the fact that its entire contents were taken from books in circulation at the Chicago Public Library; and it is impossible to exclude English and other classics which have objectionable paragraphs or features. But this does not relieve librarians of responsibility; it only makes their responsibility the more keen. Nor is the question one as to juvenile reading only. These books are scarcely less poisonous to those who have passed the legal age than to minors, for poison is poison under any circumstances. In general, librarians fully recognize this responsibility, as is evident from the symposium which is a feature of this number, and for which we shall be glad to have further contributions in the next issue.

THE natural solution of the bad book problem is not to purchase such books. If

it is said that it is not the business of a public librarian to select, but only to give the public what it wants, there are two answers. First, it is his business to see that mental poison is not distributed through the library, as it is the business of the purveyor of food to make sure that he does not sell putrid meat or poisonous mushrooms. Second, he *must* always select, for no library except great repositories such as the national libraries, can undertake to collect everything. And if he is to select, certainly the good of the public should be one of the guiding lines in such selection. The great number of libraries have in fact very limited funds, and cannot buy as many good books of permanent value — as they would like, so that the bad book and the ephemeral book should not find place on their order lists. Of course this involves the truism that the librarian should be guided by broad principles, and not let individual prejudices or idiosyncrasies be the determining element. We are contending against the class of books, only too large at this present writing, which must be defined as bad books, if any definition at all is to be made.

If a library for any reason includes such books on its shelves, and especially in the open shelf system, it is most unwise to attract the prurient mind by some mark which advertises their quality. The "minor label" scarcely effects the purpose, for many of these books, as we have indicated, are as undesirable for adult as for juvenile readers. It is rather the "restricted label" which should be used, and this should not be so distinctive in character or color as to advertise the book which it is intended to restrict. A slight variation "off color" will perhaps best indicate the objectionable quality of the book. On the whole it is perhaps best to segregate such books, as is done in some libraries, by keeping them in a special collection in the librarian's room or under lock and key; for although the existence of such a collection, when it becomes known, as is almost sure to be the case, is in itself a temptation to the salacious mind, there are few readers who will have the effrontery to ask for the forbidden fruit unless for reasons other than curiosity. The problem is certainly a

difficult one, and the one thing to be avoided is to advertise particular books by calling attention unnecessarily to their obnoxious qualities.

WHETHER any co-operative scheme of criticism or exclusion can be worked out is problematical, but it is well that the public sentiment of the librarians should be brought to bear upon publishers in this field. There has been so decided a trend toward the so-called problem novel that many publishers, even among the best, have become more careless than they used to be, and good imprints are not always evidence of the decency of a book. Publishers should understand that an objectionable book with their imprint opens other books on their list to suspicion, and that the best advertisement which a publishing house can have is the reasonable certainty that its publications are of moral as well as literary quality. Of course there are publishers, especially minor ones, who truckle to the unfortunate demand for bad books and are willing to rival each other in this direction. It is easy to avoid their books, and these should be banished definitely from the shelves. The public opinion of librarians and through them public opinion at large should not be without influence in fortifying publishers who desire to withstand the present evil tendency.

THERE is another important question of selection which we have always with us, the problem whether a library should be turned into a "tramp's home" by a newspaper room, which invites the casual passer-by or the homeless unfortunate to spend his morning, afternoon or evening, perhaps all, in a comfortable room, reading the penny paper at the expense of the public. It is well to provide homes for the homeless, but the library is scarcely the proper place for the solution of the tramp problem. In fact, in inviting the tramp it repels the serious reader, and the newspaper room is oftentimes a serious difficulty in the use of a library by women. Probably one of the best solutions is the practice of handling daily papers rather on the reference principle than for general circulation. This is a question which may well receive general discussion from the profession.

## WHAT SHALL LIBRARIES DO ABOUT BAD BOOKS

CONTRIBUTED FROM VARIOUS LIBRARIES

THE subject of book selection is recognized as one of first importance in library administration, and the principles guiding selection become more complicated and difficult of determination in the present day of promiscuous publication, when so large a proportion of literature of immoral or unwholesome character is widely sold and advertised and in demand by the public. The following brief statements contributed from eight libraries are intended to show the librarian's standpoint with regard to his responsibility in and method of handling books of this character. Contributors were asked to give rules for exclusion of such books, the treatment accorded them in their libraries and suggestions in respect to their treatment outside of libraries, as by book-stores or in the press, considering especially the protection of the public. As it has seemed undesirable to give emphasis to specific books the subject is discussed along general lines and further contributions are expected for a coming number.

## NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

We have no hard and fast rules in the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library that enable us to tell at a glance, or at a reading, what books should be barred from use on account of immoral tendency or of indecency. Each case is treated on its own merits, and it is unnecessary to say that we do not purchase any books that appear to us to be either immoral or so indecent that they are unfit to be circulated among the general public. There are, of course, certain literary masterpieces that can not well be altogether excluded, even though they might be condemned for one or the other of these reasons; these we watch and endeavor to see that they do not fall into the hands of those who might read them for unworthy reasons. But we keep no *index expurgatorius* and try to do nothing that would formally mark such books as "forbidden" and thus stimulate a desire to read them.

In regard to the treatment of books that are "over the line," outside of libraries, it

seems to me that all those interested in the dissemination of literature (including, besides librarians, authors, publishers, booksellers, and possibly others) should stand together in this matter. All these classes of people are earning their daily bread by what they do toward making and distributing books; but it is to be hoped that the commercial motive is not the sole spring of action in the case of any of them. The librarian has this distinct advantage over the others, that it is not directly to his pecuniary interests to circulate bad books. To be sure, in some cases the maximum library appropriation allowed by law is made to depend on the size of the circulation, and some library critics assert that this has induced librarians to "pad" their circulation in various ways. I do not believe that this is true; and even if it is, I do not believe that the introduction of bad books has ever been one of the means employed. It might be otherwise if our personal salaries were made to depend on the size of the circulation in the same way that the salaries of some postmasters depend on the sale of postage stamps. But as it is, the librarian, being removed from direct pecuniary interest in the dissemination of doubtful literature, is in a much better position to judge impartially of the fitness of a book for circulation than either the author, the bookseller or the publisher, into whose pockets the issue of such a book might, and probably would, put money directly.

Why should this fact not be generally recognized? Books are written and published every year that have no possible chance of securing a place on the shelves of any respectable library. I do not speak now of books about which there might be differences of opinion, but of those books that every one knows will never reach a library public. Such a book, it seems to me, no author should write, no publisher should issue, no bookseller should offer for sale, and no journal should advertise. Librarians are leading the way here, as in some other matters. Let the other disseminators of literature notice, take heed, and follow. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

## NEW BEDFORD, MASS., PUBLIC LIBRARY

That books which are questionable in morals or suggestive and indecent in tone should be excluded from public libraries must be assumed. That library officials are careful in excluding books which they deem at all harmful to the morals of the community is also beyond question.

With most libraries I should say that the tendency was rather to err on the side of over-restriction, than by a laxity in admitting such books.

The practical question that confronts those who select the books is, how shall one give most expeditiously and accurately the information which shall guide in the selection or rejection?

The most apparent means are the following. The previous reputation of the author, as shown in the books he has already written; the fiction lists of his publisher; the comments of literary reviews; the actual reading of the book by semi-official readers employed by the library; and finally, the personal judgment of the librarian.

There are practical difficulties in the way of all of these methods. An author who has previously kept to the straight and narrow path of decency will sometimes leap over the fence and wallow in the trough of iniquity. A publisher whose publications have hitherto been without reproach, and entirely safe—*virginibus puerisque*—may cater to the temptation of large sales and quick profits. The most sane and reliable book reviews we all know occasionally go astray, perhaps misled by the literary charm which sometimes carries with it moral obliquity. The semi-professional book readers are slow in operation, and often vary widely in their judgment, while the librarian usually is so fully occupied that it is impossible to give the time to read all the current fiction that his clients demand.

It is not easy to detect the particular faults which usually debar fiction from our shelves without somewhat careful study. It is much easier for the trained librarian to detect bad literature than bad morals. Usually the objectionable parts are confined to a few pages and are not always to be found without actual reading of a book. It is a fact beyond question that many books

which are kept from libraries on account of their objectionable style and lack of literary finish are unexceptionable in point of morals, while books which are written with a good deal of literary finish frequently need the most careful scrutiny before they can be allowed entrance to the unrestricted circulation of a library.

If library officials could feel that the same oversight were used by parents in guarding their children against improper reading that the libraries use in making attractive and pushing the circulation of really choice and proper books, the question would be more than half solved. But it is perhaps too much to expect that parents should exercise that duty! There is a feeling among parents of the American youth that their morals should be largely left to the guidance of the teachers while in school, and the choice of books left to the library officials, who with the teachers are unofficially constituted *custodes morum*. But emphatically I believe that the salvation of the child depends on the parent rather than on the state.

What shall we as library men and women do about it? I think we shall have to depend largely, as we have before, on the list of sources that I have mentioned as helping us in our choice, using all the while constant vigilance lest unworthy books creep in. Above all else we must keep cool, not be over-disturbed by doubts, and constantly push and in every way exploit the best, as has been so constantly the aim of the American libraries for the last ten or fifteen years; if possible persuade the great literary journals to use more care in their criticisms of novels, and finally, I believe that a very important work could be done by supplementing the work which has been so well carried out by the A. L. A. Committee on bookbuying, in some such way as follows:

My reason for suggesting this is the fact that while we heartily appreciate the reports of this committee, the fiction lists are restricted and the lists are not in our hands until some time after the books have been read and talked about by the public. My proposition is that the leading publishers of fiction, probably not over twenty, could be induced to furnish advance sheets of forthcoming novels to be inspected with an eye to

their suitability for library purchase by certain selected representatives of the libraries, which would be willing to enter upon such a work, such readers at once to formulate their results and send their verdict to as many libraries as would be glad to avail themselves of this advance information.

Practically it should work as follows: A certain library would have the responsibility to pass judgment upon the publications of a certain book-house, or the books written by authors that cover certain letters in the alphabet. In that way one publisher could be divided up among as many libraries as was deemed advisable. Each reader could report to some one librarian who would be willing to look after the printing and notify other libraries who were in the coalition. I feel very certain that in this way information which would be reliable could be circulated, and while, of course, not binding in any way, yet would offer valuable advice to the libraries which should employ this means. The publishers ought not to object and should be willing to facilitate the work if they have worthy wares to sell, and I thoroughly believe that without too much work on any one, by joint action of this kind, most serviceable help could be rendered to all.

GEORGE H. TRIPP.

#### NEWARK FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

A few books which are nasty according to present-day notions are placed on restricted shelves and are issued to adults only; they are given unhesitatingly to such adults as ask for them.

There are on our open shelves many books that most people would not consider wholesome reading for young people. Usually they are such as would not interest young people. By having special collections of good and attractive books, by furnishing freely many lists of these, and by personal effort on the part of assistants at the loan desk and throughout the department, we try to bring it about that boys and girls shall read only such books as are good for them.

We do not consider that there is anything on our open shelves which it would hurt the average person to read. We have to deal in averages.

Our practice, here briefly outlined, in regard to novels and other books which some

think might injure the young, and some others, seems to work well. In libraries there is sometimes a feeling on the part of assistants that they are constantly warding off young people from books that would be bad for them, and there is discernible a determined effort on the part of certain boys and girls to get such books. These conditions seem to arise from too much restraint. I have never seen anything of the sort in our lending department.

SARA CLEVELAND VAN DE CARR.

#### ATLANTA, CARNEGIE LIBRARY

It was recently brought to my attention that a certain set of books not suitable for unrestricted circulation was being largely read by high-school boys and girls. These books were passed from one to another, the whole set being constantly in circulation. These works of fiction, written by one of the continental authors, were classified as literature, with the idea that this would restrict their use. After discovering their unprecedented popularity the books were removed from the shelves, and will finally be discarded.

This brings me to say what I really feel about books of this class—that the public library is not the place for them. There are comparatively few readers who take these books from the library for study, and those who wish them for such a purpose can purchase them.

In the case of the continental authors, one can select from their works certain titles suitable for public libraries, and these books may be given a minor label. Little apprehension need be felt about books in the original. The fact that they are in the original limits their popularity; it is the translation that will be widely read. The same plan of selection followed for continental authors may be adopted for English or American writers.

Beyond this it seems to me that it is not the province of the public library to furnish to its borrowers books which are of such questionable propriety that they must be restricted and safeguarded from the larger part of the library patronage. This is particularly true when one realizes that the money spent for these books might be used in buying books of more permanent value for scholars and students.

This same rule of the selection of titles



would apply to the new books, although the process of exclusion is more difficult on account of the great number that appear each day, and also on account of the popular demand for them simply because they are new. Just now practically all new books must be carefully looked over before being put in circulation. In this library a special effort is made not to bring to public notice the fact that any book much in demand has been excluded.

I should not favor buying even one copy of any recent book of fiction that had to be restricted. One must bear in mind, however, the difference between the minor label and the restricted label.

The fact that this library makes no restrictions as to the use of its shelves makes greater caution necessary.

JULIA T. RANKIN.

#### CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

The practice of the Cleveland Public Library in the treatment of books immoral, indecent or unwholesome character or tendencies is briefly as follows:

Fiction and any other questionable literature is ordered on approval, read and reported on by one or more persons on the volunteer reading committee or on the library staff; reviews of the book are also looked up and compared. If the moral tone of the book is low, it is excluded from the library, unless it has some distinct merits, literary or other, which warrant keeping one copy as a restricted book at the main library. Restricted books are under the direct supervision of the head of the department, to whom application for such books must be made; they are loaned to the branches only by request through the branch librarian, and their use is confined to readers of mature judgment. The greatest safeguard against interest in bad literature is of course a cultivation of the good, hence we aim to supply the best clean fiction unstintingly, duplicating it very largely.

There is much debatable ground in present-day problem novels, and it is this which is most difficult to deal with. In the library which gives free access, the guarding of the morals of the young becomes an active responsibility, probably best met by keeping books of questionable moral tone off the open shelves and by friendly oversight of the se-

lection of books by the young people. Our library is trying to work out a plan by which the friendly personal relations, and reliance on the assistants for suggestions in reading established so successfully in the children's room, will be continued with the transfer of the young person to the adult department, and maintained throughout the years of development until his need of judicious oversight is past. The plan is one calling for most intelligent and interested co-operation of the library staff, and probably the specializing of certain assistants in work with young people beyond the limits of the children's room; it is one which offers problems from the outset, but there seems to be little doubt of its importance.

There appears to be, on the part of the better book dealers, a growing tendency to co-operate in the effort to suppress harmful literature, which offers encouraging possibilities for the future. That such literature is still advertised and sold to an alarming extent we have only too abundant proof. Would any union of forces be possible among publishers, dealers and librarians to combat the evil?

WILLIAM HOWARD BRETT.

#### TRAVELLING LIBRARY DEPARTMENT, WISCONSIN LIBRARY COMMISSION

This is the day of "exotic," "erotic," and "tommy-rotic" literature and the problem of selection is becoming increasingly difficult. Out of forty recent titles of fiction, taken at random from publishers' lists, there were just two of a happy, wholesome nature that came up to the standard for travelling libraries. We realize that the standard of such libraries sent to rural communities is much higher than for the average city library, as country dwellers, praise be, will not "stand for" the sort of thing read by many city borrowers. It is true that in these days of rural free delivery, farmers notice advertisements of the pestilential stuff in daily and weekly papers, but they will not read it or tolerate it in their homes; and if a work by a modern degenerate should creep into a travelling library, those in charge of the system would hear from it in no uncertain terms. If librarians generally adopted the practice that prevails among a few independent librarians in Wisconsin—that of returning to the booksellers, or publishers, all stories that are found to be

indecent or that have been purchased through a lying or misleading review, such publishers and booksellers would begin to "sit up" and "take notice" before issuing more of the same sort of material. LUTIE E. STEARNS.

PORTLAND, WIS. LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
OF PORTLAND

It has been the policy of the Library Association of Portland since it has been a free institution to buy its new fiction with as much care as it is possible at a point so far from the book markets. The distance prevents many books being sent out on approval; so dependence must be placed upon reviews, upon lists that have presumably been carefully compiled and upon previous knowledge of the authors. These aids, unfortunately, sometimes prove broken reeds to lean upon and mistakes are made. It is difficult to discuss the problem book or the book of immoral tendency without referring to specific examples; the general discussion of the question was so ably handled for librarians by Mr. Bostwick at the last conference that there is very little left to add. This library buys very few books that are either on or over the "border line" — if you agree with the decision of the librarian and book committee. When such books are purchased it is either for their literary merit or for some special reason; for instance, a certain problem novel was purchased last winter and read by a class in sociology. On the other hand, if a novel is a real contribution to literature — which, alas! seldom happens — it is quickly purchased, immoral in tendency or not. This being an open shelf library, all these novels of doubtful moral teaching, together with certain classics, some few medical books, etc., are kept under lock and key in the librarian's office and marked with a "Minor label" plate. The catalog cards show no location and the small collection is held in mind without difficulty by the assistant. The young people seldom discover the existence of this forbidden fruit; they consult the catalog, and then finding the book missing from the shelves conclude that it is out in circulation. A few library-wise women with morbid tastes yearn for a sight of the "shut up shelves," but in vain, for no one is allowed to go to these shelves; books must be requested from the catalog. They are read consequently only by those who know what they are asking for. After all,

the crux of the whole matter is, what is the harmful book and what is not, and who knows the exact answer. On the open shelves of this library are volumes perhaps which are anathema to the library over the way, and that library may contain books to which this library would refuse shelf room. Who is to make the hard and fast rule, who is to decide it? It is the opinion of one librarian that the weak books, the slushy books with which the market is flooded do even more harm than the immoral books, and librarians could well take a stand against publishers and booksellers to save the brains of the country as well as the morals.

MARY FRANCES ISOM.

GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY

What shall be the policy of the library towards books of immoral, indecent, or unwholesome character or tendencies? Every library exercises a certain amount of censorship of a negative kind when it is forced by the meagerness of its funds to purchase only a limited number of the new books published. From the great number of books offered it chooses only a few, to that extent discriminating against the rest. By this negative censorship the library can to a large extent solve the problem of the undesirable book, simply because there are so many books above suspicion which it is not able to buy. But the question raised here refers more particularly to the use of books which are now, or are about to be, on its shelves, and about the propriety of which there may be a real doubt. The practice of no two institutions in this particular is exactly uniform. Indeed it is often difficult for the same institution (or the same individual) to be consistent with itself, even if that were desirable, for public opinion as well as the opinion of the individual changes with reference to whether the tendencies or character of certain books is wholesome or not. This applies not only to the so-called immoral, vulgar, and indecent books — books that deal with matters of sex, etc., but also books that discuss political or social problems.

For example, I understand that there are libraries where practically all books in favor of socialism are tabooed, and others where all published writings of Mr. Bryan, until recent years, were denied a place on the shelves. In fact, to the minds of certain per-

sons, any book which is a criticism of, or whose purpose is to change, the present social order is regarded as unwholesome, if not immoral, and therefore should have no place on library shelves, inasmuch as it is likely to awaken or engender class strife. To deal with books of this character it seems to me is not a difficult problem at all. Representatives of all shades of views on social, economic, and religious questions should have a place on library shelves. The policy of the library should be sympathetic, catholic, toward all political, economic, social, and religious questions. The only rule (which is the one that is applied by certain institutions which give lecture courses) is that the writer (or speaker) should speak with knowledge, sincerity, and sanity, and here the librarian or the library committee must be the judge as to whether a particular book or a particular writer discusses his subject with knowledge, sincerity, and sanity. Personally, I should be inclined to give the writer or the book the benefit of the doubt every time.

However, the most difficult problem, to my mind, is not with books of a social or economic character, but rather what to do with books that deal with the relations of the sexes, or that are absolutely indecent. In nearly every case, however, in a modern book of this kind, one need not read far to see that the writer is almost invariably insincere, and that the effort is made to appeal to the prurient or salacious tendencies which exist in so many people. A book of this kind, it seems to me, ought always to be shut out.

On the other hand, it must be recognized

that the manners and customs, not only of countries but also of periods in the same country, change with reference to such matters. Shakespeare and the other writers of his day refer to things with a freedom that would not be tolerated in a book at the present time, and yet such books ought not to be shut out from circulation simply because the times have changed and with them public opinion. Another rule of inclusion even with writers of the present day who may justly be regarded as immoral or indecent is the following: If a book contains great moral, literary, or scientific value it should be placed on the library shelves, but so kept that it would not be possible for it to fall into the hands of all classes of persons indiscriminately. Examples of this class are some of the books of Tolstoi and Havelock Ellis. In other words, a certain amount of discrimination and restriction in the use of certain books is desirable and necessary. The Grand Rapids Public Library has a number of books of this kind, some of which are kept in the vault, and access to them is directly through the librarian or assistant librarian; others are kept in the commissioners' room, and still others are starred, the star reminding the library attendant that a certain amount of discretion should be exercised before the book is permitted to be taken out. With regard to recent books where this more or less varied "censorship" has been exercised, in nearly every case the author's book is kept off the shelves on account of his insincerity, but usually it is "her."

SAMUEL H. RANCK.

#### A VIEW OF LIBRARIANSHIP FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOL: AN ADDRESS TO A GRADUATING CLASS

My first impression when I entered the school some years ago, was that of a great enlargement of view such as we get from the tops of high buildings or mountains. Intimate relations with a great collection of books, familiar handling of them, combined with the prospect that this intimacy with the best literature might continue, indeed, was expected to continue, for the rest of my life, gave rise to a feeling of exaltation. It was like a trip to Europe, or like a liberal education, the revealing of a new world of interest, profit and delight.

Very soon, however, I began to be pressed by the drudgery of the situation in attempting to follow the bewildering minutia of a correct catalog card and was humiliated by a sense of the impossibility of ever learning to write a truly legible hand. After a while I grew accustomed to the grind of school work and took it as a matter of course and even achieved a small triumph or two with corresponding elation of spirit.

As time went on I found myself attaching more importance to accuracy just in proportion to my discovery of the meaning of

librarianship. For was it not the art of finding out things—hidden things—difficult things; and these things once found must needs be marked so that other people could find them. We, the librarians, were explorers, chart makers and road builders, putting up guide posts such that a wayfaring man, though a fool, might not miss his way. Librarianship became the art of finding a needle in a haystack and then of so locating the needle that it should never be lost again, at least not so much lost but that a librarian could promptly lay hands upon it. Every labyrinth would have its clue when librarianship should prevail and we were at the "forefront" of this great improving, civilizing movement, or at the "storm center," whichever metaphor suits best.

Farther along in the course there came a strong desire to pass examinations and to have credits leading up to certificates and diplomas, for these meant employment, opportunity and reward. These are very strong incentives in all kinds of callings, and frequently they hide the real thing that lies beneath. Such ambitions are not altruistic. They have regard to yourself and your personal interests, and somehow I like to think that a person cannot spend a year at library school and be absolutely selfish. Classifying and cataloging, devising charging systems and bibliography making are the most unselfish processes in the world. The very essence of them is that they are to help other people, and they are not good for anything unless they do. The test of their excellence is in the degree of their usefulness. The selfishness of a librarian will appear in a consuming desire to be esteemed supremely unselfish. And even in spite of us the training works that way. Your observation may not in every case impress you to this effect, but you do not know how much native depravity some of us have to contend with, nor what we might have been without a chance in a library school.

What then is the real thing underneath all that we have been doing?

The underlying fact is that there is open before librarians an unusually fine and broad opportunity of making themselves valuable to entire communities by opening to them the great wealth of information and inspira-

tion to be found in books—a field so vast that the consequences to the individual worker are insignificant in the comparison, except that he can do nothing worth while unless he is properly taken care of. The material to be used in this service is inexhaustible. We have been trying to learn how to handle it; how to know it; to select, arrange and place it ready to hand; to surround it with attractions and open all ways to it and adapt it to classes and cases and to inspire self help. In doing this you have gone through much tedious detail and to a large extent your mind has been fixed on processes. At last you are through. You will break away from the bondage to process and realize that none of these things were ends in themselves—only means to a purpose. You will forget and neglect many things you have learned to do; at least I hope you will; but the habit of mind and action they have wrought in you will remain.

There occurs to me the figure of a ship in process of building. While the workmen are bringing together the parts and shaping and fastening them with bolts to make the structure strong and staunch they are giving all attention to the mechanics of it. The designer, no doubt, has in mind the coming rush of the elements and the strain of the storm, but carpenters and smiths walk her decks in absolute disregard of compass, chart or wind. But when she is launched all the process of building is forgotten and she ploughs the ocean for a great purpose and a distant port. And yet her success depends on the faithfulness with which the work in the shipyard was done.

And so with you. After the launching everything will be different. You will be plunged into real conditions. There will be problems and obstacles. You will not be called to account by instructors or with red ink. It will come in a different way. If your work is not good you will find it out by silence and neglect. You will seek for a response in the form of public interest, and if it does not come you will be studying out ways to compel it. You will measure results on a broader scale than that which sufficed to measure intervals for the imprint on a catalog card. Unconsciously you will observe those rhythmic intervals which make

music. Training does its work, not by cramming your memories with facts, but by certain subtle changes wrought in both the texture and habit of your minds that fit you to meet conditions and to take advantage of them, whether good or bad.

You will write many cards and make bibliographies in the future. These will not be tested by any teacher, but by your public. Your purpose in doing it will be new. I have been much impressed by a sermon which I once heard on our Lord's word to His disciples when he called them away from their nets and fishing boats. "From henceforth ye shall catch *men*." You may apply the thought as you will. We are not to be forever working for ourselves, but are to influence the great world around us, old and

young, of every class; to exert a strong positive influence on human minds and human hearts. This is going after bigger game than the little prizes of school life. If you were in earnest before you are more in earnest now. In a certain sense you cannot help your influence. You are sending it out in spite of yourselves. But with the great array of books you can marshal on the field you will make it tell, and your success will be measured by the many whose new impulses toward larger and higher living will have come from something which you have done in your library. You will not be without your reward. Those who have been associated with you here will follow your course with profound interest, and they will rejoice in that large success which they expect for you.

#### AN OLD-FASHIONED LIBRARIAN, THE LATE A. R. SPOFFORD

BY WORTHINGTON C. FORD, *Chief of Manuscripts, Library of Congress*

It was my fortune to come into connection with Mr. Spofford after he had laid aside the duties and responsibilities of the executive librarian, and had climbed into the niche of chief assistant librarian. The weight of the Library of Congress had been thrown off, so far as it concerned the appropriation and expenditures of money, and the appointments to places in the service, responsibilities which had always been distasteful to him, and performed only because they had been a necessary part of the functions of the librarian. The small force and smaller appropriations given to him in the Capitol were insufficient to maintain the collections to any like completeness, and the wonder is that he accomplished what he did accomplish with the meager means placed at his disposition. We can all remember him at the ugly center desk in the corridor assigned to the public part of the library, presiding over apparent chaos, and never without a list or catalog in his hand, replying to questions while reading, and courteously bringing an armful of books when the needed help was not at hand. His very nervous energy seemed out of place in that corridor, where to speak above a whisper was a crime, and where the reader had every facility for being uncomfortable and ran every

risk of taking cold from the many draughts that swept through the place. The chaos was in part intentional, for was not Mr. Spofford impressing upon every visitor the need for a new building, in which those files, boxes and bales could be given space and made accessible to the public? And a new building he did get, and he became the real librarian, in the older sense of the term.

For no one could come into contact with the man without realizing that he was an old-fashioned librarian, one who was more familiar with books than with the methods of managing a board of trustees or a committee of the legislature. He cared little what sums were given or how obtained, so long as he could have books, boxes of them, pouring into the library and subject to his examination. The practice and instincts of the bookseller, his earlier years' occupation, were uppermost, and his long service had given him a certain bibliographical knowledge, which rarely failed when called upon for definite information of printers, date of publication or the fact of possession or price. The thousands of volumes that passed over his desk were photographed in his mind, and such an experience, repeated day after day, sharpened a memory which was naturally

quick, and which was developed by the cramped condition of the library, making it necessary to remember the appearance of the book's cover and its position in some corner of an overcrowded alcove. Houdin, at a glance, could carry away so definite an impression of a crowded shop window that he could name almost every article in it, so highly had he trained his powers of observation. Spofford had much the same trained ability, and after a visit to another library he could bring away a definite recollection of what had caught his eye, a recollection that would persist for years.

Such a faculty was extremely useful in the old quarters of the library, but became less so in the new building, where all the latest mechanical appliances of a modern library were in use. The old librarian knew his books and the arrangement was a secondary matter. He knew where to find what was wanted, and he generally knew something of the inside of the book. The Library of Congress has outgrown the powers of such a librarian, and it was with a feeling of relief that Mr. Spofford took up the examination of catalogs, the collection of rarities, and recommendations in certain lines of books in which the library was comparatively weak. It was a standing joke that he was never without a catalog in hand or in pocket, whether in the street, in his carriage, at the lunch table or at an evening's entertainment. The charge was not true, but fell so little short of the truth as to have point. In his search for material he found his chief enjoyment, and no one can quite take his place, as no one now in the library has had his experience or his intense devotion to books as such, a devotion which was carried so far as to starve other qualities in him. For the last six years I saw much of him, and had abundant opportunity to test his knowledge of men and books. He was always more full on the latter, and would rarely express a definite opinion on the former. We read his mind indirectly, for he would put the question, "Was not A. of such a disposition?" or "Was not B. involved in that X. affair?" — questions which suggested their own answer. If he harbored any bitterness, if he had even been disappointed, or rebuffed (and what man in public life has escaped?), he never showed

it in speech or act; and in the six years I was with him I never heard him attack the reputation of a public man — even when that reputation was notorious. This was remarkable; for a man, who had been closely associated with Congressmen since 1861, had abundant opportunity to cultivate likes and dislikes of a positive character.

I think one reason of this was that his tastes were more literary than political. The passing show made some impression upon his mind, but an impersonal impression. He was not concerned in a current political combat, for he had seen no less than thirteen inauguration ceremonies, and knew that the men coming into power would retire from office as their predecessors had done, and without making more than a social impression upon him. His reminiscences of public men were few, and he does not seem to have possessed that warm admiration for any of them that calls for loyal allegiance and a sacrifice in their defense. He could recall that Congressman A. had come to the library often and had called for a certain class of books; he could assert that this same Congressman had prepared a report or taken part in a debate which tended to prove thus and so; but he could not place that report or debate in its true relation to the events of the time, nor could he judge of the standing of this particular member among his contemporaries. The isolated fact made a lasting impression, and the great mass of such facts he had stored in memory gave him that encyclopedic character so useful to the anxious inquirer. It was this same faculty of a memory trained to observe closely only what was immediately before the eye that gave him this command over fact.

For Mr. Spofford was in no sense a great librarian nor a trained thinker. A geologist who has been trained in the field has often a more immediately practical knowledge than one who has passed through a university. His observation may be quicker, and his conclusions arrived at more rapidly, because he is not hampered by theories or because he is ignorant of much that would make the more highly trained man cautious in expressing himself. Spofford had the practical training, and all his industry and wide reading, great as it was, could not compensate for the lack

of a spirit of true scholarship which should inspire the great librarian. We went to him to know what was in the library, and what particular editions were to be recommended; but beyond such definite facts his limitations became apparent. The knowledge that he did possess served admirably in a city like Washington, where there is little intellectual atmosphere, and where an assumption of literature will accept a quite superficial training and expression. He was distinctly useful where he was, ready to refer to chapter and page of certain books, to titles or classes of others, and to tabulated information on tariff or commerce. For nearly forty years he was the Library of Congress, and his name will be indissolubly connected with its growth and its new building.

But the library had outgrown this particular kind of man. His special usefulness is supplied by an elaborate and scientifically prepared card catalog, and by the mechanical bibliographer, who has his finding lists and Poole's Index at his elbow, with a corps of assistants to prepare them or reply to inquiries on special subjects. His secondary utility is supplied by experts devoted to a certain branch of library activity, special divisions of subjects, or rather objects of collecting, for the books themselves still dominate the men in charge of them.

#### THE NEED OF A SCIENTIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INCUNABULA

THE principal article in the June number of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, by R. Galle, on "Lists of incunabula and literary science," deals with a very important phase of the subject. In brief, the author's points are as follows:

In how far the contents of a work are to be taken note of in bibliographies and catalogs, is an old question and one that has not yet attained recognized solution. Granting that a catalog and a bibliography are two quite different things, and that the function of the library is only to furnish the former, one may still desire "scientific" accuracy in the library list. But this desideratum does not seem to have been sufficiently regarded in all quarters. The fundamental rule that the name of the author shall determine the entry of a book, is made difficult in practice in this case, where changes in attribution are frequent. But in the interest of literary science the rule should be adhered to as much as possible. If in-

cunabula are designated according to the great descriptive lists, such as Hain, Copinger, Proctor, etc., without regard to their errors of fact, the compiler may be unjustly suspected of insufficient knowledge and the user will be misled into accepting the concise and definite statement of the catalog as authoritative. Voulliémes' inventory of the Berlin incunabula, a very estimable work, is cited as offering noteworthy instances of inaccuracy and inconsistency, although any other similar list might give rise to the same strictures. Thus, the *De Disciplina scholarium* is entered under Boethius; Petrus Blesensis and Petrus Lutrea are treated as one and the same person; *Destructorium villorum*, written in the 15th century, is credited to Alexander de Hales, who died in 1245; William, Archbishop of Paris, is named as the author of various writings which are really by a man who lived two centuries later, and so on. If pressure of work does not permit librarians to take better account of scientific facts, the men of science must all the more insistently be urged to produce a scientific bibliography of incunabula.

Consideration of a few fundamental principles to govern the preparation of such a work are in order. A bibliography must so fix the place of each separate work that its characteristic position within literature as a whole is designated in so far as is possible from the work itself, and for that the contents alone are determinative. The ideal form of a scientific bibliography implies a systematic arrangement divided into periods of time.

It is surprising that Hain and others have hitherto published indexes only of printers and places of publication, when name and subject indexes would be of obvious use. Such additional indexes would show the "Germania" of Tacitus under Diodorus Siculus, the grammarians Phocas, Servius, etc., under Beda, they would bring out the names of publishers who played their part in humanistic endeavor, and so forth.

It is a matter of congratulation that such a name index has been included in the program for the general catalog (*Gesamtkatalog*) of incunabula. But the consideration of the contents of each work is not contemplated, so that completion and publication of this catalog will still leave the necessity for a scientific bibliography. It will perhaps be most practical first to limit the work to Hain; that would lay a broad foundation of not a little scientific value. Co-operation would be necessary on the part of specialists.

"The task of preparing a bibliography of incunabula, or even of Hain only," concludes Galle, "thus seems worthy of great effort." He is hopeful as to the question of money, "the only difficult point," and offers a sample of the bibliography aimed at, in case his article arouses any interest.

F. WEITENKAMPF.



## MEETING OF THE ENGLISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE 31ST annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held at Brighton, Aug. 24-27, with a post-conference trip to Arundel on the 28th. The visitors and delegates, over 200 in number, were received by the mayor and the local committee on the evening of the 24th in the Permanent Art Gallery, attached to and administered in conjunction with the Brighton Public Library.

At the first morning session, Mr. C. Thomas-Stanford, in his presidential address, advocated the extension of the library movement to the rural districts. He suggested as a further step in the line of making the public library the central depository for all records relating to local history, the possible transfer to the public libraries of the parish records, now known to not always have the best of care. After emphasizing the impossibility of any serious library growth in the rural districts under the existing penny rate by which thousands of rural parishes could not raise more than a hundred dollars, he advocated the establishment of a comprehensive scheme to be operated through the county councils. Even with the penny rate the average county council could establish reference libraries at convenient centers, and lending libraries with relays of books in every village. As the county councils already have control of all educational matters, the school buildings and the teaching staff might be used for the operation of the proposed lending libraries.

A paper by Mr. A. O. Jennings, chairman of the Brighton Library committee, on "Fiction in the public library" called forth a good deal of discussion. What attitude should the members of the Association take on this ever-recurring vexed question? The argument of the "fictionists" that the public wanted fiction above all things, and that the library committee and the librarian were merely servants of the public, impressed the speaker no more than if one should argue that the taxpayers would be more interested in nice cheerful highly colored oleographs than in real work of art. No one would contend that the committee which in response to this demand supplied a large number, or indeed any number of oleographs, would be doing its duty. The argument that if you can only attract your readers by fiction, you will create a taste for reading which will gradually refuse to be satisfied by anything except good literature, is in the opinion of Mr. Jennings flatly contradicted by experience. If you pander to this reading of fiction simply as fiction, said Mr. Jennings, you establish a habit which it is extremely difficult to break and the mind becomes disinclined to exert itself at all in reading. It would be just as reasonable to say that if you want to create a taste for solid foods you should furnish an unlimited supply of sweets. The following resolutions

moved by Mr. Jennings were carried by the meeting:

1. That the function of a public lending library is to provide good literature for circulation among its readers, and that the same test must be applied to its works of fiction as to the books in its other departments; they must have literary or educational value.
2. That every public lending library should be amply supplied with fiction that has attained the position of classical literature, such as the works of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot; and, among more modern writers, Stevenson, Kipling, Meredith, Hardy. These names are, of course, merely given by way of illustration, and each library must be allowed to make its own rules as to admission into the charmed circle, provided that it can satisfy its conscience that the suggested test has been applied.
3. That the provision of mere ephemeral fiction of no literary value, even if without offense, is not within the proper province of a public lending library.

Mr. L. Stanley Jast took exception to Mr. Jennings's views, believing that when a complete survey was taken of the activities of the public libraries of the country, it would be found that the circulation of fiction played a very small part in them. It was only when the activities of the lending department were studied apart from those of the rest of the library that any color at all was lent to the assertion that an undue amount of fiction was circulated. He defended the issue of indifferent fiction on the ground that the thrill induced by good literature in cultured people was induced in untutored people by the reading of third and fourth rate novels. In every art people always began by liking the wrong things, or if they did like the right things it was for the wrong reasons. The same was true in literature. The first thing was to get the people to come to the library, and to do that a certain amount of literature which was not literature must be supplied. Mr. Jast elaborated his views on the fiction question in a reply to a "leader" in the *London Telegraph*, which made a sweeping attack on the educational side of the work of public libraries, called forth by the papers of Mr. Jennings. Mr. Jast emphasized the difference between *circulation* and *use*, arguing that this difference must be comprehended before the figures could be understood, that a borrower who keeps out a serious book for a fortnight is using the library just as much as the borrower who in the same time reads three or four novels. The recorded issues from the municipal reference libraries of the entire country in one year total 11,000,000 volumes. A conservative estimate places the unrecorded use of books in open shelves at 9,000,000 volumes, making a total of 20,000,000 volumes consulted in the reference libraries annually, of which only 27,500 volumes are fiction. The total issues from the lending libraries are 60,000,000 volumes, of which it is true that 38,400,000 are fiction. "Estimating that the total number of visits paid to the public reading rooms of the country in a year amount to 95,000,000," says Mr. Jast, "we may regard these visits as representing each one issue,

though as a matter of fact they will represent more than that, of which not more than 10 per cent. will be fiction. This brings the grand total from all the departments of the public libraries in one year to 175,000,000, of which only 47,727,500 are fiction. The percentage of fiction circulated, therefore, is 27 per cent. Let me add, in conclusion, that the work of public libraries and its value cannot be fully measured by statistics of this sort at all, any more than the work of our schools can be fully measured by examination results."

Mr. W. W. Topley, of the Croydon Public Library Committee, outlined the work of the Net books committee. He regretted to report that they had not succeeded in obtaining directly any actual relief from the pressing burden of the net book agreement. The last 18 months had not, however, been entirely wasted, as there had been a clearing of the issues involved. The publishers had granted recognition of the distinction between public libraries and the general public in the matter of book purchases, both as large buyers and as spending public money. They were now willing to agree to some modification of the net book agreement in the direction of special terms to libraries provided the Booksellers' Association would assent. The booksellers as an organized body were, however, still hostile to any differentiation, though certain large dealers were supplying books to libraries at special rates. The fact that certain libraries and other large book purchasers get an equivalent to a discount on "net" books in the form of extra discounts on other purchases is an argument used by the Booksellers' Association for maintaining the present ruling. There seems, however, to be some possibility of the booksellers reconsidering their rule, and taking definite action along the lines proposed by the Net books committee.

Mr. Wilfrid Walter, himself an artist, read an able paper on the "Interior decoration of libraries," written by himself in conjunction with Mr. C. H. Grinling. He introduced his subject by describing the impressions of a reader in a public library, looking up from a colored page in an illustrated magazine to the blank wall surrounding him and feeling an impulse driving him outdoors. While the speaker deplored the blankness and dreariness of the walls of the present day, he suggested that possibly it was a reaction from the florid decorations and gaudy abominations of the past. Although the blank spaces afford temporary relief, we soon find them tedious companions. After describing the decorations of the Boston and Chicago public libraries, the Library of Congress, the John Rylands Library and others, and detailing some of the *motifs* furnished by the history of Great Britain, the speaker made an eloquent appeal for the decoration of the smaller libraries of native English artists.

The second morning session was opened with

a remarkably well illustrated and richly instructive lecture on "English embroidered bookbindings," by Mr. Cyril Davenport of the British Museum. As the speaker is the recognized authority on the subject of historical English bookbinding, his classification and selection of specimens commanded special attention. The lantern slides showed remarkable metallic effects of gold and silver thread and ornamentation, and the delicacy and lustre of the jewels, especially the seed pearls, were admirably brought out. The slides were colored by Mr. Davenport's own hand, and no one who heard this lecture and saw these illustrations could question the wisdom of Mr. Davenport's having been chosen to edit the "Connoisseur's library."

The report of the special committee on registration called forth an animated discussion. A strong effort is being made by some library workers to have all the librarians of the country enrolled in one organization, presumably the Library Association, the officers of which would "register" or group the members in a classified list. The entry and continuance of a name in this list would serve as a criterion of a man's standing in the profession and somewhat of a guarantee to trustees of a candidate's preparation and fitness for librarianship. Mr. Ballinger, of Cardiff, clearly set forth many of the advantages which might accrue to individual librarians from membership in one large strong body of fellow workers and careful "registration" after the manner of some of the other "learned" professions. Various objections to the proposed plan were brought forward by several speakers, and Mr. W. Benson Thorne, president of the Library Assistants' Association, speaking in an unofficial capacity, suggested as a substitute a registration board, entirely independent of both the Library Association and the Library Assistants' Association, neither of which he thought was representative of the profession as a whole.

In the evening, Mr. Jast gave an illustrated lecture on the work of public libraries in the United Kingdom, based upon slides prepared by Mr. James Duff Brown, of the Islington Public Libraries. The lecture was open to the public, and well merited the hearty appreciation it received from the large and attentive audience. Despite Mr. Jast's apologies for the haste in which the lecture had been prepared, it was voted by the meeting to have the lecture printed, if possible, with some illustrations.

Alderman H. Plummer, chairman of the Public Libraries Committee at Manchester, contributed the important paper of Thursday morning. It was on "Personal impressions of American libraries." The alderman had recently paid a visit to America in company with another member of the Manchester Committee, Councillor Abbot, and Mr. C. W. Sutton, the chief librarian of Manchester. Mr. Plummer began with a tribute to the

warmth of the welcome accorded to his party, which was met by Mr. F. P. Hill and members of the Brooklyn Library Committee, as their boat, the *Lusitania*, steamed up to its dock. The speaker pointed to this hearty welcome as indicative of the feeling of brotherhood, that unity of ideal and purpose which made the whole world of librarians kin. Mr. Plummer spoke of Mr. Carnegie as one of the world's supreme benefactors, and thought that the marvel of the acquisition of his wealth was less impressive than its distribution. Touching upon the relations existing between the American library and its public, he said that the ideal aimed at was greater freedom and less officialism. He was also impressed by the loyalty, amounting almost to devotion, shown to the head librarian by the staffs of several libraries which he visited. Mr. Sutton, who opened the discussion of Mr. Plummer's paper, said that while the English librarians were just as capable, the Americans had gone about their work in a much more systematic and liberal manner and had trained their young librarians to a much larger extent than was the case in England. Mr. Jast said that he had been impressed with the extraordinary friendliness shown by American library authorities to English visitors, and the very generous way in which they spoke of the work of English libraries. The prominence of women in American library work and the lack of male assistants were touched upon by Mr. Jast, who also admitted that American libraries were full of suggestions to English librarians. He quoted Mrs. Fairchild as having said that if American libraries had more men in their service, and English libraries more women among their assistants, both would gain by it.

Dr. E. A. Baker, in his paper on "Some recent developments of library co-operation," said that hitherto public libraries had been isolated establishments, or groups of establishments under isolated authorities, working for a common object, but without concerted effort and by as many different methods and systems as there were distinct authorities, the result being great overlapping and waste of energy in some directions, with complete impotence in others, and innumerable anomalies, the most glaring of which were exhibited by the libraries of the metropolis. Both within the profession and without there was a feeling that the time was ripe for centralization and co-ordination, if possible, under state control, but in default of this, voluntary co-operation would enable libraries to perform many necessary duties that would otherwise be unpracticable. Mr. Baker pointed out the benefits that had already accrued to libraries from the voluntary co-operative work of the Library Association.

The official dinner in the banquet hall of the Royal Pavilion, with its florid pseudo oriental wall decorations and Chinese motifs, dating back to George the Fourth's day, was

a most dignified occasion. The after-dinner speeches were interesting, and the solemn professional toastmaster in his livery, the mayor with the insignia of his office, the presence of titled personages, the number of toasts and healths drunk, all served to emphasize the fact that this was not an A. L. A. affair.

Some of the essential differences between the English and American Library Association meetings are the much larger proportion of men in attendance at the former, the absence of women from the program, the non-existence of sectional meetings, and the dignity of the parliamentary order with which the meetings are conducted. The A. L. A. programs are fuller and the attendance much larger, but whether the average visitor to Minnetonka took away with him more than did the general run of those at Brighton is more than I would venture to say. The English programs are printed with inter-leaving, which makes note-taking easy, but the English newspapers print such full accounts of the proceedings that notes, by way of summaries, are quite unnecessary. An entire page of the local paper is frequently given to a single day's session and many of the addresses are reported in full. There is no attempt to attract readers by any such headlines as appeared in a Minneapolis paper last June—"Librarians approve dime novels." The clearly printed notice on the platform requesting those who wished to take part in the discussion of any paper to hand in their names and addresses, and the placard notifying speakers that the time allowed for discussion was limited to five minutes, and that the presiding officer's bell would ring at the expiration of four and a half minutes\* were among the features that might well be considered in the conduct of our A. L. A. meetings.

The literary form of many of the addresses and the interest taken in the discussions were noteworthy features of the meeting. The English librarians apparently give a little more time than we do to conventionalities in the way of words of appreciation of a paper, votes of thanks, remarks accompanying the seconding of a motion, and the like. They also prepare themselves more seriously for the general discussion of the papers read. As a visitor I was impressed by the amount of thought given to the arrangements for the social side of the program, by the dignity of the formal receptions, by the charm of the garden parties and afternoon teas, and by the beauty of the splendid country estates opened to the visiting librarians. Personally, I was glad to have the privilege of seeing once more some of the librarians whom I had met at Plymouth in 1901, and of meeting others, and to have enjoyed again the fine flavor of English hospitality.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

\* This rule was rigidly observed, with the courteous exception made in the case of the writer when asked to discuss the paper on American libraries.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE LIBRARY  
OF THE (NEW YORK STATE) PUB-  
LIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR  
THE FIRST DISTRICT

By DR. R. H. WHITTEN, *Librarian New York  
State Public Service Commission for  
the First District*

THE powers and duties of the Public Service Commission being confined largely to the supervision and control of city transit, gas and electric companies and to the planning and construction of subways, the library of the commission is a very special collection in relation to these subjects. Though but recently started it now contains about 1800 books on the shelves and 1700 articles and pamphlets in the vertical filing cases, making a total collection of 3500. The collection of article and pamphlets is in many respects the most unique and useful part of the library. It contains valuable, up-to-date material on almost all of the numerous questions arising in connection with the work of the commission. Most of the articles are from the technical and engineering journals, but there are many from the law magazines and journals of a general or popular character. We keep track of several hundred periodicals either at first hand or through published indexes, in order to secure for the file the articles important to the work of the commission.

This material has been classified according to the headings of a classification carefully worked out to meet the special needs and problems of the commission. It was at once apparent that the existing standard classifications, while adapted to the general collections of a public library, were neither intended nor adapted to the needs of a special collection such as this. The classification adopted has proved extremely satisfactory in the arrangement and cataloging of the periodical articles and pamphlets which form so large a proportion of the library of the commission. The following is a brief explanation of the general arrangement and system of notations. Librarians specially interested may obtain on application a full list of the subject headings used in the classification.

#### *Arrangement*

Books and pamphlets are arranged in the following general order:

- First—General reference books—bibliographies, encyclopedias, directories, handbooks.
- Second—Books classified by subject. The subjects are alphabetically arranged and under each subject the books are arranged alphabetically by author.
- Third—Books classified by country, state and city, alphabetically arranged.

Fourth—Bound sets of periodicals, alphabetically arranged.

*Types of headings.* In general there are three distinct types of main class headings:

- (1) The various utilities (gas, electricity, railroads, etc.).
- (2) The various headings that in addition to being used as main headings are also used as subheadings under the various utilities.
- (3) The regional headings (country, state and city.)

The utility headings (type No. 1) are used solely as main headings—never as subheadings. The headings of type No. 2 are used both as main headings and also as subheadings under the specific utilities. The regional headings are used both as main headings and also as subheadings under both the above types of main headings.

Main headings which are used also as subheadings under each of the utilities are:

Accidents	Municipal ownership
Accounts	Noises
Combination	Public Finance
Employees	Rates
Finance	Sanitation
Franchise	Technology

*Controlling headings.* The utility heading is always the controlling heading. That is, a copy of a gas franchise is placed under Gas—Franchise, not under Franchise—Gas. An article relating to transit accidents is placed under Transit—Accidents, not under Accidents—Transit. The headings Franchise and Accidents are used as main headings only for articles or books relating to accidents or franchises generally and not confined to the franchises or accidents of a particular utility.

*Regional headings.* The regional headings are separated from the other subject headings. They are divided into two alphabets: (1) the states and cities of the United States; (2) foreign countries and cities. Within each of these groups the states are alphabetized and the principal cities are alphabetized under each state. As an exception to this rule New York City, New York State, and the United States Government are placed first, second and third, respectively. Annual reports of a particular state or city are placed under that state or city. New York City documents are put under the main head New York City. Massachusetts railroad reports are put under the main head Massachusetts. In addition books of a general nature relating to a particular state or city are put under that state or city. A book relating to the government of London is put under Great Britain—London. On the other hand, a book or article covered by a single subject or utility within a particular state or city is put under such subject or utility heading. An article relating to London transit is put under Transit—Great Britain—London. An article relating to

franchises in Chicago is put under Franchise — Illinois — Chicago. An article relating to the Chicago electric light franchise is put under Electricity — Franchise — Illinois — Chicago. When used as a subheading the regional head always comes last; it is subordinate to all other subheadings, *e.g.*, Transit — Accounts — Audit — Illinois — Chicago.

### Notation

Letters of the alphabet are used to represent all main headings other than regional, *e.g.*, Fr Franchise; Ra Railroad. Regional headings are represented by arabic numerals preceded by the letter X when used as main headings, but without the letter X when used as subheadings, *e.g.*, X10 New York City, X32 Illinois, X323 Chicago, and Tr10 Transit — New York City, Tr32 Transit — Illinois, Tr323 Transit — Chicago.

The same notation means the same thing wherever it occurs. Ac always means accidents, whether as a main heading or subheading, *e.g.*, Ac Accidents; EcAc Electricity — Accidents; GaAc Gas — Accidents; RaAc Railroads — Accidents. The same number is used for a given city wherever it occurs, *e.g.*, X401 Boston; Ec401 Electricity — Boston; Ga401 Gas — Boston; Ra401 Railroads — Boston.

States and countries are always designated by two figures; cities by three figures, with the exception of New York City, which has two. These numbers should be read as decimals, though the decimal point is uniformly omitted, *e.g.*, 401 Boston follows 40 Massachusetts and precedes 41 Michigan.

The notation for general reference books begins with the single letter A, *e.g.*, A4 Encyclopedias; A5 Directories. Regional books begin with the single letter X, *e.g.*, X10 New York City; X17 New York State; X171 Albany. Bound sets of periodicals begin with the single letter Z, *e.g.*, Z E4 Electrical World; Z S7 Street Railway Journal.

### Book Number

The books in each class (except a Reference and X Regional) are arranged alphabetically by author. A book by Meyer on franchises in New York City is designated thus:

Fr10 | which | Franchise — New York City  
M9 | means | Meyer

The book number is placed on the back of the book, on the book plate and on the upper left hand corner of the catalog card.

### File number

All magazine clippings and pamphlets are kept in vertical file drawers. They are arranged under exactly the same headings as the books on the shelves. The pamphlets and articles under each head are arranged chronologically according to date of publication. An article published in 1908 relating to franchises in New York City is designated thus:

Fr10 | which | Franchise — New York City  
8-340 | means | 1908, no. 340\*

The file number is placed on the upper left hand corner of each article or pamphlet and on the upper left hand corner of the index or catalog card.

### Articles in bound periodicals

When index cards are made for articles in bound periodicals or in the current numbers that will be bound the notation in the upper left hand corner of the card is an exact reference to the location of the periodical and to the volume and page where the article will be found. An article in the *Electrical World* for May 2, 1908, is designated thus:

Z E4 | which | Periodicals — Electrical World  
51:890 | means | Volume 51, page 890

### Catalog

The card catalog is in three main divisions, each alphabetically arranged: First. Author and title; Second. Subject headings, alphabetically arranged; Third. Regional headings, alphabetically arranged. The subject headings used in the classification are retained in the catalog and used in their various combinations. An article classified in the file under Transit — Franchise — New York City is cataloged under that heading and also under the two other combinations:

Franchise — Transit — New York City.  
New York City — Transit — Franchise.

## ESPERANTO RECOGNIZED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ESPERANTO has been recognized officially by the United States Government in the appointment of Major Paul F. Straub, of the army medical corps, to represent this country in the Fourth International Esperanto Congress, held at Dresden, Saxony, August 16 to 22.

The War Department library was the first institution in Washington to recognize the value of Esperanto as an auxiliary language, and it began the accumulation of Esperanto literature in January, 1906. The Washington Esperanto Society was organized in the spring of 1907.

That Esperanto has taken a firm root throughout the world is indicated by the number of groups formed in various countries and the diversity of their scope and composition. At the end of December, 1907, the total number of Esperanto schools and societies throughout the world was 753. At the present time the total is practically one thousand. Another proof of the progress of the Esperanto movement is the constant appearance of new Esperanto periodicals. On June 25 last there were fifty-five Esperanto gazettes, most of them monthlies, an increase of eleven over the number of December, 1907.

\*All articles or pamphlets, of whatever class, published in the same year are numbered consecutively. This is the 340th for 1908.

## BEST BOOKS OF 1907

(From *New York Libraries*, July, 1908.)

THE result of the general vote by New York librarians and a few others interested, for the 50 books of 1907 to be first chosen for a village library, is given below. The tentative selection prepared by the state library bookboard included 1278 titles selected from the 9620 books brought out in America during the year. The table includes 73 titles, embracing books which received the highest vote in each class, arranged in each group in the order of votes. This is simply a composite vote on new books and must not be mistaken for the deliberate and balanced recommendation of the librarians of the state. The state library will issue later its annotated list of 250 books of 1907 recommended to small libraries.

By some accident of printing, Buckman's "Old steamboat days on the Hudson river," Grafton Press, \$1.25 net, which had been approved for entry in the list, was omitted. It provides interesting details in the evolution of steam navigation, from Fulton's *Clermont* to the present finely equipped side-wheelers and propellers, and is well illustrated. Several voters kindly responded to the request of the preface for suggestions of valuable books overlooked in the compilation. In some instances the titles mentioned had appeared in the issue for 1906 and in others they belonged with books of 1908; but among the eligible books thus noted attention should here be called to the attractive collection entitled "The golden staircase: poems and verses for children," chosen by Louey Chisholm, with pictures by M. D. Spooner, Putnam, \$2.50 net; and to "Jamestown tributes and toasts," compiled and published by J. W. Bullard, Lynchburg, Va. (\$1.50), which has proved practically useful as a collection of patriotic quotations, seals, emblems, etc.

Books of 1907 having highest votes in various classes are:

## REFERENCE BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

- BAKER. History in fiction.  
FIELD. Fingerposts to children's reading.  
BAILEY, ed. Cyclopaedia of American agriculture.  
HENLEY's ten thousand selected scientific, chemical, technical and household recipes, formulas and processes.

## PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

- JAMES. Pragmatism.  
MATHEWS. The church and the changing order.  
LINDSAY. Gloria Christi.  
RAUSCHENBUSCH. Christianity and the social crisis.

## SOCIOLOGY AND EDUCATION

- ADDAMS. Newer ideals of peace.  
COMMONS. Races and immigrants in America.  
ROOT. The citizen's part in government.  
HADLEY. Standards of public morality.  
ROLLINS. What can a young man do.  
ALLEN. Home, school, and vacation.

## CUSTOMS AND FOLKLORE

- SCHAUFFLER, ed. Christmas.  
SCHAUFFLER, ed. Thanksgiving.

## NATURAL SCIENCE

- GIBSON. Electricity of today.  
ST. JOHN. Wireless telegraphy.  
MARTIN. The friendly stars.  
LOWELL. Mars and its canals.

## USEFUL ARTS

- GULICK. The efficient life.  
LAUGHLIN, ed. The complete dressmaker.  
DUNCAN. Chemistry of commerce.

## FINE ARTS

- CAFFIN. Story of American painting.  
PRATT. History of music.  
RENFORD. Four seasons in the garden.  
MUTHER. History of painting.  
VAN DYKE. Studies in pictures.  
COX. Painters and sculptors.

## AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS

- PURROUGHS. Camping and tramping with Roosevelt.  
WHITE. Camp and trail.

## LITERATURE.

- STEVENSON and BUTLER, comps. Days and deeds.  
VAN DYKE. Days off, and other digressions.  
BRYANT. Stories to tell to children.  
LUCAS, comp. The gentlest art.  
GRAYSON, pseud. Adventures in contentment.  
BENSON. Beside still waters.

## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

- WALLACE. The long Labrador trail.  
PEARY. Nearest the pole.  
WENDELL. France of today.  
HALE. South Americans.

## HISTORY

- SAKURAI. Human bullets.  
GRIFFIS. The Japanese nation in evolution.  
AS THE HAGUE ORDAINS.  
HART, ed. The American nation. v. 24. National problems, 1885-97, by D. R. Dewey.  
ALEXANDER. Military memoirs of a Confederate.  
BRADY. Northwestern fights and fighters.

## BIOGRAPHY

- SCHURZ. Reminiscences.  
WISTER. The seven ages of Washington.  
GOSSE. Father and son.  
WOODBURY. Ralph Waldo Emerson.  
BATES. Lincoln in the telegraph office.  
MORGAN. Theodore Roosevelt.  
RALEIGH. Shakespeare.

## FICTION

- PARKER. The weavers.  
DE MORGAN. Alice-for-Short.  
BURNETT. The shuttle.  
WIGGIN. New chronicles of Rebecca.  
HALL. Aunt Jane of Kentucky.  
WHARTON. Fruit of the tree.  
SMITH. Romance of an old-fashioned gentleman.  
DE LA PASTURE. The lonely lady of Grosvenor Square.  
FRAULEIN SCHMIDT and Mr. Anstruther.

## JUVENILE

- ADAMS. Harper's electricity book for boys.  
DOUBLEDAY. Birds that every child should know.  
MABIE. Famous stories every child should know.  
ADAMS. Harper's outdoor book for boys.  
BARBOUR. Spirit of the school.  
WIGGIN. Pinafore Palace.  
DOWNES. Fire fighters and their pets.  
RICE. Captain June.  
TOMLINSON. The camp-fire of Mad Anthony.  
AARUD. Lisbeth Longfrock.



## AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

RESPONDING to a query circular from the committee on program, in August, a large proportion of the Fellows voted for holding a meeting of the Institute in New York City in December next. Indications were also given of likely attendance then by half or more of the present membership.

The committee, therefore, will in due season give notice of a meeting to be held at that place, probably beginning Thursday, Dec. 10, together with the program prepared for discussion. HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
MEETING

THE program for the 18th annual meeting of the New York Library Association, Sept. 21-28, is given as follows:

*Monday, 8.15 p.m.* — Greeting. Address of the president. An address is hoped for from Governor Hughes. Treasurer's report, reports of standing committees.

*Tuesday, 10 a.m.* — Round table on staff meetings, conducted by Miss Bessie Sargent Smith, of the Utica Public Library. Among those who will discuss the subject will be Miss Anna R. Phelps, Miss Mary L. Davis, Mrs. B. S. Fulton, Miss Frances L. Rathbone, Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, and Miss Julia A. Hopkins.

*Tuesday, 8.15 p.m.* — Books for rural communities. Address by Dr. L. H. Bailey, director New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University; discussion by Prof. Charles H. Tuck and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, both of the State College of Agriculture, and Miss Grace L. Betteridge, Miss Zaidée Brown, and Mr. Asa Wynkoop, all of the State Education department.

*Wednesday, 10 a.m.* — Book symposium, conducted by Mrs. S. C. Fairchild: A prophet without honor, Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick; David Livingstone as a children's hero, Miss Clara W. Hunt; The place, the man and the book, Miss Sarah B. Askew; Three minute talks: William Allingham's diary, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson; "The servant in the house," by Charles Rann Kennedy, Miss Mabel R. Haines; "Mother" by Maxim Gorky, Miss Corinne Bacon; "Industrial democracy," by J. T. Laughlin, Mr. A. Q. Peck; "A perfect tribute" by Mrs. M. R. S. Andrews, Miss Caroline M. Underhill; "Marius the epicurean" by Walter Pater, Miss Mary W. Plummer; "Chats on old prints" by Arthur Hayden, Miss Martha W. Wheeler; "Spirits of modern philosophy" by Josiah Royce, Mr. Asa Wynkoop.

*Wednesday, 8.15 p.m.* — Library training in normal schools, conducted by Miss Mary W. Plummer. Report of Committee on normal schools, Miss Plummer chairman; Library training in normal schools, by J. Edward Banta, superintendent of public schools, Binghamton, N. Y.; Suggested outline of a course of training for normal schools, by Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, librarian of the Genesee Nor-

mal school; What the librarian may do for the high school, by Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn.

The library in colonial New York; lantern-slide lecture by Mr. Austin Baxter Keep.

*Thursday, 8.15 p.m.* — Neglected opportunities: The library's neglect of the scholar, by Mr. Paul Elmer More, associate editor of the *Nation*; The public library and the city government, or what public libraries should do for municipal departments and officials, by Mr. Walter M. Briggs, of the Brooklyn Public Library; The educational opportunity of the library budget, by Dr. W. H. Allen, secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City.

*Friday, 8.15 p.m.* — Story-telling in libraries, conducted by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, of the New York Public Library; Choosing a story, illustrated by the telling of a fairy story, Miss Mary Douglas, New York Public Library; Adapting a story, illustrated by rendering of Stevenson's "Bottle imp," Miss Anna C. Tyler, Pratt Institute Free Library; The use of a story by a state organizer, illustrated by the telling of an Uncle Remus story, Miss Sarah Byrd Askew, of the New Jersey State Library Commission. Short accounts of story hour and reading clubs will be given by Miss Clara Whitehill Hunt, Brooklyn Public Library, Miss Harriet Hassler, Queensborough Public Library, Miss May Massee, Buffalo Public Library, and Miss Carolyn French Gleason, Utica Public Library.

*Saturday, 8.15 p.m.* — Report of the auditing committee and of the committee on resolutions. Miscellaneous business. Election of officers. During the week Miss Anna R. Phelps, one of the state organizers, will conduct an exhibit and demonstration of the elementary processes in the organization of small libraries.

A reception committee, a committee on indoor entertainment and an outing committee will be appointed and announced on the bulletin board.

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**American Library Association**

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## COMMITTEES.

Mr. W. C. Kimball has been chosen to succeed Mr. Thomas D. Jones, resigned, as trustee of the Endowment fund for the term of one year. A committee on library pensions has been constituted as follows: George F. Bowerman, chairman; William D. Johnston, Reuben Gold Thwaites.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

The Board has voted to renew the existing lease on the present Executive offices at 34 Newbury street, Boston, for one year, from Sept. 1, 1908, the Publishing Board to pay one-half the rent, as in the past two years. In this action Mr. Henry E. Legler, chairman of the Publishing Board, voted with the Executive Board, according to action of the Council at Minnetonka.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary*.



## State Library Associations

### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Because the A. L. A. will meet at Louisville next May, the bi-state meeting which was to have been held by the Kentucky and Indiana Library Associations will not take place this year. The Indiana Library Association will meet Oct. 22 and 23 at Richmond, Ind.

ELLA F. CORWIN,  
Secretary Indiana Library Association.

### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(From *New York Libraries*, July)

#### LIBRARY ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

The series of round table meetings planned by the Institute committee of the New York Library Association have been held. There were 27 meetings in May and two in June. A meeting of the Hudson Valley Library Club having been held at Poughkeepsie April 22, another gathering of librarians in the same neighborhood seemed superfluous and the number in attendance at the club meeting is reported with that for the round tables. The total attendance was 256 libraries and 585 persons. It is true that some persons attended more than one meeting, that a few libraries may be counted twice and also that two libraries in Pennsylvania and one from Ohio came across the border to swell our numbers. But after deducting all duplications, there were at least 240 different libraries of New York in these meetings.

The importance of this advance on the previous record is seen in the summary of attendance of seven years which follows the table for the 30 meetings of this year. It is a sign of growing interest that 12 libraries attended two meetings each within a month, and one even attended three meetings. Out of 30 meetings 22 were conducted by state instructors, inspectors and organizers. Important aid was given at four meetings by Mr. H. W. Fison, of the Williamsburg Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, and at two meetings by Miss J. A. Rathbone, of Pratt Institute Library School.

The very informal character of these meetings has continued and the librarians are more and more coming to feel quite at home together. For some meetings careful preparation was made and papers presented. At others, and these were the majority, there was no preparation of papers or opening addresses, except such as the conductors in each case might make for themselves, the subjects of discussion being in all cases announced in advance. Some meetings were quite small. In one such case one man coming from an industrial farm, anxious to learn how to select and direct the reading of 75 boys under his care, contributed an element of profound interest to the round table and made it eminently worth while.

The following table shows the place, date, number of libraries represented, the number of persons in attendance and the name of the conductor for each meeting:

*New York library round table meetings 1908*

PLACE	DATE	LIBRARIES	PERSONS	CONDUCTOR
Albany.....	May 15	6	7	Miss C. Bacon
Troy.....	" 8	5	12	"
Glens Falls.....	" 22	8	12	A. Wynkoop
Plattsburg.....	" 29	9	15	"
Amsterdam.....	" 5	8	23	Miss C. Bacon
Utica.....	" 6	18	54	Miss A. R. Phelps
Canton.....	" 15	12	30	"
Syracuse.....	" 19	9	42	"
Auburn.....	" 22	8	12	"
Geneva.....	" 29	5	10	Miss Z. M. Brown
Canandaigua.....	" 26	4	10	Miss A. R. Phelps
Rochester.....	" 29	10	12	"
Buffalo.....	" 9	25	48	W. L. Brown
Oneonta.....	" 5	4	9	Miss Z. M. Brown
Binghamton.....	" 8	6	18	"
Cortland.....	" 9	8	17	"
Elmira.....	" 15	7	11	"
Hornell.....	" 19	11	29	"
Olean.....	" 22	7	12	"
Jamestown.....	" 26	13	31	"
Chatham.....	" 23	3	6	Miss C. Bacon
Griffin Corners.....	" 15	4	8	A. Wynkoop
Poughkeepsie.....	April 22	19	31	J. C. Sickley
Middletown.....	May 8	8	18	H. W. Fison
Nyack.....	" 26	7	16	W. R. Eastman
Mt. Vernon.....	" 15	13	25	H. W. Fison
Glen Cove.....	" 19	5	10	"
Rockville Center.....	" 23	4	9	"
Bridgehampton.....	June 5	4	30	Miss J. A. Rathbone
Riverhead.....	" 4	6	18	"
Total.....	30	256	585	

*a Meeting of the Hudson Valley Library Club.*

The following summary of statistics shows the development of the state institute or round table work since its inception in 1902:

	Library institute and round table meetings in New York, 1902-8	
	Meetings.	Attendance. Libraries. Persons.
1902.....	8	108 299
1903.....	8	108 317
1904.....	8	80 258
1905.....	8	93 341
1906.....	29	194 402
1907.....	29	213 467
1908.....	30	256 585

## Library Schools and Training Classes

### ALABAMA SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The five-weeks free summer course in library instruction which has been given at the Capitol under the Department of Archives and History was pronounced by all who have kept watch over the progress of its work a thorough success.

The course was opened July 15 in the Senate chamber in the State Capitol with 20 pupils and six instructors in attendance. At the opening were present Gov. B. B. Comer, Hon. Harry C. Gunnels, state superintendent of education, and Dr. Thomas M. Owen, di-

rector of the Department of Archives and History, as well as more than a score of other state officials and clerks.

The closing exercises found the entire class present with one exception. Miss Nimmo Greene, head instructor, and Miss Alice Wyman, instructor in reference work, as well as Dr. Thomas M. Owen, were present. Dr. Owen, under whose department the course has been conducted, made the final address to the class, in which he spoke of the dignity and importance of librarianship and of the professional opportunities in Alabama.

At the conclusion of his address, which was warmly applauded, at the suggestion of Miss Sophia Holmes a rising vote of thanks was extended Dr. Owen as director of the Department of Archives and History, for installing the course and for his cordial co-operation in supporting it.

Thanks were extended to the Carnegie Library and to Hon. J. M. Riggs, State and Supreme Court librarian for sympathetic and continuous co-operation.

The class has been singularly fortunate in having as instructors eight trained librarians. These consist of Misses Greene and Wyman, Miss Ora Ioneen Smith, librarian of the University; Miss Anne O. Shivers, librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Miss Eva Wrigley, librarian, Talladega Public Library; Miss Susan Lancaster, librarian, State Normal School, Jacksonville; Miss Laura Martin Elmore, librarian, Public Library, Montgomery, and Miss Lucile Virden, of Montgomery.

About one-half the class will continue their studies at the Carnegie Library in this city for the next 30 days under the special instruction of Miss Jesse Hopkins.

Among the lecturers for the summer course have been: Hon. Thomas H. Clark, Junius M. Riggs, Hon. John H. Wallace, Jr., Hon. J. A. Wilkerson, Hon. H. C. Gunnels, Miss Sara Clark, Chief Justice John R. Tyson, of the Supreme Court, Hon. W. E. Fort, Major A. C. Sexton and Dr. Thomas M. Owen.

The lectures were largely devoted to the administration of the several departments of which these men are the head.

#### CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The eighth annual session of the Chautauqua Library School opened July 4 and continued till Aug. 14, under the directorship of Melvil Dewey, with Mary E. Downey as resident director, assisted by Sabra W. Vought and Alice E. Sanborn.

Library Week, July 13 to 19, in the regular Chautauqua program, included the following lectures primarily interesting to the students: Librarianship as a profession for women, by Katherine L. Sharp; The choice of books, by President E. B. Bryan; Librarians abroad and at home, The library's place in modern life, and a library round table, by Melvil

Dewey; The school and the library, by Supt. W. H. Elson; The measure of a librarian by an old Greek rule, and The principles of book selection, by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf; The library as a social memory, by President George E. Vincent.

Mrs. Elmendorf made two visits to the school, as did also Mr. Dewey, who lectured on Qualifications of a librarian, Efficiency, Methods, Time-savers, Buildings, and Classification. Other special lectures were as follows: Library associations, by Miss Sharp; Library organizing in California, by Bertha Kumli; Special features of the Dayton library, by Linda M. Clatworthy; Bead-making in Venice, by Horace Fletcher; The art of short story writing, by Mrs. Evelyn Snead Barnett; Books on home economics, by Anna Barrows; Principles of reference work, by Mary Emogene Hazeltine.

Aside from the special lectures the course of study included 100 lectures in the following subjects: cataloging, classification, reference, library handwriting, note taking, order routine, accession, author numbers, shelf listing, alphabeting, bookbinding and mending, bibliography, government documents, loan systems, organization and administration, book selection and buying, buildings and equipment, work with children, schools and clubs, and library extension. Lectures were followed by practice work, which was carefully revised. Opportunity was given for questions and discussion of problems relating to library experience and for consultation with the instructors. The Chautauqua and Patterson libraries were used for reference and practical work.

Visits were made to the James Prendergast Library, Art Metal Construction Company, Buffalo Public Library and Niagara Falls Public Library.

So fine a spirit of faithfulness, enthusiasm and good fellowship prevailed that much was accomplished in the six weeks. Strenuous class work was supplemented by relaxation through the unsurpassed attractions which Chautauqua affords and by occasional social features.

The registration included 33 students, representing 17 states: Ohio, 8; Pennsylvania 4; Michigan, 3; Alabama, 2; Louisiana, 2; North Carolina, 2; Texas, 2, and 1 each from Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Virginia.

There were many visiting librarians, trustees and others interested in library work, who attended special lectures and consulted in regard to library matters, making this feature a very important part of the work.

MARY E. DOWNEY.

#### MICHIGAN SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first session of the Michigan Summer School was held June 29-Aug. 7. There were

24 students enrolled from 16 different towns; 13 for the full course, 11 for special subjects.

The school was under the direction of Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, secretary of the state board of library commissioners. M. Louise Hunt, librarian of Lansing Public Library, gave the instruction in reference work. Ruth M. Wright, cataloger at the state library, was instructor in cataloging. Effie L. Power, instructor in library use and juvenile literature at the Cleveland Normal School, had charge of the children's work. M. Alice Matthews, assistant librarian of George Washington University Library, gave the classification and book selection. The school being held in the Capitol, the resources of the state library were at the command of both instructors and students.

Work with children was made a special feature of this session in order to meet the general need throughout the state for aid in this subject. The school was fortunate in having for this work a library of 500 volumes chosen by Miss Powers, for the Commission, as a first selection of children's books for a small public library. The students were thereby able to become familiar with the different editions by actual use of the books.

Special lectures were given by Alice B. Kroeger, director of Drexel Institute Library School, on the "Efficient librarian;" Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of Grand Rapids Public Library, on "Library administration;" Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, state librarian, on "State aid to libraries;" F. W. Chamberlain, of the Library Bureau, on "Library equipment."

One of the pleasant occasions during the session was the picnic given to the class by Mrs. Spencer. The students were also entertained informally by Mrs. J. E. Landon, librarian of the Michigan Agricultural College.

The unusually luxurious quarters in which the school was held occasioned comment from all visitors. The Senate chamber and two adjoining rooms were granted to the Commission for this purpose.

popular work of the kind but for the following drawbacks: poor paper and typography; bad arrangement; many errors, for example, on p. 255, "Meistersinger. The chief musician of a German town or district in the Middle Ages;" on p. 225, "Koven, Henry L. R. de. Composer; b. Middletown (U. S.) 1859;" on p. 109, "De Koven, H. L. Reginald. American composer; b. Middletown, Conn., 1859." List of works follows. There are also no cross references between Koven and De Koven.

This book is in part a selection from other reference books, which fact is admitted in the preface, where the compiler gives a list of these works. This list, which, by the way, is very poor bibliography, contains the remarkable term, "German Wörterbuch."

E. M. J.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Bibliophile*, July, contains "On the danger of hasty conclusions in bibliography" and "Booksellers' catalogues."

*Library Association Record*, July, contains "The registration of libraries," by L. Stanley Jast and W. C. Berwick Sayers, an article discussing the proposed establishment of an Institute as a registering body, and the effects of such an association upon the Library Association itself. The inadvisability of any such plan is warmly expressed in the article. "A successfully launched institute would injure, and more and more seriously injure as time went on the Library Association" is the basis for this argument against the projected institute. "The manufacture of wood pulp for paper-making," by R. W. Sindall, is of technical interest and completes the number.

The August number contains "Summer schools and provincial library assistants," by Basil Anderton; and "The Guildhall Library: its history and present position," by E. M. Borrajo.

*New York Libraries*, July, contains "The public library and the immigrant," by J. M. Campbell, which has awakened comment in the press upon Miss Campbell's excellent work. This article will be concluded in the October issue. "Children's reading," by Theresa Hitchler, is a brief study in analysis of the reading taste of children in the various phases of its development and is written with considerable spontaneity and understanding. "Work with schools in New Rochelle," by Jessie F. Brainerd, completes the number.

*Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, May-June, contains "As they see each other; the librarian from the author's point of view and the author from the library standpoint," two papers, the first by Mrs. Myrtle Reed Mc-

## Reviews

A CYCLOPAEDIC DICTIONARY OF MUSIC. [Curwen ed. 5620.] Comprising 14,000 musical terms and phrases, 6000 [brief] biographical notices of musicians and 500 articles on musical topics, with an appendix; containing an English-Italian vocabulary, a list of notable quotations, hints on Italian and German pronunciation, and useful charts and tables by Ralph Dunstan. London, J. Curwen & Son, Ltd. 7s. 6d.

The objects of this work are excellent, and it might have filled a long-felt want for a

Cullough, and the second by Miss Lucy Lee Pleasants. Both of these papers were read at the Minnetonka conference; an account of "Wisconsin's part at the Minnetonka conference," by L. E. Stearns, also appears in this number.

*La Bibliofilia*, May-June, contains the continuation of Olschki's "Books unknown to bibliographers" and of Boffito's "Essay in Egidian bibliography."

*Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires*, July, contains "List of works admitted by the commission on elementary school libraries."

*Bulletin du Bibliophile*, June, contains "Summary description of works printed after 1500 in the Grenoble Library," by P. Berthet.

*Bollettino delle biblioteche popolari*, May, contains "Public libraries in German villages," by E. Schultze; "Public libraries and Italian ladies," "On libraries in the country," by N. Turati; "The public library 'G. Mazzini' in Genoa," by C. Negretti.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Braddock, Pa. Carnegie L.* (19th rpt., 1907.) Added 6746; total 50,125. Issued, home use 353,664.

The circulation of books in the schools is an important part in the work of the library, and there is now a collection of about 8000 books for this purpose. There are small school libraries placed in about 150 school rooms. The library has opened a news station in the Sunday-school room of a German Lutheran Church.

*Bradford, Pa. Carnegie P. L.* (8th rpt. — year ending Feb. 28, 1908.) Added 1500; total 13,477 (exclusive of U. S. government and state documents). Issued, home use 81,159 v. and 398 pictures. New registration 958; total 3238. Receipts \$7947.38; expenses \$5469.49 (salaries \$2422.85, furniture \$224.25, light and fuel \$361.25, periodicals \$172.10, binding \$265.41).

Several important changes were made during the year—the charging system was changed, a new registration was begun, the arrangement of the books was altered.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Arts and Sciences L.* (Rpt., 1907.) Added 152 bound v.; 457 unbound v.; total 16,618.

Inadequate quarters seriously hampered the work of the library and necessitated the moving of the library from its small room on the second floor to four rooms on the basement floor of the new East wing. These more commodious accommodations promise greater possibilities to the work of the library. By means of the reference collection, printed lists, displays of books on tables adjacent to the museum exhibits, and the publication of "Library notes" in the *Museum News* the usefulness of the museum has been furthered by the library.

"The natural science indexes, both card and book, in which this library is especially strong, have been kept up to date. These include the Concilium bibliographicum cards which now number 216,549; the Genera avium; Genera insectorum; the International catalogue of scientific literature; the Zoological record and the Zoologischer anzeiger. A new index has been added during the year, viz., an author card index to American botany from 1900 to date. These cards are issued by the Torrey Botanical Club and are invaluable for reference use in botany. Inquiry is sometimes made as to the use made of the Concilium bibliographicum cards. Our experience proves that the index is invaluable and we prove that the returns more than justify the time and expense involved."

The library's work has been rendered more effective through loans of books from other libraries.

*Concord (Mass.) F. P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1908.) Added 1171; total 35,231. Issued, home use 33,216. Receipts \$3072.04; expenses \$3072.04.

By the completion of a new stack room enough space is given, it is estimated, for the growth of the library for the next 15 years.

*Concord (N. H.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1907.) Added 900; total 29,078. Issued, home use 91,232.

"As there was no summer branch of the library this year, and as by its omission we lost about 5000 in circulation, our gain over 1906 was made by steady custom at the main building and by the returns from the five deposit stations.

*Dallas (Tex.) P. L.* (7th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1908.) Added 2728; total 21,532. Issued, home use 84,547 (non-fict. 25.2 per cent.). New registration 2234; active cardholders 7804.

The important feature of the year has been the establishment of an open-shelf room at a cost of \$1012 for the necessary equipment of steel stacks and furniture. "In this division of the reading room is to be found a collection of 6000 books, comprising almost all the fiction in the library and about 1700 other works carefully selected from all classes of literature and changed twice a year, to which the public has free and open access."

The accommodations of the library are inadequate, and extra space is needed to keep pace with the growth.

*Dover (N. H.) P. L.* (25th rpt., 1907.) Added 1445; total 35,270. Issued, home use 55,813 (52 per cent. adult fict.; juv. fict. 15 per cent.). Registration 461. Receipts \$5616.40; expenses \$5604.40 (books \$1091.61, magazines \$246.95, binding \$256.27, printing \$161.74, salaries \$2561.84).

"The reading room shows a somewhat less number of visitors than last year partly be-

cause the novelty of the building having worn off there are not so many casual visitors and partly because owing to the number of hours each day that the room is without a regular attendant the figures may not have been kept with entire accuracy."

The library will receive this year the interest of a special fund for the purchase of music, so that considerable development of this department is hoped for. A steady advance has been made in the children's room ever since its opening.

*Dubuque, Ia. Carnegie-Stout F. P. L.* (5th rpt., 1907.) Added 1068; total 23,008 (exclusive of about 11,000 govt. docs.). Issued, home use 100,982. New membership 1137; total 10,792. Receipts \$8521.69; expenses \$7350.93 (salaries \$3726.00, books \$625.24, binding \$599.68, printing and stationery \$153.25, periodicals \$258.65, fuel \$753.23, light \$602.70).

In the resignation of Miss Bessie S. Smith, who held the position of librarian for five years, the library suffered a loss, but the appointment of Miss Lilian B. Arnold as her successor assures the continuance of the excellent service heretofore given to the library. Miss Arnold's first report shows the library to be in excellent shape and the work of the year has been satisfactory. A men's reading room has been established; collections have been sent regularly to deposit stations in all the engine houses of the city. "At the men's rest room in the street car barns of the Union Electric Company 100 books and magazines have been made use of during the year. These books are circulated for home use, but no accurate statistics can be kept as much of the reading is done in the rooms by the men waiting between their runs." The school work has increased, and a story hour has been established.

*Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L.* (35th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1907.) Added 1973; total 48,817. Issued, home use 76,047 (fict. 71 per cent.). Reference room use 5907; visitors to art gallery on Sundays 3233. Receipts \$8593.01; expenses \$8593.01 (salaries \$3652.06, books \$1763.05, periodicals \$280.97, binding \$434.90, printing \$153.15, stationery and catalog supplies \$165.01).

The resources of the library were increased by borrowing books from other libraries for students. A beginning has been made in circulating travelling libraries, with gratifying results.

*Fort Collins, Colo. Colorado Agricultural College L.* The 29th annual catalog of the Agricultural College notes the work of the library as follows:

The College Library was founded in 1878. The beginning of a book collection was made by donations from members of the college faculty, interested citizens of Fort Collins, and by funds from the college income.

Beginning about 1901, the library began to grow very rapidly, and in 1905 was moved from the small rooms in the main building to the building vacated by the commercial department, where, with additional shelving each year, it can be housed for a few years longer.

In addition to the main library there are several department libraries or depositories containing about 5000 volumes in all departments. With about 35,000 in the main library, the library contains about 40,000 volumes and about 50,000 unbound pieces. There is in the main library a collection of duplicates and "shorts" which is used for sales and exchanges, and this is particularly valuable for its agricultural documents and periodicals.

The D. C. (decimal classification) is used and an excellent dictionary catalog is well under way, carrying all purchases since 1901, all department libraries, all of fiction, all of biography and parts of several other classes. The sheep bound serial set of U. S. documents and the U. S. Department of Agriculture are also covered by printed cards in this catalog which, altogether, is practically a printed card catalog. The several serials and other items not noted here, but which are also in the catalog, would make a list too long for this purpose.

*Galesburg (Ill.) F. P. L.* (34th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1908.) Added 1881; total 35,056. Issued, home use 90,846 (fict. 47,576, juv. fict. 21,546); ref. use 37,657; issued through schools 8817. New registration 1069.

"A special effort was made in the fall to reach more of the laboring people of the city, and as a means to that end little circulars of information concerning the resources of the library and extending a cordial invitation to all to make use of them were sent out to about 1600 employees in the various factories and shops of the city, and the result has been increased patronage from that class of citizens."

*Hibbing (Minn.) P. L.* The new Carnegie library, costing \$25,000, was opened on Aug. 2.

*Hopedale, Mass. Bancroft Memorial L.* (22d rpt., 1907.) Added 448; total 11,763. Issued, home use 21,426 (72 per cent. fict.). Receipts \$2884.85; expenses \$2884.85 (periodicals \$138.70, binding \$94.02, salaries \$1114.58, lighting \$299.94, heating \$255.75, printing \$71.63).

Much time has been given during the year to overhauling the government documents; about 1000 are to be returned to Washington. Certain definite sets for which there seems some chance of use have been retained.

*Kenosha, Wis. Gilbert M. Simmons L.* (8th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1908.) Accessions 1760; total 19,295. Issued, home use 80,476 (fict. 41 per cent.). Receipts

\$27,414.16; expenses \$16,424.86 (books \$1640.25, binding \$371.02, salaries \$3631.65, furniture and fixtures \$1626.76, light and heat \$156.48).

The chief feature of the year has been the opening of a children's room, and "the joy manifested by the children in their beautiful new room promises well for future work among them." The library's school duplicate collection has had the largest circulation (8668) in its history. "A beginning has been made to do something for the large foreign population of Kenosha, and German and Italian have been purchased, a number of Swedish books are ordered and three small Polish travelling libraries from the Wisconsin Library Commission are now in steady circulation. An Italian magazine and a Swedish newspaper have also been added to our periodical list. Great practical assistance has been rendered by the Italian and Polish priests in creating an interest in this movement and the outlook for the coming year is good."

*Knoxville (Tenn.) Bar L.* The Knoxville Bar Library Association has opened a law library in rooms on the third floor of the Empire building, and the collection has been placed in charge of Miss Luttrell.

*Laconia (N. H.) P. L.* (5th rpt., 1907; in 15th rpt. of city officers, p. 86-98.) Added 857 (net gain); total 13,479. Issued, home use 35,719. New registration 467; total 3021. Receipts \$5605.66; expenses \$4120.38.

During the year there was an actual loss of 736 in the circulation of fiction, while the percentage of the total circulation fell off from 87.59 per cent to 84.43 per cent. The circulation of books classed under religion increased 172 per cent. Fairy tales gained 170 per cent., but this was partly because fairy tales were classed with sociology during four and a half months of 1906. Useful arts showed a still further gain of over 21 per cent., and lacked only two loans of equalling fairy tales. Amusements, including sports, hunting, and outdoor life, gained 55 per cent. Numerous statistics with regard to the circulation of the library are given in the report.

"An estimate on the cost of furnishing a room for the children in the basement has been obtained. Either the use of the reading room and the study room by children must be restricted or many adults will be kept away by the almost necessary disturbance until the children can be accommodated in the basement."

*Lawrence (Mass.) F. P. L.* (35th rpt., 1906.) Added 2474; total 58,095. Issued, home use 110,991. Registration 1204. Receipts \$17,609.17; expenses \$16,324.05 (books \$2773.60, salaries \$7710.81, lighting \$995.50, printing \$182.09, stationery \$101.24).

In the fall of the year the experiment was

tried of placing about 300 of the older works of fiction that had not circulated for some length of time on the open shelves in the delivery room, with the result that all but 14 of these books circulated and that the majority circulated frequently.

*Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.*, has many duplicate periodicals available for exchange with other libraries, and will be glad to receive lists of wants.

*Long Beach (L. I.) Carnegie P. L.* The cornerstone of the new Carnegie library was laid Sept. 5, with appropriate exercises.

*Madison, N. J. Drew Theological Seminary L.* (14th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1908.) Added 6135 (exclusive of 20,945 pm.); total 101,875 (exclusive of 114,898 pm.). Circulation 6660.

The most noteworthy gift of the year is the new shelving.

*Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L.* (6th rpt., 1907.) Added 2241; total 35,162. Issued, home use 102,894. Total number of readers' cards 21,059; total number of borrowers' 12,228. Receipts \$11,021.75; expenses \$10,150 (salaries \$5500, printing and stationery \$231.36, lights \$42.50, fuel \$171.92, binding \$845.70, periodicals \$363.25).

The circulation of the juvenile department for the year was 12,887. "The greatest need of the library at present is a reference room, in which could be placed all of the general reference books, bound magazines, art books and special valuable collections. The library will not be able to properly meet the many demands upon it and serve the public to the best advantage until this reference room is opened." The suggestion of a special reference collection for high school children in connection with this new reference room is also made.

"One of the most important features of the library is the newspaper section, which contains files of Nashville daily newspapers from the year 1818 to the latest issues. These files are carefully guarded against mutilation, it being required that an assistant librarian shall always be present when the newspaper volumes are examined by any one."

*New York P. L.* An exhibition of Danish etchings has never been shown in this city, nor, perhaps, in any other American one. It is therefore a really unusual exhibit which has been arranged by the Print Department of the New York Public Library in the lower hall of the Lenox Library Building, and which consists of a small but eminently characteristic and on the whole very representative selection of Danish etchings drawn from the private collection of Dr. Axel Hellrung.

This little group of etchings illustrates an interesting form of a particular national expression in art.



*Pasadena (Cal.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1908.) Added 2657 (exclusive of unaccessioned documents, of which 462 were added); total 27,115. Issued, home use 159,409 (fict. 48 per cent.). New registration 2155 (1030 women, 535 men, 278 girls, 312 boys). Receipts \$13,716.46; expenses \$11,768.32 (books, magazines, maps \$2768.23, binding \$506.85, light \$376, salaries \$6121.30).

It is impossible to show the full use of the library by these statistics, as no account is kept of the number of readers in the periodical room or of the number of books consulted by the numerous students who frequent the reference room. The circulation exceeded that of last year by 14,186, though the classified proportion of circulation continues about the same. "Although the custom of disinfecting the library's books was established several years ago, it was found impossible last year on account of added work to subject the usual number of books to this process. About 1200 of the most used books were fumigated, always including any suspects." Reading in the library park is an interesting feature in the work, and books and magazines are loaned for a specified time for this purpose.

*Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L.* (23rd rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1908.) Added to main lib. 2275; total in main lib. and branch 33,428. Issued, home use 148,243 (from main lib. 133,577, from branch 14,666). Registration 2008. Receipts \$18,000; expenses \$21,119.29.

The report of the library, 1907-1908, is printed in attractive form, with several illustrations. The special feature of the year's work has been the establishment of a branch of the library at the corner of Main and Grand streets, known as the Grand Street Branch.

The branch was opened in October with about 1500 volumes, and has been thoroughly successful. The locations for two other branches have already been selected, and the librarian in his report urges their establishment. A duplicate pay collection of popular books was begun during the year with about 100 volumes, since increased to 251. It has shown such satisfactory results that its enlargement is desirable. In the children's room the age limit, which excluded all children under 12 years of age, has been discontinued. This action resulted in the registration of 3249 children during the year. New books in the children's room are much needed. The three new features of the work here mentioned were all suggested in the librarian's report for last year. The routine work of the library has been carried on energetically and with the most satisfactory results.

*Philadelphia F. L.* (12th rpt., 1907.) Total no. of vols, 321,643. Issued, home use 1,878,456. Number of readers 1,038,239.

At the date of this report seven of the 30

buildings proposed from Mr. Carnegie's gift had been opened; two were planned to open before the end of March, and a tenth before the end of June. Arrangements were made for an addition to the Free Library of the old Mechanics' Institute Library. A site for another branch library building has been given by Mrs. Anna Weightman Walker, upon which a suitable building will be located. Plans for this building have been submitted for approval. At the date of this report negotiations for the acquisition of two additional sites were already under way.

In the Department for the Blind the circulation of embossed books numbered 12,945, an increase of 3116 over the circulation of the previous year. The distribution according to types was as follows: American Braille 1707; Braille 367; Line letter 227; Moon 10,094; New York point 550. The total registration of readers in this department now numbers 1676, an increase of 555 over 1906. "The co-operation between the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society for the Blind and the Free Library of Philadelphia continues to be most cordial, as are the relations with other organizations in Philadelphia interested in the blind."

The periodical room was used by 92,923 readers during 1907, an increase of 11,571 over 1906. There are 605 current magazines on file and 14,430 bound volumes of American and foreign periodicals. During the year 79 travelling libraries were in use in 36 fire stations, 7 police stations, 3 telegraph stations and 33 other places. The public documents department is gradually becoming an important feature of the library's work. The readers using this department numbered 6088 during the year. Brief reports on the work of each branch are given, showing satisfactory work.

*Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L.* (37th rpt., 1907.) Added 1331; total not given. Issued, home use 67,736; library use 4513. New registration 716. The library was not able to carry on its work under normal conditions, owing to the work on the new part of the building. By removing the entire collection to temporary stacks and the upper floor, the circulating department was able to continue its work, but under difficulties. The report of the year is therefore a record of excellent work. Much time has been spent on preparatory work for a new charging system.

*Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L.* (23rd rpt.—year ending May 31, 1908.) Added 1921; total 75,000. Issued, home use 39,718. Cards issued 1591; total number of borrowers' cards 17,987.

The reading of fiction during the year increased 8 per cent. over 1905-6 and 2 per cent. over 1906-7.

*St. Francis, Wis.* The handsome new library which is being built by the Alumni As-



sociation of St. Francis Seminary on the seminary grounds is rapidly nearing completion.

The library will be known as the Salzmann Library, in honor of the founder of the institution. The building will be dedicated with simple ceremonies some time in September.

The building is of Roman Corinthian style of architecture. It is being built immediately south of the main hall. It is two stories in height, but an ingenious arrangement of the windows gives the casual observer an impression that it is but one story high. The structure will have cost over \$30,000 when completed.

*Seattle (Wash.) P. L.* (17th rpt., 1907.) Added 12,759; total 93,794. Issued, home use 454,735. New registration 19,229; total registration 29,118. Receipts \$87,037.98; expenses \$78,366.71, plus expenses for new building \$48,195.91.

The chief event of the year was the resignation of the librarian, Mr. Charles Wesley Smith, who held the position of librarian since 1895. "Mr. Smith's decision to leave library work and resume the practice of law was deeply regretted by his friends in Seattle and in the library world." The new central library building was formally opened to the public Dec. 19, 1906, so that this report covers the first year's work of the library in its new quarters. Two new reading rooms were opened in the main library, one of the branches was closed, and through an extension of the city limits the Carnegie library at Ballard was acquired. During the year 74,642 books were issued from the children's room at the main library; 45 rooms in 16 schools were visited during the year by the children's librarian. The library has also received to visits with a total of 485 children from the schools. The periodical department has had on file this year 673 periodicals and 136 newspapers, including duplicate copies. The average daily attendance of readers was 587 in the newspaper room and 478 in the periodical room. A total of 9345 periodicals were lent from the main library and the branches. During the year 417 circulating libraries containing 8505 books were sent to the Seattle schools.

The library needs to establish additional branches; a careful survey of the situation shows that at least 11 branches will be required to serve the scattered population of the city.

*Sedalia (Mo.) P. L.* (13th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1908.) Added 1529; total exclusive of uncataloged govt. docs 10,016. Issued, home use 46,376 (fict. 55 per cent.). New registration 660. Receipts \$7358.43; expenses \$5852.78 (salaries \$2072.49, printing \$98.70, insurance \$120, books and binding \$1900.63).

The chief event of the year was the resignation of Miss Faith E. Smith as librarian and the appointment of Miss Florence Whittier to this position. The work of the library during the year shows increase in usefulness and efficiency.

"The work done in manual training by the schools has been exhibited from time to time in the children's room." All the books on the list of 1053 children's books agreed upon by the Cleveland Public Library and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh which were not already in the library or out of print have been purchased for the library.

*Sioux City (Ia.) P. L.* (Rpt., 1907.) Added 1599; total 23,512. Issued, home use 63,248. New registration 1315. Receipts \$7382.86; expenses \$5251.84 (books \$1000.51, periodicals \$224.85, binding \$342.80, salaries and labor \$3019.35).

There is a pressing need for a reference room. There is much juvenile reference work done, but as there is no separate children's room it is done in one corner of the general reading room and greatly handicaps the juvenile work.

*Somerville (Mass.) P. L.* (35th rpt., 1907.) Added 5390; total 79,162. Issued, home use 419,539 (fict. 295,421). Cards issued 3781.

The circulation in the children's room has been 71,563, of which 58,572 volumes have been fiction. During the year 364 vacation cards were issued; 1127 books were delivered to the homes of the people by delivery boys; 33 sets of stereographs are now owned by the library. The circulation of these sets during the year amounted to 678. "The work of the reference and art department has proceeded in the steady manner of previous years, and has frequently been enlivened by the exceedingly interesting and instructive art exhibitions. These pictures range from views of our own New England towns to views of the great historic centers of the world in both hemispheres. The library's collection of Americana has been added to from time to time and is a good representative collection.

*Taunton (Mass.) P. L.* (42d rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1907.) Added 2090; total 54,723. Issued, home use 64,812 (fict. less than 47 per cent.). New registration 687; total cards in use 7918.

A children's room is planned for and it is hoped that it may be furnished and equipped at the earliest possible date.

*Toledo (O.) P. L.* (33d rpt., 1907.) Added 8110; total 78,034. Issued, home use 375,931 (an increase over 1906 of 34 per cent.). New registration 3968; total cards in use 19,900 (nearly twice the number of four years ago).

The record of work accomplished shows remarkable progress during the year — in the registration of borrowers, the circulation of adult and juvenile books, in the demand from

teachers for school libraries, and in the reference work there has been unusual activity and growth. The work of the library is carried on also under unsatisfactory financial conditions, which emphasizes further the value of the work accomplished. Mr. Sewall's report is therefore of unusual interest and shows a progressive spirit and much energetic work. The present quarters of the library are inadequate and the need of an enlarged or new building is urged, and also other lines of improvement along which the library should work to come in closer touch with the needs of the community. The school work is noted as having been especially satisfactory. The requests from the kindergartens up through all the grades of the ward schools were greater than the library could supply. A collection of pictures for the children's room was begun when the room was opened, and has been added to by gifts, some purchases, and by pictures cut from magazines and mounted. These are loaned to teachers for their school work, to Sunday-school workers, and are used in the children's room.

*Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L.* (7th rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1908.) Added 4172 (+71 pm.); total 39,822 (+629 pm.). Issued, home use 219,140. New registration 2733; total (estimated) 20,040. Receipts \$29,944.32; expenses \$17,816.93 (books \$3674.09, salaries \$7747.17, binding and book repairs \$1048.70, light \$1042.85).

A total of 3652 books have been cataloged. In the reference department about 10,069 readers are reported with 8117 books temporarily called for and withdrawn for temporary use in the reference room. More space is needed for book-shelving in the library and for carrying on its work generally.

*University of Wisconsin.* The University of Wisconsin has issued under date of May, 1908, a small pamphlet "Library training courses." A joint course has been arranged between the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Library School by which the degree of bachelor of arts and at the same time the technical training given by the Wisconsin Library School can be obtained through four years of study.

*Waltham (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1908.) Added 947; total (on Dec. 31, 1907) 32,337. Issued, home use 65,858 (fict. 82.7 per cent.). New registration 1069; active cardholders 9361.

Mrs. Mary E. Bill resigned her position as librarian and Harold T. Dougherty assumed the duties of librarian on Aug. 1. Considerable progress has been made in reclassifying and recataloging the library. The need of a separate children's room is much felt. The establishment of delivery stations is urged to meet the needs of those people living at a distance from the library.

*Waterbury, Ct. Silas Bronson L.* (38th rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1907.) Though indicated as above on the title, this report by a special vote of the library board covers a period of 15 months, from October, 1906, to December, 1907, inclusive.) Added 5436; total 75,100. Issued, home use 162,544 (fict. 71 per cent.). Receipts \$62,133.67; expenses \$59,657.99.

The circulation of foreign books was as follows: French, 1302; German, 739; Italian, 304; Swedish, 115; Yiddish, 725. The circulation from the school deposit libraries was 34,066. The reading room was open on Sunday afternoons from September to May, inclusive, with an average of 55 readers. About 2000 books and 99 magazines are in this room, and are freely used without being recorded. Volumes called for on reading room slips numbered 834.

*Williamsport, Pa. James V. Brown L.* (1st rpt.—Sept. 1, 1906-June 30, 1908.) Added 2835; total 11,031. Issued, home use 154,398. Readers' cards issued 7891. Receipts \$12,850; expenses \$12,751.98.

This report is of especial interest as being the first. The library was opened on June 17, 1907, and the use that has been made of it during the first year would seem above normal, so that a decrease in the circulation for next year should be expected. Lectures have been given and exhibitions held in the library during the year. "By special authority of the Board, the librarian purchased from the heirs of the late John F. Meginness his entire library, consisting of books, pamphlets and clippings. About 500 of the books so secured were set aside to form the nucleus of a collection of Pennsylvania and nearly 500 volumes have been added to date. The Free Library of Philadelphia and the State Library assisted generously with contributions of state documents, so that many of the more important sets are now complete, while future issues of state publications will be received as issued, through the state library." Memorial resolutions in honor of the late Orange Sabin Brown, president of the board from 1904-1908, are appended to the report.

*Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L.* (14th rpt.—year ending Feb. 29, 1908.) Added 4761; total 62,505. Issue, home use 252,397 (an increase of 27,457 over the previous year). New registration 4651; total registration 14,117.

"Although no radical changes have been made either in the policy or in the equipment of the library, it is gratifying to note that the statistics show a largely increased use of the library by the citizens of Wilmington." A deposit station has been opened on the outskirts of the city at the Woodlawn Club and has had enthusiastic patronage. The circulation for the present year is not only the largest in the history of the library, but it

shows a greater increase than any previous year." The juvenile circulation increased 7133 over last year, in spite of the fact that owing to conditions of the children's room none of the modern methods used by libraries to attract children can be adopted. These conditions are most unsatisfactory and the children's room should be placed on the street level. The circulation from the school libraries shows an increase of 4275 over last year. For the first time books were sent to one of the Roman Catholic parochial schools as well as to the public schools. "A special effort has been made to place in the hands of the teachers information concerning the library and the books on education that are added from time to time. Whenever a list of books on education has been published in the bulletin, copies of this bulletin have been sent to all the teachers and a number of special lists of educational books have been sent to them." A special effort is made by the library to bring books on applied science and technical literature to the attention of those interested in these subjects, and this year a larger number of books of this class were purchased by the library than ever before. "The report for last year contained the first account of the work that the library has done with the blind. During the year, at the suggestion of Mr. C. Reginald Van Trump, the city appropriated for the library \$250 to be used especially for the work with the blind. The circulation among the blind for the year was 349, an increase of 198 over the year before. The appropriation from the city enabled us to buy a number of books in Moon and Braille, and we are no longer dependent on other libraries for books."

#### FOREIGN

*Battersea (Eng.) P. Ls.* (21st rpt.—year ending March 31, 1908.) Added 1411; total 55,937, of which 17,374 are in the reference department; 21,269 in the lending department of the central library. Issued, home and ref. use 427,360. Number of borrowers 13,644.

"The work of the libraries has proceeded steadily and satisfactorily during the year."

*Brighton, Eng. County Borough of Brighton P. L. Museums and Art Galleries.* (2d rpt.—year ending Nov. 16, 1907.) Added 1043 to lending library, 1115 to reference dept. Issued from lending lib. 259,596; ref. use averages 281 per day. Tickets were issued to 3228 new borrowers. The total number of new tickets issued during the year was 3922.

"Statements have appeared in print that a considerable number of volumes are missing year by year from the open access department of the lending library, and also that serious mutilations occur from time to time. This opportunity is taken to say that these statements are incorrect. It is true that,

when stock was taken after the removal of the books in the lending library to the new building, a number of works were found to be missing, but since then the number each year has been extremely small, and there is no single trace of any case of mutilation having taken place in a lending library book."

#### Gifts and Bequests

*Chelsea, Mass.* It is stated that Mr. Carnegie has offered Chelsea, Mass., a \$50,000 library building to replace the one lost in the recent fire. The gift is on condition that the city provides \$5000 a year for maintenance and uses the \$20,000 insurance received for the purchase of books. The city already owns the site.

*Dubuque, Ia. Carnegie-Stout F. P. L.* By the will of the late William B. Allison the sum of \$1000 has been left to the library.

*Lunenburg, Mass.* At a special town meeting held for the purpose of considering the gift of Miss Catherine Watson, of Boston, to erect a public library, at a cost of \$10,000, the offer was accepted. Her only provisions were that the library building be erected upon the old tavern lot, and be known as the Ritter Memorial Library, in honor of her mother.

#### Librarians

COROTHERS, Miss Wilhelmina E., has resigned her position in the Catalog Division of the Library of Congress to become instructor in classification and cataloging in the Indiana Library School at Indianapolis.

DOWNEY, Mary Elizabeth, librarian of the Ottumwa (Iowa) Public Library, has been appointed library organizer of Ohio.

DURLIN, Miss Maude, has resigned her position of librarian of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library to accept the position of librarian of the El Paso (Tex.) Public Library.

GREEN, Charles Robert, has resigned his position as assistant librarian of the Connecticut State Library to accept the position of librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.

GRIFFIN, Appleton Prentiss Clark, has been appointed by the Librarian of Congress to the position of chief assistant librarian, made vacant by the death of Dr. Ainsworth R. Spofford. Mr. Griffin has been connected with the library profession for nearly forty years and has served as a member of the staff of the Library of Congress for eleven years. Since 1900 he has held the important position of chief bibliographer, in charge of the more elaborate research undertaken by the Library of Congress, and the compilation of lists of references which the

library issues upon current public questions, in particular those questions receiving the attention of Congress. His previous notable service had been in the Boston Public and the Lenox libraries. Mr. Griffin is one of the foremost bibliographers in this country. He is widely known as the author of a number of important bibliographic works. Aside from those published by the Library of Congress may be mentioned his "Catalogue of the Washington collection in the Boston Athenæum," 1897, and his "Bibliography of American historical societies," 1907 [1000 pages].

SILVERTHORN, Miss Bessie Babbitt, formerly of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Norwich University, the military college of the state of Vermont, Northfield.

SPOFFORD, Ainsworth Rand, chief assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, died on August 12 at the age of 83, at Shephard Hill, N. H. Mr. Spofford was born at Gilmartin, N. H., in 1825. He received an excellent classical education under private tutors, and developed early the passion for reading which was to shape the course of his future career. In 1844 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became a bookseller and publisher, and he was one of the founders of the Literary Club of Cincinnati in 1850. Nine years later he became an assistant editor of the Cincinnati *Daily Commercial*. Mr. Spofford's life in Washington dated from 1861, when he was appointed first assistant in the Library of Congress. He was made librarian-in-chief in 1864, which position he held until 1897. In view of Mr. Spofford's advanced years and the added responsibilities of the position, Mr. Herbert Putnam was appointed to the position of librarian and Mr. Spofford retired to the position of chief assistant, which he occupied up to the time of his death. Reminiscent notes of Mr. Spofford, giving some idea of his rare faithfulness, devotion and remarkable knowledge appear elsewhere in this issue.

### Cataloging and Classification

BOURNEMOUTH (Eng.) PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

List of recent additions. No. 8. 20 p.

Part 1, Bibliography, literary history and criticism and language; part 2, Poetry and drama; part 3, Books in foreign languages.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Accessions to the Chicago Public Library from June 1 to Sept. 1, 1908. (Bulletin no. 86.) 16 p. O.

KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY QUARTERLY, July, 1908.

Children's catalogue-supplement to Children's catalogue published July, 1905. p. 79-109.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. Bibliography, 44:

A selection from the best books of 1907, with notes. Albany, 1908. 55 p. O. (Education Department, Bulletin no. 430.)

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Class list of best books and annual of bibliography, 1907-1908; third annual issue. London, 1908. Published for the Library Association by Libraco. 101 p. O.

Some foreign works are included and a limited amount of annotation. The classification is that of the Institut International de Bibliographie, with some modifications in the classes of Philosophy, Literature and History where the original Dewey classification has been followed wholly or in part.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Advanced sheets of third edition of Checklist of United States public documents. Class C, Commerce and Labor Department: C1, Secretary; C2, Alaskan Fisheries Division; C3, Census Bureau; C4, Coast and geodetic survey; C5, Corporation Bureau.

WOOLTON (Eng.) COUNCIL FREE LIBRARY. Index catalogue of the fiction and general literature forming the Public Lending Library at Woolton; comp. by William Jaggard. Liverpool, Shakespeare Press. 87 p. O.

### Bibliography

AMERICAN HISTORY. Virginia State Library. Bulletin, v. 1, no. 3, July, 1908.

The titles are arranged alphabetically by authors under a few leading subject headings. In the index at the end of the Finding list the names of all authors and the subject words of all titles have been arranged in one alphabet.

BOTANICAL LITERATURE. Smithsonian Institution United States National Museum. Catalogue of the botanical library of John Donnell Smith, presented in 1905 to the Smithsonian Institution; comp. by Alice Cary Atwood. Washington, Gov't. Printing Office, 1908. 94 p. O. (Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, v. 12, pt. 1.)

The library, which was presented by Captain Smith, of Maryland, together with his herbarium of 100,000 mounted specimens, contains some 1600 bound volumes, consisting chiefly of works relative to systematic botany, and being especially rich in works relating to Mexico and Central America. The books, which are all handsomely bound, will remain for the present in Baltimore, but are

placed at the disposal of botanists, to whom the present pamphlet, which is an author catalog of the library, should prove of interest and practical value.

**CHECKERS.** Call, W. Timothy. The literature of checkers; embracing all the books, pamphlets, and magazines on the game of English draughts, commonly known as checkers. [Hawthorne, N. J., C. M. Potterdon,] 1908. c. no paging, D. cl., \$1.

A bibliography of the game of checkers, beginning with the first book on the subject in English, "An introduction to the game of draughts," by William Payne, London, 1756.

**CORRUPTION (IN POLITICS).** Library of Congress. Select list of references on corrupt practices in elections; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 1908. 12 p. O.

**CRICKET (INSECT).** Lutz, Frank E. The variation and correlations of certain taxonomic characters of *Gryllus*. Wash., D. C., Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1908. 3-63 p. tabs., figs. O. (Carnegie Institution of Washington publication.) pap., 40 c. Bibliography (1 p.).

**DE PEYSTER,** John Watts. Allaben, Frank. John Watts de Peyster. New York, Frank Allaben Genealogical Company, [1908.] 2 volumes.

Volume 2 of this work, pages 269-320, contains a chronological bibliography of the published writings of General de Peyster beginning with 1834 and concluding with 1904.

**ICELANDIC LITERATURE.** Islandica: an annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic collection in Cornell University library; ed. by G. W. Harris. v. 1, Bibliography of the Icelandic sagas and minor tales, by Halldor Hermannsson. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, 1908. c. 126 p. O. pap., \$1.

**INDUCTION COILS.** Armagnat, H. The theory, design and construction of induction coils; tr. and ed. by Otis Allen Kenyon. N. Y., McGraw Publishing Co., 1908. c. 5+216 p. figs. O. cl., \$2 net. Bibliography (22 p.).

**INSURANCE.** Library of Congress. Select list of references on workingmen's insurance; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 1908. 28 p. O.

[Contents:] General; United States; Great Britain; Germany; France; Belgium.

**JAPAN.** Wenckstern, F. von. Bibliography of the Japanese empire, comprising the literature in European languages from 1894-1906; with additions and corrections to the first volume and a supplement to Léon Page's "Bibliographie Japonaise." London, 1908. 535 p. 8°.

Added to this is a list of the Swedish literature on Japan by Miss Valfrid Palmgren. With regard to this work the publisher issues the following statement: Herr Wenckstern requests me to announce that the Emperor of Japan has been pleased to confer upon him the Order of the Rising Sun, 14th Class, for his Japanese bibliography. I am also requested to state that this volume, issued six months ago, embraces only the literature issued from 1894-1906, and is not a new enlarged edition of that issued in 1895.

**MIDDLE AGES.** Chevalier, U. Répertoire des sources historiques du moyen âge: bibliographie. Ed. rev. and enl. Paris, Picard, 1907. Q.

**MOLIERE.** Currier, T. F., and Gay, E. L. Catalogue of the Molière collection in Harvard University library. Cambridge, Harvard University, 1906. In-8. 148 p. 3 fr., 80 c.

**PHILOSOPHY.** List of books in the New York Public Library relating to philosophy. 2 pts. (In New York Public Library Bulletin, July, p. 407-447; August, 464-516.)

**RABIES.** Hart, G. H. Rabies and its increasing prevalence. Wash., D. C., [U. S. Office of the Superintendent of Documents,] 1908. 26 p. 8°, (U. S., Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, circular.) pap., 15 c. Bibliography (1 p.).

**SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES.** Flom, G. Tobias. A history of Scandinavian studies in American universities, together with a bibliography. Iowa City, Ia., State University of Iowa, 1907, [1908.] 66 p. 8°, (Iowa studies in language and literature.) pap., 50 c.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE.** Trull, G. Harvey. A manual of missionary methods for Sunday-school workers; introd. by C. Galaudet Trumbull. Phil., Sunday School Times Co., [1908.] c. 12+245 p. il. D. ("Times" handbooks for missionary workers.) bds., \$50 c. net.

List of graded books for Sunday school libraries. (22 p.)

TECHNICAL LITERATURE. James V. Brown Library, Williamsport, Pa. Selected list of books on technology. 1908. 11 p. O.

A classified guide to technical literature.

TEXT-BOOKS AND EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

Publishers' Weekly. Educational number, July 25, 1908.

This bound number of the *Publishers' Weekly* includes all textbooks used in American schools and academic institutions (not in universities, professional or technical schools), and books prepared especially for supplementary reading in primary and grammar schools.

WALES. Cardiff (Wales) Public Library.

Bibliography of Wales: a record of books in Welsh or relating to Wales. no. 25, July, 1908. 12 p. O.

This list contains, as far as can be ascertained, all publications since October, 1907. All the items included have been added to the Welsh Department of the Cardiff Reference Library. The preceding numbers of this list have been published, nos. 1-14, in the *Cardiff Public Library Journal*, from April, 1900, to June, 1903, and nos. 15-19 were issued as a supplement to that journal, no. 20 being the first to appear as a separate publication.

## Notes and Queries

IN RE INDEX. — Much attention has been given to the proper construction of an index, and there is a general notion of what one should be. The *Journal of American History* has just given us an example of what an index should *not* be. It calls it a syllabus. There is in it an appearance of fulness and alphabeticity, but there are three pages, out of 11, of entries under AN, THE and IS. Neither the subjects treated under these headings nor their authors have their proper alphabetical places.

The volume contains articles by President Roosevelt and other well-known writers, and on such subjects as Panama canal, Paper money and Universal peace. None of them are given their proper place in the syllabus, but are hidden away under AN, FIRST, FOUR, THE and TO.

JOHN EDMANDS.

### FURTHER WARNINGS TO LIBRARIANS

Editor of the *Library Journal*.

DEAR SIR: Your warning in the July LIBRARY JOURNAL concerning a man named Perry reminds me of the \$5 which I paid for the autograph of an individual giving that name. Some inquiry inclines me to believe that two Perrys have operated in Louisville:

(1) P. A. Perry, who was for a time connected with the subscription department of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. He has been described as "a stout, full-faced, clean shaven

man of 44 or 45 years of age," and claimed to be a relative of Bliss Perry. His operations extend from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, or further. He made arrangements to publish a finely illustrated edition of the works of a local author and secured considerable money from him under this pretense. A doctor of this city was beaten out of about \$7000 by the same man.

(2) A. J. Perry, rather tall, about 50 years of age, and has a hesitating manner or speech. He called on me Oct. 8, 1907, and after spoiling considerable time mentioned that he and his mother were bound for Buffalo and he was a little embarrassed for a small amount. I gave him \$5, and on request he signed his name A. J. Perry, No. 4 Park street, Boston. In a conversation with our reference librarian, she stated that the only objection she had to Bliss Perry was his treatment of Walt Whitman. "I told Uncle Bliss that he was not suited for that work," replied the smooth stranger. He also called on a Louisville author and volunteered the information that he had a beautiful picture of Uncle Bliss Perry. The editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* declares he has no nephew of that age, name or reputation. Fortunately my last Perry autograph has not cost me as much as the first.

Moral to librarians: Don't pay too much for your autographs.

Yours very truly,

WM. F. YUST.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
Aug. 12, 1908.

COMPLETED EDITIONS. The library of Colby College, Waterville, Me., has received the remainder of the edition of "Personal recollections," by Joseph Ricker, D.D., which describes the author's experiences in Maine, and contains biographies of 22 prominent Baptists of that state. A copy will be sent to any library on receipt of 12 cents for mailing, by Dr. E. W. Hall, Librarian, Waterville, Me.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS. — The "Biographical dictionary of America," published by the Biographical Society, 1904, and now being sold in New England, is the old "Lamb's Biographical dictionary," 1900, made into 10 volumes instead of six. It sells for \$60, and Lamb I have seen quoted for \$10. The agent showed me orders from some libraries for this book.

W. P. CUTTER.

## Library Calendar

### SEPTEMBER

21-28. N. Y. L. A. annual meeting. Lake George, Hotel Sagamore.

### OCTOBER

20-21. Nebraska L. A. annual meeting. Hastings.

22-23. Indiana L. A. Richmond.

The program for the meeting is given on p. 365.

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"LIBRARY week" of 1908 in spirit, program and efficiency has won a high place in the annals of library meetings and upheld the standards which the New York state conference has attained. And it is an interesting illustration of the growth of library organization that the attendance of over 200 persons directly interested in library work was double that at the A. L. A. Conference at Lake George in 1885, though this represented the entire country. Several prominent members of the A. L. A. having a long experience of library conferences agreed that this year's state meeting was the best library convention they had ever attended. The program deserves special commendation because of the interesting speakers from outside the actual field of library work and because of the harmony and timeliness of the topics selected for consideration. Each session offered peculiar interest and the breadth and scope of the subjects presented awakened a response that should make towards the development and vitalizing of professional interests and ideals.

Two features of "library week" distinctive in their recreative and refreshing character, and in which the atmosphere of professionalism gave place to a more personal and human interest, were the book symposium and the story hour. The book symposium, held with so much success at Minnetonka, was the idea of Mrs. Fairchild, and it was gratifying that the second symposium at Lake George had the advantage of her able leadership. The evening story hour, given out of doors with the light from Japanese lanterns, giving a fairy like touch to the scene, was a delightful finale to the week of sessions; and the talent shown in Miss Douglas' dainty rendering of Cinderella, in Miss Tyler's remarkable presentation of Stevenson's subtle and fatalistic story, "The Bottle Imp," and in Miss Askew's inimitable "Brer Rabbit" tales, demands high praise of story tellers and chair-

man who were responsible for this artistic and novel session, which, like the book symposium, it is hoped may be repeated at another meeting.

THE library function, which Mrs. Fairchild defines in her new desk-card to be "the development and enrichment of human life in the entire community by bringing to all the people the books that belong to them," is nowadays accepted as covering both entertainment—preferably of a higher order than the cheap theatre—and education. If it is to be three-quarters entertainment and one-quarter education, still the one-quarter is worth while, provided that the three-quarters do not counteract the good influence of the minor fraction. Entertainment by bad books is not permissible, as all librarians agree who have contributed to the symposium in last month's and in this month's issue. But the great ideal for the library is well stated by Dean Bailey in his remarkable paper on "Library work in rural communities," which is the leading article in this number. In saying that the purpose of the library in its relation to the farmer should be the redirection of the farmer's life, he has brought out a great thought which cannot be too much emphasized to librarians. Library work should mean a redirection of the thought and life of the people and a redirection upward and on broadening lines. This is true in children's work as well as work for farmers or mechanics or any other class. Dean Bailey has had especial experience with respect to rural life, and his appointment by President Roosevelt as chief of the commission to investigate the conditions of country life with a view to their betterment really defines his position in the community as the leading apostle of rural uplift. Librarians are more or less consciously working together toward this redirection—and the word is useful in bringing them to a realizing sense of this great function of the library.



THE farmer himself, even more than the mechanic, is a difficult person to bring into relation with the library or even with books. His day's work is hard, at the end of it he is tired, and the long day leaves few hours except for sleep. He must, therefore, first of all be interested, and interested because a book takes him out of himself and his everyday work or contributes definitely some element of value to that everyday work. Heavy scientific books, however good, are, therefore, not apt to appeal to him, and as Dean Bailey points out, it is necessary to reach him with a class of literature of which there is none too much in existence. Sometimes he can be reached through his wife, who perhaps has a little more time for reading than he, and the courses of reading for farmers' wives are, therefore, quite as important in this re-direction of farm life as the courses of reading for farmers themselves. Certain books do appeal very directly to the farmer in connection with his work and should be found in every rural library and in every urban library which has a rural constituency. The bulletins of the agricultural experimental stations and the agricultural colleges in the several states offer a rich mine of useful material and should be in every library of the respective states; but their official form is apt to make them less attractive to the reader. It would be well if the evening so usefully spent at Lake George in the discussion of this subject should suggest to the program makers of the next A. L. A. Conference that in the national gathering there should be more attention to this rather novel topic, especially in view of the fact that President Roosevelt intends to make the Bailey Commission report the basis of a special message to Congress in 1909.

THE Catalog of fiction promised by Mr. H. W. Wilson is now issued and should be of special help to libraries of limited means. Based upon selective fiction lists of a number of libraries it affords to other libraries an excellent basis for selection and a handy means of providing readers with an index, briefly annotated, to good stories. Its chief characteristic, however, is the mechanical

feature of its linotype construction, with a view to giving any library a handy catalog of books of fiction in that library. Now that the experiment is in shape to be tried we shall see if libraries really want such a catalog to the extent of being willing to pay for it. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wilson's catalog will be freely ordered by small libraries in sufficient numbers to make its publication a success and that the middle class of libraries which cannot afford a catalog of their own, yet have need of a few hundred copies of a fiction list, will try the experiment of the use of the linotype slugs in the manner suggested by Mr. Wilson at the A. L. A. Conference and in his announcements of this catalog.

THE use of a fiction catalog is likely to increase the circulation of fiction, but this should not be at the expense of other books, especially where the two-book system is in operation. Figures of circulation are apt to be misleading, but they are nevertheless useful, and should be appreciated by the community which is supporting a library by taxation. In his paper on "The public library and the city government" Mr. Briggs calls attention to the desirability of making the public, and particularly the public which pays the taxes, fully acquainted with the authentic facts of what a library is doing and what it costs. The taxpayer is entitled to know what he and the community are really getting for their money, and if he comes to know this he will be more liberal in granting money when it comes to budget and appropriation. Where there is a rural library supported by tax funds, if it be no more than a dog tax, it is worth while to prepare figures, both of use and expense, for printing in the local papers and annually in the reports which the towns or other corporate organizations usually print. Librarians are in one way too fond of figures and in another way not fond enough of them. It is unwise to encumber reports and to bore readers with statistics of a merely technical nature, but the main facts should be simply and fully put before the public at every opportunity as a matter of justice to the public and as an element of popularity for the library.

## LIBRARY WORK FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES\*

BY LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY, *Director New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University*

THERE is a rural problem as there is also a city problem. Wherever persons come together there are problems of adjustment, one to the other. The greater the number of persons who come together, the greater and more difficult are the problems. When the different interests with which men have to do are organized, then the different organizations themselves tend to come together and the problems are still further increased. The problems that confront city folk are likely to be more apparent than those that confront country folk. They appeal to persons in the centers of activity. They demand quick solution. It is not strange, therefore, that city social problems have received more attention than rural social problems. There are problems of the city and problems of the country, but as those of the country have received comparatively small attention and are just now being discovered, we are likely to think that they are new. They may be new to most persons. The country problem is in fact no greater than the city problem, only it has been more overlooked and neglected.

The country problems are to a large extent only rural phases of fundamental human problems. That is to say, there is a city side and a country side or phase to all questions of education, morals, social cleavage, and the like. In some respects, however, the country problem is very unlike the city problem, and this is especially true as respects the attitude of the individual toward his own work and his place in the world.

The real countryman is likely to be a fatalist, although he may not know it, and he may resent it if told. His work is largely in the presence of the elemental forces of nature. These forces are beyond his power to make or to unmake. He cannot change the rain or sunshine or storm or drought. He is likely, therefore, to develop an attitude of helplessness toward his conditions, and to feel that there is very little use to exert him-

self overmuch because he is confronted by inexorable phenomena. The result of this is that the man is either likely to develop a complacent and joyful resignation, taking things as they come and making the best of them, or else to develop a species of rebellion which leads to a hopeless and pessimistic outlook on life. I am convinced that much of the inertia of country people is traceable to the essential fatalism of their outlook on the world.

This outlook of helplessness is to be overcome by giving the man the power of science, whereby he may in some degree overcome, control or mitigate the forces of nature, or at least effectively adjust himself to them. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations are giving the countryman no end of fact. We have not yet organized this fact into such a philosophy of application, however, as to give the countryman full confidence of his ability to contend with his native conditions.

I now come to a point of application of my remarks to the question of libraries. Libraries exist that persons may read. To a large extent the effect of library work is to cause persons to read for entertainment. The countryman, however, needs to read for courage. Herein is where library schemes are likely to be fundamentally weak, if in fact not radically wrong for the countryman. I would not eliminate the natural desire of anybody to read for entertainment; but I would make a special effort to develop in the countryman a habit of reading such things as will give him personal mastery over his conditions.

Much has been said of late as to what the country problem really is. The country problem is not one thing any more than the city problem is one thing. We always need to direct and even to redirect our civilization. We make progress by starts and leaps. Between these leaps are periods of relative inaction or dormancy. We have been in such a period in recent years in respect to country life. We now feel the necessity of arousing

\* Read before the New York Library Association, Lake George, Sept. 22, 1908.

ourselves to the situation. In such cases the panacea-man always comes to the fore. He sees one remedy for all ills. I have been informed recently that the one remedy for the ills of the farmer is the resumption of green-back currency; the controlling of trusts; the extension of good roads; and other specific and single acts. The fact is that the panacea-man does not make very great progress, because all human affairs are complex and touch each other at many points.

Some of the things that need to be done for the general betterment of country life are:

(1) The recognition of the countryman and of his problems. The recent appointment by President Roosevelt of a Commission on Country Life does just this. This appointment recognizes that the countryman has problems which it is the business of government to understand. It places the executive machinery of government behind the work. The appointment of this commission is in no sense a criticism of the farmer, but rather a recognition on the part of the president of the United States that something definite and constructive should be done to enable the man on the land to receive the best returns for his effort and so to remove handicaps as to enable him to live the fullest life.

(2) We need the enactment of laws and regulations that have the farmer distinctly in mind. I will illustrate this by speaking of game law legislation. I am convinced that no type of legislation is in a more hopeless or chaotic condition than that relating to the preservation of small game. Laws are enacted that apply to particular localities and not to localities adjacent to them, or which please a certain set of sportsmen, or which have certain special interests in mind. Now, small game is to a large extent a natural product of farms. All game, in fact, is a product of the earth. So far as the earth is owned for productive purposes, it is controlled by the farmer. The natural result of game law legislation and agitation is to antagonize the farmer against the sportsman, whereas their interests ought to be harmonized and unified. Game law legislation, as all other legislation, should rest on fundamental principles, and these principles would necessarily recognize that the farmer has rights as well as the sportsman. Laws so made, I am

convinced, would put the farmer and the sportsman into sympathy and cause them to work together to the betterment of each.

(3) We need a consideration of the whole subject of transportation with reference to the farmers' interests.

(4) We need a similar discussion of all matters relating to rural social communication.

(5) We should make a careful study of the control of products, with reference to the producer as well as to the market man.

(6) We must consider whether the rural church is an effective organ and whether it also may not need a new study and redirection.

(7) The rural schools need in some way to be so fertilized and redirected as to cause them to be a training place for boys and girls who are likely to live on the land.

(8) We need to spread the reading habit; and here I come again into contact with the subject in which this audience is specially interested.

All these, and other agencies, working harmoniously together, will help to accelerate the development of a good country life. This development is already in progress. We need to recognize it and to direct it. As Sir Horace Plunkett has recently so well said, we need in the country to develop better farming, better business and better living.

What I mean to emphasize at this point is that the library and the reading-course have a distinct obligation to help on the whole work of rural progress. They must be inoculated with the missionary and the extension spirit and become real educational factors.

If the countryman is to be aided to the greatest advantage, it will not be enough merely to bring in things from the outside and present them to him. Farming is a local business. The farmer stands on the land. In a highly developed society, he does not sell his farm and move on as soon as fertility is in part exhausted. This being true, he must be reached in terms of his environment. He should be developed natively from his own standpoint and work; and all schools, and all libraries, and all organizations of whatever kind that would help the man on the land must begin with this point of view.

I may illustrate this by speaking of the current country movement to revive sports and games. I am much in sympathy with this desire. I am quite sure that more games and recreation are needed in the country as much as in the city. In fact, there may be more need of them in the country. The tendency seems to be just now, however, to introduce old folk games. We must remember, however, that folk games such as we are likely to introduce have been developed in other countries and in other times. They represent the life of other people. To a large extent they are love-making games. They are not adapted in very many cases to our climate. To introduce them is merely to bring in another exotic factor and to develop theatricals.

I would much rather revive the good old games that have come directly out of the land. Or if new games are wanted I should like to try to invent them, having in mind the real needs of a community; but it is doubtful whether games invented out of hand can ever really be native. I suspect that the germs of many good games and sports can be found in the open country, and that they might be capable of considerable extension and development.

Of course, not one of my hearers will feel that I would limit the countryman's view to his own environment. I have recently been accused of that very thing, but every one of you knows that this is nonsense. I would begin with the things at home, the same as I would begin to teach the child by means of the things that are within its range; and then I would lead out to the world activities. There is no reason why a farmer should not have as broad a view of life and of the things that lie beyond as any other man has, but this comes as a natural extension of his proper education.

There is very little good literature that is specially adapted to rural communities except the technical agricultural books and bulletins. It is often said that farm homes are greatly lacking in books and in magazines. This, no doubt, is often true. One reason is that there is so little literature that is really adapted to the farmer's general demands and also because his whole training leads him to think in terms of experience rather than in

terms of books. There are many farm homes that are well supplied with good literature, and the number is rapidly increasing. In the old days one would be likely to find a copy of "Pilgrim's Progress," the novels of Scott and Dickens, a copy of "Robinson Crusoe" and other books of the older order. "Pilgrim's Progress" is excellent literature and a commanding allegory, but it is likely to have a fatalistic influence on persons who accept books too literally. The Bible is found everywhere, but it is too often read in the country, as in the city, from the point of view of "texts" and not interpreted in terms of present-day life. If I were making out a set of books for reading anywhere, I should want to include some of the modern expositions or adaptations of biblical literature in order that the scripture might be made applicable and vital to the lives of the people.

The novels have no special relation to the conditions under which the farmer lives and very many of them no relation to any present-day living. I would not advise that all reading have relation to the life of the present, but some of it certainly should be applicable in order that it may have meaning to the reader. We have practically no novels depicting the real farmer. We have a good many farmer characters in current fiction, but most of them are caricatures, whether so intended or not, and present a type of life and a vocabulary which, if they exist at all, are greatly the exception. Common novels are likely to be exotic. A good part of them are read because they are the best sellers of the time. Librarians know that the book that tops the market shortly after it is published may not have any real or abiding value.

The bulletins of the experiment stations and departments of agriculture are now widely distributed, but they are not used as much as they ought to be. This is in part because the mailing lists are not selective, and in part because the reader may have no real fundamental knowledge to enable him to use them effectively. In very many cases the bulletins themselves are unreadable and are only reference texts.

There are gilded publications that appeal to city persons who have an extrinsic interest in the country, or to those who have

abundant money to spend; but they have very little, if any, influence on the development of a native country life.

We have practically no good poems of American farm life. A poem of the plow-boy is very likely to be one that sees the plow-boy from the highway rather than one that expresses the real poetry and sentiment of the labor on the land. I do not know where I can find a half dozen first-class poems of farm life. They are largely written from the study outward, and by persons who see farming at long range, or who come to it with the city man's point of view.

The nature books are largely forced and lack personality. They do not have the true ring of truth. There are, of course, distinct exceptions; but taking the books as a whole my experience seems to justify this judgment. We need native and sensible books with country direction in them. We need something like the Burrough's mode as applied to farm operations and farm objects.

Of late the reportorial type of literature has developed itself in country life directions. The reporter discovers a high point here and there, does not understand relationships, writes something that is effervescent and entertaining and very likely misleading. The "wonders-of-science" idea has also applied itself to agricultural writing, and we are beginning to develop a type of literature that is unsafe. Some person who is doing good, quiet work in the breeding of plants, or in other agricultural fields, is likely to be discovered by a facile reporter, and his work may be made to appear as foolishness.

We have no history of farm life or farm people. I have been much impressed with this lack within the last month, when I have been trying to find biographical data respecting a great many persons who have had much influence in developing good country life in North America. The careers of these persons do not appear in our standard biographies, although persons who may have accomplished much less may be given full treatment. The result of all this is that there is no ideal of leadership in agricultural or country life affairs put before the boy or girl. The biographies that the youth reads of are persons who have made their way in other careers. Yet, as a matter of fact, hundreds of persons whose names are unknown to the

standard books have exerted an influence that is truly national in its character. These persons should be listed amongst the heroes to whose accomplishments the young generation may aspire.

We are much in need, therefore, of good native books that will mean something to persons who live on the land. We need a high class journal of a new type that will interest men sympathetically and psychologically in farm life, devoting only a secondary part of its space to questions of technical farming.

There should be a library in every rural town. This library should have relation to its community, as a school or a church has. It should be an educational center.

The travelling libraries have provided a new way of developing the reading habit in the country and in remote towns. It undoubtedly has had great influence, although I think that the character of its literature needs to be reconsidered. It is gratifying to us, as New Yorkers, to know that the travelling library, as now understood, originated in New York with Melvil Dewey in 1892. He secured an appropriation to place books in rural communities that were too small to have libraries of their own. He purchased a small number of libraries of one hundred volumes each and distributed them. In 1895 Michigan and Ohio followed. In 1899 there were some twenty-five hundred travelling libraries in thirty states, distributing about one hundred and fifteen thousand volumes. In 1908 there were five thousand such libraries in nearly every state and territory, with the distribution not far under three-fourths of a million books. In 1907 Wisconsin circulated upwards of one hundred and twenty-two thousand volumes. There is a state library commission or organization at the capitol in the states of California, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. It is a great responsibility to distribute three-quarters of a million books, particularly when they go to persons who do not have many books and who are likely to place confidence in those that they receive.

Another mode of developing the reading habit is by means of reading-courses and

reading-clubs, which are now beginning to be organized in the agricultural colleges. These are likely to have great influence in rural communities because (1) they are directly related to the life of the people, and (2) because they are dynamic or have an active follow-up system. The reading-course enterprise for farmers and farmers' wives has gained greater headway in New York State than elsewhere.

Every social or educational organization that exists in the open country should be a means of developing and spreading the reading habit. In New York State, for example, there are more than seventy thousand active members of the Grange. There are a good many hundred local or subordinate granges. Each of these granges should be a reading center. The Farmers' Institutes should leave behind them some kind of an organization that will continue the work of the institute and develop the reading habit. All country churches, and all country schools, should also be agents in the same cause. All these organizations should be made distributive centers for good literature. They should all aid in distributing the bulletins of the Experiment station of that state. The local library should reach all homes and also be a dispersive center. The local library will often be able to distribute the Experiment station bulletins much more effectively than the Experiment station itself, because the library should know the local needs and the habits of life of its constituents.

We are very much in need of a co-ordination or association of all these various efforts. I have sometimes thought that there should be a state society, looking to the coordination of them all, but the tendency is to multiply societies overmuch. If there is no formal organization as between them all, I am sure that there should be a co-operative interest between them so that they will all work together harmoniously toward one end. All these agencies should be active. They should know what other agencies are doing. Each one of them should preserve its full autonomy, but it will do more concrete work if it knows its own field and will be stimulated to greater effort if it knows what other organizations are doing.

If libraries and librarians are only a means of distributing books, all that you need to do is to perfect the machinery or the mechanics of the work. If they are to energize the people and to redirect the currents of civilization, they must do very much more than this. They must inspire the reading habit, direct it, and then satisfy it. We need not so much to know just what kind of books to put in the hands of readers as to develop a new purpose in library effort. It is not enough to satisfy the demands of readers: we must do constructive work. I look on all library effort in rural communities as a part of the general educational and welfare work in which all persons are interested who are looking to the evolution of institutions and the betterment of their fellows.

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT, OR WHAT PUBLIC LIBRARIES SHOULD DO FOR MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICIALS\*

By WALTER B. BRIGGS, *Reference Librarian, Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library*

THE aim of this paper is to suggest and discuss methods whereby public libraries, both the large and the small, may make their present collections of books of greater practical value to the various city departments and officials, and intelligently to enlarge their collec-

tions towards the same end. Emphasis will be laid upon the executive and administrative departments rather than upon the legislative.

The subject is of recognized importance and for most of our libraries it falls well in the class of "neglected opportunities."

After the good customs of the English quarterlies, some of the important articles that

\*Read before the New York Library Association, at Lake George, Sept. 24, 1908. The general topic of the evening was "Neglected opportunities."

have been written upon the subject are listed here at the beginnings of the paper.† Reference may later be made to them.

There has been heretofore, and there is yet, too much of a tendency to consider the public library as somewhat apart from the executive and administrative departments of the city, with a result perhaps not entirely without benefit to the library, in that it has not been subject to the politics and plundering that the departments with heads appointed directly by the mayor have suffered from. In this regard the city libraries have been more fortunate than the state libraries. Mr. Ranck, in his paper, states, "that the legislative reference departments recently organized in several of our states are largely conscious efforts to return to the purpose for which state libraries were originally created, but which in most of our states have long since been lost sight of, by regarding the library as a piece of political plunder."

While the library may have benefited, her sister departments in the city government have been the losers, in not appreciating the fact that the library could be of daily practical value to them by furnishing data and facts of inestimable value in helping them to solve, wisely and economically, their problems.

It is still the popular idea that the chief work of the library is to furnish entertain-

† Municipal reference work. Chalmers Hadley, *Public Libraries*, June, 1907.

The public library as a part of the municipal government. Samuel H. Ranck. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, October, 1907. Same in *Public Libraries*, December, 1907.

Reference libraries in cities. Baltimore as a type. D. E. Mowry. *Public Libraries*, December, 1907.

The municipal section of a public library. G. Darlow. *Public Libraries*, January, 1908.

Special libraries. R. H. Whitten. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, January, 1906.

Proposed library of municipal affairs and city department libraries. R. H. Whitten. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, June, 1908.

The Wisconsin Legislative Library. M. S. Dudgeon. *Yale Review*, November, 1907.

Legislative reference work without an appropriation. Johnson Brigham. *A. L. A. Bulletin*, July, 1907.

Legislative reference work and its opportunities. C. R. Woodruff. *Public Libraries*, October, 1908.

The German Städtetag. L. N. Robinson. *Annals of the American Academy*, May, 1908. [Describes a special library dealing with city affairs, established in Berlin in 1906.]

ment or, at the best, enable the theorist or student who has never been in practical affairs to prepare a newspaper article criticizing a city department that may be doing its best to meet some pressing problem. The critic has the "library habit," which, as a rule, the city official has not. Should not the library give first attention and assistance to the practical workers? Has there not been a tendency to develop along the lines of least resistance in helping the more purely theoretical students who know the value of a collection of books? An officer in one of the charitable societies suggested, at a New York Library Club meeting, that a library representative regularly meet the workers in his important line of work and keep them informed as to the current literature upon their subject. This is a good suggestion, but is it not more important that the library furnish such current information to the Health and Building departments, thereby supplying information that might enable these departments to prevent conditions that now occupy the attention of the charitable societies. Is not prevention better than correction? Has the library in the past made intelligent and systematic efforts to call the attention of department heads to the material in the library upon their particular subjects? Are they all on our mailing lists for the bulletins and publications of the library? Have we had their subjects in mind in compiling special lists? It should be a first duty of every public library to prepare for each city department a list of the books in the library, including, of course, documents and reports upon that department's line of work. To every new head of a department a copy of the list brought up to date should be sent. As new material is received make it the practice to notify promptly the department interested. This must appeal to all as an eminently proper function of the library. It will be the librarian's best card of introduction to the department head and bring about the personal acquaintance so essential to wise co-operation in serving the municipality.

While the librarian and department heads are getting acquainted let the library employee endeavor to get into a personal touch with the employees of sister departments. There is room for improvement in our atti-



tude in this regard. It will be a healthful thing to have rubbed into us the fact that we are in the public service, as are the fireman or the matron at the police station. To gain this *esprit de corps* I would suggest an annual parade of all persons upon the city pay-roll. And I would not be anxious as to our order in the line of march. If there was classification, I should hope that we might be worthy to be grouped with the departments of Education, Health, Lighting and Civil service. Floats might be instructive. One could represent a group of prominent citizens presenting an engrossed copy of resolutions to the librarian and the head of the Department of Public works, commending them upon the fact that through their co-operation there had been no wholesale digging up of the city's streets for two years. The truth being recognized that the Library had supplied facts and data which the Department had intelligently applied, whereby the best system of sewerage had been installed; an example of scientific and economical public service.

Another float could show a library reference room occupied by policemen, firemen, health department inspectors, etc. The center of the group being the janitor of the library itself, making use of the books on steam boilers and ventilation. Is not more credit due to the Civil service system than to the library, that this last comes near realization?

Experience shows that the city departments are very glad to receive titles of books. During the past year the certain titles, mainly English publications that might not come under the eye of the department head, were sent to a park department superintendent, who in almost every case sent a messenger for the books.\*

Further than this sending of book titles it would be well to send to each department a copy of the monthly *Engineering Magazine*

*Index*, checked for articles of interest to the particular department, with the understanding that the library would do its best to supply what was desired. As pertinent bibliographies appeared they should be checked in the same way, thus employing every means at hand to keep the departments in constant touch with the library. Granting that the intelligent head of a department knows the current literature covering his special work, better than the librarian can expect to, there are many books and articles appearing outside technical magazines that the librarian with his general collection is more likely to see than the specialist.

Many indirect benefits will soon appear if this line of work is well done. When the departments get into the habit of coming to the library and realize the practical use the library makes of a collection of books, and appreciate that a trained librarian is necessary to care for and make quickly available material wanted, they will be inclined to turn their department collections over to the care of the public library, whether in the library building or not is not particularly important. Here we have, naturally, developed a proper municipal library. Before a library makes a collection of reports of various cities it should know what is already in the various city departments. This known, it can intelligently complete its own collection. Even if a department did not welcome this co-operation would it not be wise to note in the library catalog the books that are in department collections? If libraries under the present interest in this subject hastily invite the flood of state and city reports they will soon find that they have brought upon themselves the trouble that the United States documents caused when they were one steady brown stream that overflowed all parts of the library building, rising finally to the attics, that were never intended for the storage of books. Each library should wisely take into account its own particular conditions. If it is now overcrowded it would not be an unwise step to deposit some of the reports already in the library in the department that might best use them. This would probably gain supervision over all the books in the department. In a few of our largest libraries these books have been placed in a separate department, usually known as the Department of documents and

\*Gaut. Seaside planting of trees and shrubs. L. and N. Y., 1907.

Bell. The skirts of a great city. L., 1907.

Amherst. London parks and gardens. L., 1907.

Waterfield. Flower grouping in English, Scotch and Irish gardens. L., 1907.

Elgood. Italian gardens. L., 1907.

Tweedie. Hyde Park. Its history and romance.

[A note was made of the nine page appendix containing a list of trees, shrubs and plants in Hyde Park and Kensington Garden.]

statistics or Department of statistics, with a specially trained director in charge. Have we not here the natural place for the development of the expert service recommended by the advocates of independent city reference or municipal libraries; the department that can do practical reference work and help to promote scientific legislation and intelligent administration?

This is a timely topic and one to which the public library should give attention in view of the interest that has been evinced in the development of legislative reference libraries after the type of the department of legislative reference established in Baltimore in January, 1907. Since that time there has been systematic agitation for the establishment in our largest cities of these municipal libraries, with, as far as I can ascertain, little or no consultation with the authorities of the public libraries as to the work they are already prepared to do along the same line. In an editorial in the *Boston Herald* of Nov. 27, 1907, under the caption "A city reference library," we read: "These experiments at Madison and Baltimore, and the decision of several cities here and there to establish municipal libraries, raise the question whether it would not be well for Boston and Massachusetts to consider whether the local and state legislatures are as helpfully related to the libraries and the specialists of this great center of accumulated knowledge as they might be." In Mr. Mowry's article we find it stated that "the city of Newark has recently passed an ordinance establishing a municipal library," that, "a resolution has been introduced in the common council of Milwaukee for the establishment of a similar library." This Milwaukee library is now an accomplished fact. In Mr. Mowry's opinion, "it is only a matter of a few years, at most, before all of our leading cities will have established municipal reference libraries."

There is quite generally an ignorance and misunderstanding of the primary features of the Wisconsin and Baltimore work. They both emphasize the legislative side and give particular attention to collecting information in regard to matters before the state and city legislatures. The Wisconsin department, created in 1901, 11 years after the position of legislative reference librarian in the New

York State Library was established, has a much wider scope than the New York department. It, in a sense, combines with this department the work of the law librarian of the New York State Library. It does not maintain a large or expensive library, depending upon the various strong libraries already in Madison. In the *A. L. A. Bulletin* of July, 1907, we find this digest of its duties: "It not only collects, collates and supplies all needed information, but it also passes on the relative value of the same. It also supplies legislators and legislative committees with briefs and arguments and, on request, drafts bills." Dr. Flack states that it has an expert to frame laws properly for the members of the legislature. The *Boston Herald*, in an editorial notice of Mr. Dudgeon's article in the *Yale Review*, sums it up thus: "The Madison idea is designed to prevent half-baked legislation."

Baltimore has the first city department of legislative reference, applying to a city the methods that had proved so successful in a state. It follows the Wisconsin plan, with a similarly wide scope. It even gathers data for use of the state legislature. According to the law creating it, it is to concern itself chiefly with the legislative work. The act reads: "There shall be a department of legislative reference of the mayor and city council of Baltimore." It is also to serve the head of any city department. It is directed by an unpaid "board, composed of the mayor of Baltimore, the City solicitor, the president of the Johns Hopkins University, the president of the Municipal Art Society, and the president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore City. This board shall employ a competent statistician as its executive officer, to organize and conduct the said department." Dr. Horace E. Flack, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, is occupying this position. Miss Wallis, the librarian of the department, writes in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of December, 1907, as follows: "Constant investigation and accumulation of laws of the different states and cities, together with the material relating to the practical operation and effect of such laws, are among his chief duties. He anticipates subjects of proposed legislation by the General Assembly of Maryland and of the City Coun-

cil of Baltimore, and has ready for the legislator various material: bills and records concerning similar subjects of other states and cities both here and abroad, newspaper clippings, magazine articles, reports, etc., which are all classified by the Dewey system and so made available at a moment's notice. Minute analyzation is constantly being done so that short but important articles, otherwise lost in the vast sea of pages, may be referred to by the card index."

The Wisconsin department has been almost phenomenally successful in its work, without doubt largely due to the tact and ability of Dr. McCarthy. A most practical testimony of the opinion of the legislators in regard to its value is seen by the increase in its annual appropriations. Mr. Dudgeon states that in 1902 it received \$1500, and in 1907 \$15,000.

The Baltimore department has not had time, as yet, to develop greatly, but nothing but praise can be said of it.

Does it necessarily follow, however, that an independent department of this nature is best for every large city? Would it not be working along scientific lines to study the needs of each particular city and find what department is best prepared and able to carry on this most desirable work?

Evidently in the case of Chicago there was ignorance of the established "Municipal library and Bureau of statistics." Mr. Hugo S. Grosser, the City statistician, writes in *Public Libraries* of December, 1907, as follows:

"A recent article in the daily press stated that Chicago was inquiring as to the practicability of a municipal library with a view of starting such an institution for Chicago. The following facts in the case are presented for the consideration of those who are not informed in regard to the matter:

"The Municipal library and Bureau of statistics of the City of Chicago was established in 1900 and is now in its eighth year. During that time we have been able to build up a library of about 11,000 v., containing all the ordinances, codes, charters and reports of the largest cities throughout the world, and also the various books on municipal questions, and a large number of periodicals and journals on the subjects pertaining to municipal government.

"Since 1901 we have published quarterly *City of Chicago Statistics*, which is now in its seventh year. The library as well as the office is largely used by students, lawyers, city officials and others interested in civic work. A great deal of reference work is done here for the use of our aldermen and city officials. In important investigations concerning public utilities, this bureau was, and is, called upon to furnish information as well as to supply the documents that may be wanted elsewhere. Perhaps it may be interesting to quote that the number of visitors in this office average 2500 per year."

Should not also the Department of documents and statistics of the Boston Public Library, with its collection of 14,000 volumes, be considered as a possible foundation for this work. This collection was started and developed by Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford from 1897-1902. Since that date Mr. James L. Whitney has been the head of the department. Mr. Wadlin, the chief librarian, has an international reputation as a statistician. In view of these facts would it not be wisest to give the library more support, to enable it to perform the work outlined by the Baltimore department? Is it necessary to create an entirely new board to direct this work?

From Dr. Whitten's article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of June, 1908, upon a "Proposed library of municipal affairs and city department libraries," we obtain sane advice from one who carried on the legislative reference work in the New York State Library for over nine years, and who originated many of the methods now in practice. In his present work as librarian of the Public service commission in New York City, he speaks not as one in the public library service, but rather as one who is doing important work for his Commission, of a very like nature to that done by the Baltimore department for the city. He writes:

"The public library should perform the same service for the city government that the state library does for the state government. It should provide a working collection of material relating to municipal affairs for the use of the legislative, executive and administrative branches of the city government. . . . The library of municipal affairs should be a part of the public library system. It should

be located at the city hall or, preferably, in the 20-story municipal office building that it is proposed to construct. This library should have a branch for each of the borough governments. In addition each large city department should have its own working office library. All of these libraries should work together. The aim should not be independence, but organization and co-operation. The collections and activities of the main Public Library would be invaluable to the municipal affairs library and the municipal affairs library would in turn be most helpful to the main library. The collections and activities

of the municipal affairs library would be invaluable to the department libraries and they would render most helpful service in return."

Whatever the future development of these libraries, whether or not as departments of the public libraries, all our libraries, as was stated at the beginning, should give much attention to making their collections of the greatest possible value to all the departments of the city. The library that is doing this will be best prepared for an investigation and report by some bureau of municipal research upon "The public library and its practical value to the city."

## WHAT SHALL LIBRARIES DO ABOUT BAD BOOKS

CONTRIBUTED FROM VARIOUS LIBRARIES, II.

### BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

It is generally admitted that a public library must make some discrimination in the selection of its books. Here and there is found an "indignant citizen" who questions the right of the library authorities to act as censors, but the reading public and the taxpayers expect such a course, and consider it the proper one to pursue when looked at from the standpoint of what books are likely to be best appreciated by readers. In nearly every library the purchase of books is limited by the amount of money available for such purpose, hence it becomes necessary to exercise discrimination in the expenditure. The trustees rather than the public know better how to distribute the funds and how much may be spent for books, and which books will serve the largest number of people.

A few weeks ago the Board of Education, having charge of a public library in a small town, refused to accept as a gift a set of the works of a well-known writer. For this refusal the board was called to account by a taxpayer, but justified its action on the ground of meeting the wishes of a large majority of the community. And so each library must be its own judge and not be controlled by outside influence, even though that influence come in the shape of a heavy taxpayer or strong individuality.

The method adopted by the Brooklyn Public Library in its treatment of "objectionable"

or "restricted" books (the term "bad books" does not seem to be well chosen) is probably the same as that of most public libraries. In the first place we find children are not hard to please. They are given a good supply of strong, breezy, stirring books, and seldom complain of the quality. Miss Clara W. Hunt, who selects books for the Children's Department, reads all the new children's books before purchases are made, and her judgment is confirmed by the eagerness with which the youngsters "take out" the new books.

The problem of selecting new books for adults is a more difficult one of solution. Regarding fiction we make it a rule that books by an unknown or little-known writer shall not be purchased until they have been published *six months*. In practice it is found that the demand for such books is so slight at the end of the period that not more than one in fifty is placed on the shelves.

Books already in the library which are considered undesirable for the open shelves or for general circulation are treated as follows: Restricted books are kept in the reference department and circulate only upon permission of the reference librarian. Loans to the branches are made in only a few cases, and then through application by the branch librarian. A few books are for reference purposes only, and may not be taken from the library.

French and German fiction require indi-

vidual treatment, the extent of which will depend, in a measure, upon the size of the collection.

FRANK P. HILL.

PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY

If one were omniscient and omnipotent—in other words, the ideal librarian—the question of “bad” books would be a simple one; under present conditions it is distinctly complicated. Almost any book may be “bad” for a given individual at a given time, but the kind of “badness” I suppose to be under discussion is that ordinarily called “immorality.” In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred this means a question of sex relations. Certainly no librarian doubts that there are in a representative collection of literature, ancient and modern, books that no immature boy or girl should read; every librarian knows that some books that are “masterpieces of literature” are unsuitable for general reading, even by adults. Yet many books of the first class are quite up to library standards of style, etc., for adults, and some of the last are indispensable for the history of literature. How make the decision, and how guard the books—or the readers? These are the two important questions.

As to the decisions, I cannot imagine them other than individual. That is not perhaps ideal, but it seems the only practicable thing. The debatable books are after all not great in number, and most of them die a speedy death, so that I fancy the difference in the collection made up by the “liberal” librarian and that by the “rigid” librarian is not as great as it might seem to one hearing an argument between the two about some given book.

As to the guarding, this library tries to meet the situation in the following way. Books from this point of view are divided into three classes—unrestricted, “double star” and “restricted.” A book in the first class is given to any one asking for it, and all books on the open shelves are of this kind. A book marked with a “double star” is given only to an adult and always with the remark, “This is a book we do not give to young people”; then the responsibility for its further use rests with the borrower. Such books used to be marked with a label “This book is not issued to minors,” but that seemed only an incentive to normal curiosity if a

“minor” found it in a book perhaps lying on a table in the home. All double star books are in the closed stack. This means that adults have to ask to get them, but they do not seem to object. “Double star” books are only a small part of our closed collection, and are in no way sequestered from the unrestricted books kept there. “Restricted” books have the following label pasted in the back of the book: “This book is not to be put into the hands of young people, nor is to be drawn by other readers not requiring it for the purpose of study. It is placed in the library as representative of a standard author, but is not designed for unrestricted circulation.”

When an adult asks for one of these books he or she is asked to read the label and say whether he or she wishes the book. The decision is entirely in the hands of the reader—the *adult* reader—except in the rare cases where there seems an abnormal interest in such reading. Such a case has to be treated separately.

It is a fact, attested by many people, that even one indecent or suggestive book may work great injury to the adolescent boy or—and especially—to the adolescent girl. The indecent book the library does not have, but the suggestive book is certainly there, and is perhaps even more dangerous. A score of girls may read it without taking the least harm from it—without even grasping intellectually the significance of the suggestive parts. But there is always a chance of the twenty-first girl—or the forty-first—who is affected by the book to her own hurt. The girls who would not be hurt are not deprived of anything they need. If their parents wish them to read any one of these books they can get them and give them to their daughters. It does not seem a serious deprivation to any one to restrict their use, and we would rather run the risk of giving a hundred borrowers a little inconvenience than that of giving one girl a morbid twist that may change her whole life.

It is perhaps worth while to add that our “public” seem to us eminently reasonable on this subject, and that we often have expressions of appreciation as to our care in this matter, while of complaints made as to restrictions I can remember only two in five

years. These were both from young people who wished books "beyond the pale" in any library that restricts any books whatever. Mature people read what they will—as far as our collection goes: the adolescent has a wide choice, and is surely deprived of nothing of importance to his or her development.

ISABEL ELY LORD.

#### EAST ORANGE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Conditions in East Orange make the solution of one part of the problem quite simple. Being but twenty minutes trolley ride from the Newark Free Public Library, we consider our library a branch of that, to the extent that we borrow from that library books questionable for general circulation, but accepted as classics, when these are needed by special students. Many books are their own safeguard and stand on the open shelves. Very little of them would be read by young people even if borrowed. There are other books of fiction, treating adult problems, that seem worthy to be read by adults. These are kept in my office and if asked for by adults are produced. They do not invite reading by appearing upon the open shelves. The book-cards of these books are marked "Restricted." There is no mark whatever on the book as it goes into circulation, or on the catalog cards, to indicate that it receives special treatment and so arouse curiosity.

The attitude that innocence is preserved by ignorance seems impossible in this day of the newspaper, magazine and problem novel, if it ever was wise. In the matter of book-selection, therefore, especial effort is made to eliminate novels that do not treat problems sincerely, seriously and with knowledge. On the opening page of one book of fiction we have written: "Read all, or not at all." All fiction added to the library is ordered on approval and read by one or more of our borrowers. Evaluation forms like those used by the *A. L. A. Booklist* are filled out, and the final decision is left with the book committee or librarian. As far as possible a personal talk takes the place of the written review. Persons who read for us regularly are informed as to the points to be chiefly considered.

As to book reviews and their backing by publishers and booksellers, if the suggestions made in the article on "Honest literary criti-

cism," by Charles Miner Thompson, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, 1908, could be set in operation, many of the difficulties would be solved.

FRANCES L. RATHBONE.

#### LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

In the Louisville Free Public Library the censorship of books with regard to their moral influence is not as thoroughly organized as it might be. For this there are two reasons: first, there is no absolute or even generally accepted standard whereby every book can be judged; second, even though such a standard did exist, there are very few libraries with a staff sufficiently large to apply this standard rigidly to every book which goes into the library and to give with it a written guarantee under the pure food law, so that any innocent and unsuspecting reader may partake of it without danger to his character. Especially is this true of current novels, which must be consumed while they are warm. The problem is not stated in this form in any attempt to evade the grave responsibility in book selection. We make use of all the co-operative aids devised and have a comparatively small number of books actually read by and reported on by staff assistants and others upon whose judgment we may depend. In this way it is comparatively easy to exclude books which are decidedly bad, and our policy is pretty well understood. Recently a local dealer advertised a nasty book by publishing that it could not be obtained at the public library. The greater difficulty arises with books about which there is difference of opinion. This difference may refer to the influence of a book as a whole or of particular portions of it.

In our Open-shelf room we have over 10,000 volumes. Our policy is not to place there any books about which there is serious doubt or difference of opinion. But they will slip in occasionally in spite of our efforts. After a time they are discovered by some watchful guardian of the public morals and reported to the librarian, who straightway removes them to the closed shelves or to the lock cases, where such treasures are kept. A book of specially questionable character is starred or marked with a red line across the top of the charging slip to warn the assistants against delivering it to immature readers. When it is called for by such a reader he is told that he must see the head of the depart-

ment or the librarian. This procedure deters some; others have a session with the librarian, who explains why they should not read it, for which they appear to be duly grateful and go away satisfied—perhaps to use some older person as a tool to get the book.

WILLIAM F. YUST.

#### ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

The St. Louis Public Library has always tried to furnish its readers with all new novels that were interesting, fairly well written and clean. Fiction is reviewed by members of the library staff or by trusted patrons, whose reports, together with the best critical reviews, decide for or against the purchase of any given book. This fall the frequent appearance of undesirable novels has made our task of discrimination (for every library must discriminate) harder than ever before; and we have taken an emphatic stand against all books whose effect as a whole we consider harmful. This stand is respected and approved by the community. At the same time a certain class of our readers, small but insistent, keep up a demand for salacious fiction, thus forcing us to give it a prominence by our very refusal which we should like to avoid. If the newspapers would co-operate with the libraries to the extent of denying these books any comment in their pages our task would be easier. Since they do not, we have considered the advisability of buying one reference copy of each objectionable book which is in demand; but up to the present time we have preferred to make our objections definite and complete. We merely try to see that they are advertised as little as possible.

PAUL BLACKWELDER.

#### READING COURSE FOR FARMERS AND FOR FARMERS' WIVES

THE Cornell reading-courses, so called, for farmers and for farmers' wives, are not lists of books, though some of them are supplemented by brief lists, but give actual reading material on their specific subjects, accompanied by excellent and helpful illustrations. The first issue (Series I, no. 1) for farmers was of November, 1900, and they have been published monthly from November to March each year, the latest issue being no. 40, for March, 1908, while the reading courses for farmers' wives began Series I, no. 1) November, 1902, the latest issue being no. 28, for March, 1908. The series for farmers have

been on (1) The soil and the plant; (2) Stock feeding; (3) Orchardring; (4) Poultry; (5) Dairying; (6) Buildings and yards; (7) Helps for reading; (8) Miscellaneous; and the series for farmers' wives have been (1) Farmhouse and garden; (2) The farmer's family; (3) Sanitation and food; (4) The farm table; (5 and 6) Unnamed. These bulletins average about 10 pages in length and are illustrated in a way to interest and instruct their readers, and while they cover agricultural and practical subjects their treatment is not too technical or scientific for the average farmer or farmer's wife to understand. Inserted in these bulletins, which are distributed generously in the farm localities, are "discussion papers," leaflets in which the purpose and plans of the reading courses are explained, and in which a few questions are given asking information with regard to the subject matter of the bulletin with which the paper is distributed. A blank sheet goes with the questionnaire, on which the answers of the readers are to be given and the sheet returned for the benefit of the director and his staff. In this way there is possible a closer touch between the College of Agriculture workers and the members of the community for whom this work is done. The gradual uplift of the farmers through these aggressive means is no mere hypothesis but a definite fact, proven by results and by the remarkable reports of the workers themselves. Charles H. Tuck is the supervisor of the "Reading course for farmers," and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer directs the course for the farmers' wives, of which she spoke at the recent Lake George meeting of the New York Library Association. These courses as technical literature are of no slight value, as the greatest efforts are made for accuracy and for the presentation of new and approved methods in agriculture and allied industries.

#### SOME UNUSUAL EXPERIENCES IN THE WORK OF A BLIND LIBRARIAN

THE work which is being done for the blind under the auspices of the Brooklyn Public Library is classed under the heading of "Library work," but it extends further than the regular routine of library duties.

My work in the library consists of distributing the books for circulation, copying books into the "New York Point," answering letters, keeping my library records, etc.

A most interesting feature in our special work for the blind is the readings which are held in the library building several times a week. These readings mean much to the people, for coming to the library means to them the meeting with their friends, as well as listening to the reading of an interesting book. The attendance varies from six to



10. That more people cannot be present at the readings is not because they do not care to come. It is because there is no one to guide them. The teaching of the adult blind is carried on in their homes, and this outside phase of the work is strange, but very interesting. We often learn through those who come to the library of others who are in need of being taught to read, but the wider knowledge of those in need of teaching is found through the New York Improvement Society and the pension list.

The work has three divisions, seeking, visiting and teaching. When the names are obtained, it is never known in what class of life or how intellectual the persons may be. I have to first seek the person and judge for myself whether it is worth while to try to teach them. Often my judgment is wrong. My experience has been that in most cases it is not lack of intelligence on the part of the people which at first prompts them to say they do not care to learn, but deep despondency. I think this work which is being done for the blind through the library will help many a man and woman to gain hope and self-respect.

The searching is the hardest of the three divisions. Often an address is given and before I can, with the help of my guide, reach the address, the person has moved to another place. For example, I sought a man in State st., and was told he had moved to Furman st. I had to search through various landings of an unattractive tenement before I found the man I sought. The room was uncared for, the man having lost all desire to take proper care of himself, seemed unwilling to make any attempt to learn to read, but I finally persuaded him to try, and gave him a lesson and some advice about the necessity for cleanliness and fresh air. The next time I went to give him a lesson he was about to scrub the floor. That day the lesson was not very encouraging, but the third time I went the room was neat and clean and the man carefully dressed. That day a first rate lesson had been learned, and from that time on the man has rapidly advanced with his reading, and is now doing self-supporting work. This was one of the hardest cases of despondency with which I have had to deal.

Teaching the adult blind to read means much more than anyone can realize, unless they are closely associated with the work. Those who are most eager to learn as a rule are not found among the wealthier class of people. The supply of books which are printed for the blind is still limited, so unless one is fortunate enough to have some one to read to them it is impossible for a person without sight to keep up with the good reading of to-day. Often after I seek a case out I find it entirely hopeless, as the disinclination of a person and the surroundings in which they live make it impossible for me to make a beginning to teach them. The question is often asked if people in advanced life are able

to learn to read the New York Point, and if it is not better for such people to learn the Moon print.

My experience has been that the Moon print has proven a steppingstone to the New York Point. I had a woman aged seventy who learned both the Moon print and the New York Point print. I gave her a New York Point alphabet sheet and a stated amount of letters to learn on my first visit, and on calling again I found she was much distressed as she could not make a beginning with the letters. I explained that I had a larger type which I thought she could learn, and not being able to learn the New York Point at first did not surprise me. This pupil learned in four lessons to read the Moon print. In a year's time I returned to this pupil and talked with her about trying the New York Point. She consented, and in seven lessons she had mastered it well enough to proceed by herself.

The difficulty in not being able to read the New York Point at first is not only found in people in advanced life, but is often found in young men and women of nineteen or twenty years. This may seem strange to people having sight, but any person suddenly losing their sight does not know how to use the fingers in the delicate way that a person long without sight has acquired. The fingers of a blind person have proven to be a great substitute for the loss of vision.

Some of my pupils have not only been blind, but deaf as well, and to these people the ability to read has proven a double interest and comfort. I had a man so deaf that when I taught him I had to get another man to repeat what I said, but the pupil learned to read in a very short time, and the ability to do so has become the greatest comfort and interest which the man has in life.

Among my scholars I have had a few colored pupils. As a rule I have found the colored people were not very apt scholars. They are satisfied if they get to read well enough to read their Bible, and do not take much interest in other books.

Among those with whom I have come in contact there was one man who had waited fourteen years for some means by which he might learn to read. At first I thought I could not be of any assistance to him, for his home was away beyond the city line, but after I had called on him and realized his eagerness and his great desire to learn to read I made three trips to Hempstead, giving him a lesson each time. For the fourth lesson he came to the library, taking home a book which some of my more advanced pupils would not think of struggling with.

I have always felt well repaid for the hot and dusty journeys which I have taken owing to this man becoming so interested in the reading, and this case only differs in details from many others that have been very encouraging.

BERYL H. CLARK,  
Dept. of the Blind, Brooklyn Public Library.

AMERICAN LIBRARY STATISTICS—  
A QUERY(From *The Library World*, September)

SIR: I had occasion recently to examine a number of reports of American libraries, and was greatly struck by the extraordinary difference in the factors which concern the U. S. lending departments, as compared with those which have been approximately ascertained for Britain. From the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Jan.-July, 1908, I abstracted figures respecting the lending issues, borrowers, income and stock of fifteen American libraries, including those in places like Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Scranton, Worcester, Omaha, Buffalo, Dayton, St. Joseph, East Orange (N. J.), etc. In adding up the columns it became quite evident that some great difference must exist between the library methods of the two countries, because the totals and percentages in no way agreed with those of the United Kingdom. Curious to discover a reason for the discrepancy, I set against each American city a British town as nearly as possible of similar size, and this was the result in round figures:

Population of American towns.....	2,945,000
Population of British towns.....	2,902,000
Income of American towns.....	£165,000
Income of British towns*.....	£102,000
Borrowers in American towns.....	514,000
Borrowers in British towns.....	352,000
Annual lending issues of American towns..	6,827,000
Annual lending issues in British towns....	7,674,000
Percentage of U. S. Borrowers to Population.....	17.45
Percentage of U. K. Borrowers to Population.....	8.68
Annual issue per Borrower, U. S.....	13.28
Annual issue per Borrower, U. K.....	30.43

Now, the extraordinary thing about this comparison is the fact that, with more than double the number of borrowers and larger stocks, the American libraries should actually issue 844,000 volumes *less* than the British libraries, and it occurred to me that, perhaps, some American librarian might be able to explain the matter.

The only explanation which seemed possible to me—because I rule out as untenable any argument as to the British being greater readers than the Americans—was that in many cases the American method of registration of borrowers must differ from ours. In Britain, nearly every library returns its *live* borrowers, as far as it is possible to discover them, and deduct every ticket which is out of action. Plymouth is the only exception I can call to mind, and there the accession of borrowers is allowed to run on, and only the number of those who have joined during the year is given. Something of this kind must exist in the U. S., and there seems reason to believe it is pretty general, when a town like East Orange, New Jer-

sey, with a population of 25,000 returns its number of borrowers as 12,000. This is nearly 50 per cent. of the population, a percentage quite impossible in Britain, where at least 70 per cent. are too old, too young, too illiterate, too high-class, or in jails or work-houses, safe from the temptations of public libraries. It would be very interesting to learn if a mere method of registration can render library statistics so misleading, and if some American librarian who has studied the question will clear up the mystery, I think many librarians on both sides will be glad. I do not ignore the point that East Orange may have doubled its population since 1905, the last return I have been able to secure, but even then it would be nearly seven per cent. above the American average of borrowers.

JAMES DUFF BROWN.

*Central Public Library, Islington, London N.,  
August 12, 1908.*

BOOK BINDING BOYCOTT IN NEW  
YORK

THE following resolutions recently passed by the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York have been sent to each of the public libraries in Greater New York:

WHEREAS, The bookbinders' organization of this city has represented to this Board that a larger percentage of bookbinding for the public libraries of this city, awarded by open order to the firm of Cedric Chivers, Limited, of Bath, England, and Brooklyn, N. Y., and the cost of which is met by appropriation from the public funds of this municipality; and

WHEREAS, It is further represented by said bookbinders' organization, substantiated by certain affidavits, that the said firm do continuously export such bookbinding to be performed by aliens in their factories at Bath, England, contrary to statute made and provided, to wit:

*Preference in employment of persons upon  
public works*

In the construction of public works by the state or municipality or by persons contracting with the state or such municipality, only citizens of the United States shall be employed; and in all cases where laborers are employed on any such public works, preference shall be given citizens of the State of New York. In each contract for the construction of public works a provision shall be inserted, to the effect that if the provisions of this section are not complied with, the contract shall be void. On and after May first, nineteen hundred and two, all boards, officers, agents or employees of cities of the first class of the state having the power to enter into contracts which provide for the expenditure of public money on public works shall file in the office of the commissioner of labor the names and addresses of all contractors holding contracts with said cities of the state. Upon the letting of new contracts the names and addresses of such new contractors shall likewise be filed. Upon the demand of the commissioner of labor a contractor shall furnish a list of the names and addresses of all subcontractors in his employ. Each contractor performing

\*These included towns with more than the 1d. rate limit.

work for any city of the first class shall keep a list of his employees, in which it shall be set forth whether they are naturalized or native born citizens of the United States, together with, in case of naturalization, the date when naturalization was granted; such lists and records shall be open to the inspection of the commissioner of labor. A violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (As amended by Laws of 1894, chapter 622, amending Laws of 1870, chapter 385.)

WHEREAS, It is further represented that the said work, by being performed by such labor at Bath, England, and readmitted into our ports of entry free of duty, together with the fact that the large disparity existing between the wage condition of the country referred to, tends to degrade the American wage standard and encourage vicious conditions attendant upon low wages, and also removes the possibility of fair competition by those of our citizens engaged in the business of bookbinding who employ American workmen and which condition also works palpable injustice upon those immediately concerned who are called upon to meet their legitimate burden of taxation for the support of our libraries; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it be an instruction from this Board that no further moneys be paid for the libraries appropriation for bookbinding, except such work as has been performed in accordance with the statute above quoted.

*State of New York, County of New York ss:*

George Rodger, being duly sworn, says that he is a citizen of the United States, residing at No. 35 Eldert Street, city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, and that on Friday, March 20, 1908, at a conference with Frank P. Hill, chief librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, and three members of the Board of Trustees of said library, held in their office in the Montague Street Branch, he was introduced to one Cedric Chivers. The said Cedric Chivers, who is a subject of the King of England, and member of the Town Council of Bath, England, is in the business of bookbinding, more particularly binding for libraries and similar institutions. When, at said conference on March 20, 1908, he was asked if it were not a fact that he received work from the New York and Brooklyn Public Libraries and sent it to Bath, England, to be bound, admitted that such was the case. Also, in conversation held immediately after said conference, and in the presence of Jeremiah J. Mahoney, who was a witness to all that had occurred previously at said conference, readmitted the fact that he sends the work to Bath, England, to be bound.

GEORGE RODGER.

And further this deponent says not.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1908.

[SEAL] JOHN P. MCENROE,

*Notary Public 33, New York County.*

*State of New York, County of New York, ss:*

Jeremiah J. Mahoney, being duly sworn, says that he is a native citizen of the United States, residing at 832 Freeman Street, city of New York, in the state of New York, and that on Wednesday, July 1, 1908, he met by appointment one Cedric Chivers, at his office, Nos. 911 and 913 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The said Cedric Chivers, who is a subject of the King of England and member of the Town Council of Bath, England, is in the business of bookbinding, more particularly binding for libraries and similar institutions. The said Cedric Chivers does practically all the binding of the libraries of Greater New York, sending the books to Bath, England, where they are bound and returned to this city to be distributed among the various branch libraries. On the above-mentioned Wednesday, July 1, 1908, this deponent appealed to said Cedric Chivers to have the work referred to done in this city, so that many American citizens, who are idle through no fault of their own, might obtain work. He said he could not afford to, as he could do the said work with more profit to himself in Bath, England, than if said work was bound in this city.

JEREMIAH J. MAHONEY.

And further this deponent says not.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1908.

[SEAL] JOHN P. MCENROE,

*Notary Public 33, New York County.*

## LIBRARY WEEK AT SAGAMORE LAKE

GEORGE, SEPT. 21-28, 1908

THE 18th meeting of the New York Library Association was held at The Sagamore, on Lake George, Sept. 21 to 28th. The executive committee felt that holding the meeting in a hotel of this class was an experiment, but the result amply justified the choice. The meeting was attended by 207 persons, a gain of 50 over last year, and 40 of the libraries in the state were represented, not counting branches, as against 29 last year. In 1905, the record year for registration, only 24 of the libraries of the state were represented. The Association was glad to welcome visitors from 12 other states and from the Province of Quebec. The president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary, registrar, and four ex-presidents of the A. L. A. were present, and representatives of the library commissions of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The first session, Monday evening, Sept. 21, was opened by Mr. E. H. Anderson, the president, with the reading of the following telegram from Governor Hughes, who had held out reasonable assurances of his intention to be present:

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1908.

MR. E. H. ANDERSON,  
President, New York Library Association.

I greatly regret that it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting of the New York Library Association. I was able for the first time yesterday to formulate plans for the national and state campaigns and the arrangements which have been made make it impossible for me to accept invitations for this week. I cordially appreciate your invitation and I send you my best wishes for the success of the meetings of the Association.

(Signed) CHARLES E. HUGHES.

The Rev. Dwight A. Parce, president of the library at Bolton Landing, welcomed the Association to Lake George, and courteously offered the use of the library to its members during their stay at Sagamore.

Mr. Anderson then read what he called "A few desultory remarks on some phases of the subject of the library's position in our modern environment." He deprecated the tendency among the enthusiastic to claim for the library the keystone position in the educational arch. The library's position will be determined by what we do, not by what we say, its value is in direct proportion to the efficiency of those who manage and serve it. All libraries should occupy an important place in popular education; many of them do and some of them do not. But does education itself occupy the important place in American life that we claim for it? We talk grandiloquently about education, but the economic position of the teacher is below that of brick masons and house carpenters.

The question as to the place of librarianship among the professions is sometimes raised, but are the professions themselves in such high repute in America, judged by their rewards, that we need concern ourselves about our inclusion among them?

Librarians are indeed for the most part occupied with more practical and important problems. How to promote the best reading among the greatest number of the people—the very statement of the problem presents difficulties. What is the best reading? Best for whom? Newton's "Principia" is doubtless a more important work than "Mr. Crewe's career," but is not "Mr. Crewe's career" a better book for the ordinary reader? Why not recognize the plain fact that novels in these days are the chosen vehicle of ideas, and that many of them should be read by as many people as possible? If we could determine which are worthless and banish them, there would be no reason for trying to reduce the circulation of the rest.

"Reading maketh a full man." It is upon the recognition of this fact that the library idea is founded. It is of the profoundest interest to all that the human product should be as perfect as possible. Literature is the record of human experience, and we can scarcely conceive of the development of the finished human product without discriminat-

ing and continuous reading of that record. It is this discriminating reading that our public libraries are designed to promote. If they succeed only in part we need not speculate about their place in the educational scheme. Of their usefulness we are sure, and in America there will always be a place for the useful.

The treasurer's report was read, showing a balance on hand of \$410.70. This was referred to an auditing committee to be appointed by the chair.

The report of the Committee on Institutes, read by its chairman, Mr. Eastman, showed that during the year 30 institutes or round table meetings had been held in the state outside New York City. These meetings were attended by 585 persons, representing 256 libraries, an increase over the previous year of one meeting, 43 libraries and of 118 persons. As compared with six years ago, when the institute work started, this is a gain of 95 per cent. in attendance and of 137 per cent. in the number of libraries represented. It is thus apparent that this work is gaining ground and meeting the needs of the libraries of the state in a way most gratifying to those carrying it on. The plan followed this year did not differ materially from that pursued during the past two years. Lists of topics were sent out to the libraries some time in advance, and the discussion at each of the meetings was upon those subjects that received the most votes in that district.

The appointment of the following committees was announced: a nominating committee, a committee on resolutions, and an auditing committee. Also the following social committee to serve during the week: a reception committee, an indoor entertainment committee, and an outdoor entertainment committee.

It was also announced that tea would be served each afternoon at 4.30 under the auspices of the indoor entertainment committee.

The meeting closed with a lantern slide lecture by Mr. Austin Baxter Keep, A.M., on "The library in colonial New York." Mr. Keep's researches have brought together much interesting material concerning the beginnings of the collections in old Trinity and in the town hall which was finally merged with the Society Library and the Library of Columbia University. He has rescued from oblivion the pathetic figure of the Rev. John Sharp, who with a zeal and wisdom little appreciated at the time strove to secure library privileges for the dwellers in old New York.

Tuesday morning was occupied by a round table on staff meetings, conducted by Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, of the Utica Public Library. In introducing the subject Miss Smith said that the efficiency of the library was measured by the efficiency of the staff, and that staff meetings were one solution of the problem of bringing inspiration to the

members of the staff. But little has been written on the subject, hence in planning for this meeting it was decided to deal with fundamentals.

The first paper, by Miss Mary L. Davis, of Troy, was on "The necessity of staff meetings." The paper dealt with the question as it presented itself to libraries with a staff of from five to ten members. The fundamental consideration is, What kind of workers do we want on the staff, mechanical obeyers of instructions or intelligent, imaginative individuals? If the latter, staff meetings are a good means of attaining that end. The staff meeting should be a family meeting for the purpose of considering family matters, where it is possible to say things one could not say to individuals. There is a chance there for the report and discussion of complaints and criticisms of the library, an opportunity to familiarize the staff with the ideas and ideals underlying the library policy. In closing Miss Davis propounded the following questions for discussion: How often should staff meetings be held? Should they be during or out of library hours? Should attendance be obligatory? In case reports are required, how much outside time should be expected?

The next paper was by Miss Julia A. Hopkins on the "Inspirational value of staff meetings." The problem she discussed was that of the librarian with a staff made up largely of young, inexperienced, untrained assistants, with but little general knowledge, and even, as happens in too many cases, without any great love for books and reading, who have taken up library work as an easy and pleasant way of earning their living. How shall she arouse the interest and develop the mentality of the individual and bind the staff together as a whole to work harmoniously and enthusiastically toward the realization of the ideal for which the library stands? The staff meeting is one of the most effective means for accomplishing the quickest and best results. Among the ways the librarian can help her staff through the judicious use of the staff meetings she mentioned:

1. Stimulating a love of reading by reading aloud with them, thus introducing them to many authors unknown to them.
2. Helping them add to their fund of general interest by assigning to each of them a periodical of current interest or a book review which they will report on and discuss. Also by discussing with them the library's new book list with reasons for selection.
3. By increasing their interest in their work, both by talking with them about the library's policy, explaining to them changes that make for greater efficiency of service, thus showing them her own attitude toward the work, and also by introducing them through selected articles in the library periodicals to the library world outside. Thus a broader conception of the work and an *esprit de corps* will

result that will make for greater efficiency in every department.

Miss Phelps, New York state organizer, spoke of the small library where there was only the librarian and the Board of Trustees. There are two types of these libraries, one where the board leaves everything to the librarian, taking no interest in the affairs of the library, the other where the board, or one or two members of it, are so much interested in the library they leave the librarian only the mechanical part of the work. Between these two extremes lies the happy mean of frequent sympathetic meetings and hearty co-operation between the librarian and the board.

A paper by Mrs. B. S. Fulton on "Department staff meetings" was read by Miss Henderson, of Jamestown. The paper described the plan in operation in Buffalo, a series of round table meetings in each of the departments of the library for the discussion of the special problems of each department. The meetings are held during library time at the hour best suited to the work of the department. The meetings are informal, the programs elastic, and the assistants are encouraged to discuss matters freely and to offer suggestions based on their experience.

Mrs. S. C. Fairchild said that she had been studying libraries from the outside for the past year, and that she has found the actual practice in too many cases to be very far from the ideals of the head librarians, resulting from a lack of knowledge on the part of the assistant of what it all means. Too often the new assistants do not know what the library movement means, what the aim of the library is. The staff meeting should be the means of communicating the spirit of the library to the assistants.

The staff meeting should also be a means of cultivating an interest in books and a love of reading on the part of the assistants.

Miss Frances L. Rathbone, of East Orange, spoke of certain results that have come from staff meetings. In East Orange the staff meetings are held once every week, from 8.30 to 9.30 a.m., and are a definite part of the library schedule. The meetings serve first as the occasion for taking the staff into the confidence of the librarian, proposed changes are often discussed with them before they are laid before the Board, to get the practical bearing of any new policy, and suggestions of all kinds are invited. The librarian thus gets thinking growth from her staff, and the library gets the benefit of the practical experience of the assistants.

It is advisable to take up some definite plan of work each winter. Among those tried successfully have been:

1. A study of publishing houses.
2. The evaluation of books by subjects.
3. Systematic preparation for the New York Public Library examinations.

4. Writing of book notes on important books.

A general discussion of the questions asked by Miss Davis followed. The question of frequency of meeting showed once a week the practice in many libraries. Two reported meetings once in two weeks. As to whether the meetings should be held in library time, the general consensus of opinion was that staff meetings if wisely conducted are so valuable to the library they should be part of the regular work of the library.

Two warnings were sounded; one against the danger of conducting the meetings along critical lines too exclusively; the other against making them too technical. To guard against the latter Miss Hunt, of Brooklyn, said that they had invited people working for children along other lines to speak at the meetings of the children's librarians last winter.

The topic for the general session Tuesday evening was "Books for rural communities," by Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, which appears in this number of the *JOURNAL*.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, of the State College of Agriculture, spoke of the reading course for farmers' wives, of which she has charge. These courses are along the lines of domestic science. Bulletins are sent out and the work is followed up by correspondence and by discussion of papers that are sent in. Starting eight years ago with 2000 women, there are now 23,000 enrolled. These women are now ready for the travelling library and for the help of the librarian in the nearest village. They have time for reading and they need up-to-date, practical books on the principles of daily living, books to show that household life may be as interesting and as worth while as stenography or teaching.

What the state is ready to do was explained by Miss Betheridge, of the state library, who has charge of the travelling libraries. She said that so far the department has tried to supply demands, but has not yet been able to attempt to create demands. Originally the libraries were sent out on petition of 20 signatures. These were reduced to five, and now the house library is sent to single individuals. They are also sending books to country schools and country churches.

Miss Zaidee Brown, state organizer, begged all present who were interested in improving farm life to help spread the news of what the state offers by telling their friends in the country. She urged that the librarian in the small town try to know the teachers and ministers in the surrounding country to meet the Grange leaders, and to attend the open meetings of the Grange and to make known in all these ways the aid the state stands ready to give.

Mr. Wynkoop, the state inspector, said that he hoped the time was soon coming when the work of the travelling libraries could be carried on more aggressively by one or two field workers.

Of the village library, he said that the vil-

lage library problem was a personal problem and largely a woman problem. Get one or two energetic, educated women on the board, and the library will succeed.

The next session, Wednesday morning, was a book symposium, conducted by Mrs. S. C. Fairchild. In opening the meeting Mrs. Fairchild said that it was a curious thing that librarians have been talking for years about housing, shelving, classifying and cataloging books, but have talked very little about books themselves.

The program consisted of three papers and a number of three-minute talks on industrial books. Mr. Bostwick's paper, "A prophet without honor," dealt with the inner meanings of Mr. H. C. Wells' earlier imaginative books, lessons which Mr. Wells teaches more directly though less effectively in his later and more serious works. The "Time machine" shows that class distinctions may eventuate in practically hostile races inimical to the higher civilization. "The island of Dr. Moreau," a book of unrelieved horror, shows the uselessness of attempting by force to educate and elevate inferior races. "The first man on the moon," a vivid description of the moon's surface, scientifically accurate in detail, shows the result upon the world's history had the mammal not acquired its supremacy and leads the reader to think of other animal races not so much as designedly inferior but as competitors left behind. "The wonderful visit" describes the effect of an angel visitant in revealing the flimsy foundations of life in a conventional English parish. Wells' stories put man down where the doctrine of evolution says he belongs and tends to impress him with a sense of his insignificance, a not unwholesome antidote at times. His success entitles him to be styled a prophet—without honor—because he is seldom understood even by those that have fallen under his spell.

The second paper was by Miss Clara W. Hunt on David Livingston, a boys' hero. Experience in telling stories to boys from 12 to 14 years of age has shown that the lives of brave and useful men have the strongest and most lasting influence of any possible subject. The ideal hero for boys must be one whose life was romantic and full of adventure, who was true and above reproach in character, and he should preferably be one whose story would open new worlds of interest.

Miss Sarah B. Askew read by request the paper on "The place, the man, and the book," which was so enjoyable a feature of the book symposium at Lake Minnetonka.

There then followed three-minute talks on various books.

The session Wednesday evening on Library training in normal schools" was held under the auspices of the committee appointed two years ago to consider this subject. In the absence of Miss Plummer, the chairman, Mr. W. R. Eastman presided.



The meeting opened with a paper by Miss Mary E. Hall on "What the librarian may do for the high school." The high school library should, co-operating with the teacher, give the pupil a broader view and deeper interest in the subjects studied, by supplementing class-room work with books and illustrative material, and should also create a love of reading and develop a library habit which shall lead him to the best use of the public library. It is hoped that this paper may be published later in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The report of the Committee on library training in normal schools, which was read next, showed that last year's work had been followed up by a questionnaire sent to 11 normal schools of the state asking: 1. Has the school, since its last year's report, secured the services of a librarian trained in a library school? 2. Is instruction now given—or, if given formerly, has it increased in amount—to normal students in the use of books for purposes of study and culture and in the selection and administration of small libraries? 3. Has the school's library increased since last year's report, and is it accessible to students on the open shelf system?

Returns were received from seven of the 11 schools addressed. Two of the schools report that since last year the services of librarians have been secured, one experienced, the other school trained, four report that formal instruction will be given this coming year. In five of them the library is always accessible to students.

Geneseo, the most advanced of the schools, prints in its catalog an outline of its library course. It consists of 10 lessons on the use of the library for the entering class, comprising the collection of material on a given subject and the preparation of a bibliographical list, also a study of the value and use of general reference books and a study of reference books particularly valuable to teachers. A second course of 10 lectures is given to seniors, covering 1, The care and treatment of books; 2, The intelligent use of a book; 3, The use of the card catalog; 4, The use of dictionaries and encyclopædias; 5, The use of indexes to periodicals.

The pupil teachers have practice lessons with children on the use of books. They have instruction in the selection of books for the school library, on the use of pictures in school work, on the direction of the reading of children, with practice, on the help teachers should get from the public library, and the help teachers may get from the state.

The necessity for this sort of work is so pressing that the school has not as yet attempted instruction in library teachings.

The report suggests that the committee be continued to prepare a detailed outline suitable for the needs of normal schools that might be printed in *New York Libraries* or by the State Department of Education.

The report was accepted and its recommendation referred to the incoming executive committee.

Miss Mendenhall, librarian of the Geneseo Normal School, went more fully into the subject of the outline course suggested in the report. The National Educational Association course is for purely technical instruction, and there is nothing that meets the demand for a course of preliminary work in the use of the library and in the knowledge and use of children's literature, which is much the more important. Teachers admit that they are helpless in directing the reading of children, and the need of the day seems to be for teachers that know children's books and can guide their reading.

Mr. Gaillard said that he had made a collection of all the courses offered in normal schools so far as he had been able to learn of them. They differ widely, from one school in Massachusetts where the course seemed better suited to a library school but contained less than an hour on children's books, to one in Ohio where children's books were studied exclusively, not even the use of indexes being taught. Between these two extremes he thought the Geneseo outline lay as a happy mean.

Mr. J. E. Banta, Superintendent of Schools in Binghamton, spoke very strongly of the need of library training in normal schools. Owing to crowded conditions of city life much that was formerly left to the home has, for the good of society, been laid on the schools, morals, manners, personal habits, and now the habit of reading. This has resulted in raising the standard of requirements for teachers, they in turn by these demands have led to a broadening of the normal school courses. Just now the demand is coming for instruction in library work, that the teachers may the more efficiently meet the needs of the children. The normal school course is crowded, and principals do not see where new work can be put in, but many normal graduates have recently declared on interrogation that a knowledge of children's books would be much more valuable to them than many of the subjects which they were taught. Normal schools are bound to recognize the truth of this; when they do they will cut out something else and make room for this needed work. This will come the faster as librarians, teachers, and superintendents recognize the need and urge the necessity of meeting it. The first thing is to develop a love of books in normal school students; they graduate with very little knowledge of anything but text books.

In accordance with the request of the chairman of the Committee on library training in normal schools, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the condition of high school libraries in the state.

The subject of "Neglected opportunities"



was considered at the fifth general session. Mr. Paul Elmer More opened the discussion with a talk on the "Library's neglect of the scholar." He disclaimed at the outset any intention of lodging a formal charge of neglect against libraries, but he asked the audience to reflect on certain matters and to decide for themselves whether they were worthy of consideration. The aim in this country is to raise the general level of intelligence, rather than to emphasize the individual. The schools are arranged to suit the masses rather than the exceptional student. Is not the same true of libraries? But is there not here some danger? Very little honor is paid in this country to scholarship or to literary attainment. Since money, power and honor are the three great incentives for which the average man works, take away the incentive of honor, men are the more likely to work for money or power, with the result that the whole character of work done in the country is lowered.

In the public library the question is one of emphasis. In the library column which formerly appeared in the *N. Y. Evening Post* were many paragraphs on book exhibits, on means of interesting workingmen, children, etc., but never a paragraph about how the scholar should be treated, this because that subject never came up in library periodicals or at library meetings.

Another neglected opportunity for usefulness was treated of by Mr. Walter M. Briggs in a paper on "The public library and the city government, or what public libraries should do for municipal departments and officials," which is printed in this number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

In the enforced absence of Dr. W. H. Allen, secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City, Mr. George McAneny, president of the City Club, spoke on the "Educational opportunity of the library budget." Mr. McAneny said that libraries had neglected to take advantage of the opportunity of so presenting their budget as to educate the taxpayers to the significance of the library needs. There is an absence of understanding of what the figures mean, of what is really needed and why. This would be of interest to the users of libraries, to the taxpayers in general and to the financial officers. Out of \$41,000,000 spent for education in New York last year, \$26,000,000 were spent on schools, only \$2,000,000 on libraries. Of that sum \$900,000 was spent for library administration. That is rather a small amount; other departments are wasting more than \$900,000. Of the \$127,000,000 raised by taxation \$30,000,000 could easily be saved in two or three years of economical administration. The Bureau of Municipal Research is trying to compel the departments to make a tabulated budget in advance for careful examination. No city in the state appropriates a sufficient amount for public libraries. The state of New York has developed its facilities in

its library department, but this has not been the case in the cities. Travelling libraries should be a part of every city system. The needs of the congested districts have not been sufficiently considered. Why not put a travelling library in every tenement house, in great stores, hotels, apartment houses? We need more children's rooms, more branches, more books, longer hours of opening. There is no limit to what New York can do, when public opinion is educated to an intelligent expenditure of city funds. The public library should serve as a central department of research, information and publication for all departments of city work. There is in New York just now a combination of circumstances making for better city government. The Bureau of Municipal Research, the City Club, the Charter Commission are all gathering material for such changes in the city charter, based on the experience of recent years, as shall make for the greater social good of the people. They need the support of enlightened public opinion; librarians should help in its creation. The need for a better development of the library system is fundamental; it is sure to be met not only with better appropriations, but with a measure of success far greater than could be now foreseen.

In the discussion that followed Mr. C. W. Andrews said that the experiment of a separate municipal department library had been tried in Chicago. At first successful, it fell into inexperienced hands in a recent change of administration, and is now likely to become useless. This work should be part of the public library system. In concluding the discussion, Mr. McAneny advised libraries to ask not for what they thought they could get but for what they actually need.

The session on "Story telling in libraries," conducted by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, was held on the lawn Friday evening. Miss Moore bespoke a receptive attitude on the part of the audience, as successful story telling takes more than the person who tells the story; it takes those who listen. Miss Mary Douglas told a German version of Cinderella. Miss Anna C. Tyler told Stevenson's "Bottle imp" as illustrative of how a story could be adapted for oral delivery. Miss Sarah B. Askew spoke of the use she made of story telling in her work as a library organizer. She told stories to make people appreciate the need of books, or to get them interested in certain classes of books, using the stories as a drummer uses samples. She told them to clubs, before the schools, at meetings called to establish public libraries. In concluding, Miss Askew told an Uncle Remus story, of which the audience demanded an *encore*.

Short accounts of the story hour and of reading clubs as developed in different libraries were given by Miss C. W. Hunt, of Buffalo, Miss Hassler, of Queens Borough, and Miss Gleason, of Utica.

Miss Hunt spoke of a boys' library club that had been very successful. The object of it is not to train debaters, but to make good readers. There is no organization but a name, a pin and a card of membership. Ill-behavior or two absences will forfeit membership, which is given to the next on the waiting list. There are 70 club members which makes a nucleus of loyal library membership. In another branch where there was a girls' club, the boys begged for one also. As no one person had time to take it up, the plan was tried of having each assistant give one talk to the boys a month. This plan brought about a change of attitude on the part of the staff to the boys and of the boys to the staff. It also tended to break down the barrier between the children's department and the rest of the staff.

In Utica Miss Gleason said they had carried on the story hour work along two distinct lines. Fairy stories for small children and stories for older children told by outsiders whose character and personality would tend to broaden the children's experience. This course needs to be very carefully planned, but it has great possibilities.

Mrs. Elmendorf made a plea for the use of poetry in the work with children. Our hope for children lies not in knowledge or amusement, but in opening the upward windows into the world of aspiration, of which poetry is the language. The rhythm of poetry children cannot get for themselves from the printed page; it must be read to them. The children's librarian has here her greatest opportunity.

A brief business session was held Saturday morning.

The committee on resolutions offered the following report, which was accepted:

*Resolved*, That the Association express thus formally its pleasure at the receipt of the delightful letter from Dr. A. S. Steenberg; its regret that distant duties prevent his attendance at this meeting, and that the secretary be directed to transmit a copy of this minute to Dr. Steenberg.

*Resolved*, That the suggestion in the stimulating address of Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey looking toward a closer co-operation among organized educational agencies of the state, for the purpose of making good books more readily available to our rural communities be referred to the careful consideration of a committee to be appointed by the incoming president. This committee to consult with the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, the State Granges, and the Division of Educational Extension of the State Department of Education.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Association are extended to the management of the Sagamore for its constant and earnest efforts to make this meeting a success, and for numerous pleasant privileges freely extended to our membership.

In particular to Mr. and Mrs. Krumholz, to whom so many of the individual members are indebted for that personal attention which cannot adequately be recognized in formal resolution, the Association desires to tender a hearty vote of appreciation.

J. I. WYER,  
ELEANOR B. WOODRUFF,  
HELEN M. BLODGETT,  
Committee.

The report of the legislative committee was accepted.

A committee on high schools was appointed, consisting of Miss M. E. Hall, chairman, Mr. C. G. Leland, Miss M. L. Davis.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Mr. Willard Austin, of Cornell University Library; vice-president, Miss A. R. Phelps, State Library; secretary, Miss C. M. Underhill, Utica Public Library; treasurer, Mr. E. W. Gaillard, New York Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Secretary*.

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS

THE International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Washington, Sept. 21-Oct. 12, as one of the great social events of recent years should be of interest to all library workers. Publications in limited numbers from various countries or from states or institutions in this country to be distributed in connection with the International Congress on Tuberculosis have been offered to librarians upon application to E. G. Routzahn, New National Museum, Washington, D. C. In this connection it is interesting to note that Miss Julia Ideson, librarian of the Houston (Tex.) Carnegie Library, has prepared a list of the books and magazine articles on tuberculosis as follows:

"New ideas in social work, posters and tuberculosis," by L. Veiller. In *Charities*, volume 20, pages 563-9; Aug. 1, 1908.

"Positive prevention and cure of tuberculosis by the nature cure process," by A. F. Reinhold; 1900.

"Consumption: its relation to man and his civilization; its prevention and cure," by J. B. Huber; 1906.

"Consumption, a curable and preventable disease," by L. F. Flick; 1904.

"The self-cure of consumption without medicine," by Charles Davis; 1904.

"White plague," in the *Outlook*, volume 84, pages 685-6, no. 17; 1906.

"Tuberculosis: the real race suicide," by S. H. Adams, in *McClure's*, volume 24, pages 234-49; January, 1905.

"Fight against tuberculosis in Europe," in the *Review of Reviews*, volume 32, pages 736-8; December, 1905.

"Vaccine for tuberculosis," in *Scientific American*, volume 95, page 306; Oct. 27, 1906.

"Recent progress in curing tuberculosis," in *Review of Reviews*, volume 37, page 105; January, 1908.

"British congress on tuberculosis," in *Popular Science*, volume 59, page 508; 1901.

The printed proceedings of the Congress will be added to this last as soon as they are published.

Other libraries have furnished timely lists on this subject, and lecture courses on this subject have been given in several libraries at which members of the library staff have attended.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

THERE was an error made in the report to the JOURNAL of the Library Department of the National Educational Association for which the following corrected statement has been received: Miss M. E. Ahern was elected president of this department and President Felmley, of Illinois University, was elected vice-president. In the erroneous statement first sent to the JOURNAL and published with the report of the annual meeting of the National Education Association in the August number a reversal of these positions was given.

## ITALY—A NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE PROMOTION OF POPULAR LIBRARIES

THE Censorzio of Milan, in agreement with a committee constituted for the purpose at Rome, has decided to convoke for the 6th to the 9th of December the first National Congress of Popular Libraries held in Italy. The congress will be held in Rome, because the movement is national, and it will be easier to secure there a representation from southern Italy, and because from Rome the event will receive greater publicity throughout the peninsula and will more surely influence the central government. All the deputies of Italy will then be in Rome attending the national legislature, and can take part in the deliberations of the congress.

Some questions to be considered will be as follows:

The organization of popular libraries in isolated neighborhoods, a work already started in many districts.

The transformation of many antiquated and almost useless communal libraries into centers of usefulness for the public.

The relations between libraries and universities for the people, libraries and schools, libraries and workingmen's organizations; the duties of other public institutions toward these centers of culture; the use that may be made of popular libraries as propaganda for peace against alcoholism, etc.

The railroads will give a reduction of 40 to 60 per cent., according to the attendance.

The card promising attendance should be sent to the *Comitato promotore del Primo Congresso Nazionale delle Biblioteche Popolari*, in care of the *Biblioteca Popolare Centrale di Milano, Via Ugo Foscolo, 5*, not later than Oct. 30. At the same time the membership fee—five lire (one dollar) for popular city libraries, two lire for country libraries, and three lire for individuals—should be forwarded to the same committee.

Members will receive in due season their ticket of membership and the certificate necessary for obtaining the reduced price from the railroads. The committee may print the

more important papers beforehand and distribute them to members.

Among the names of prospective speakers we note those of Dr. Guido Biagi and G. Fumagalli, the Countess Pasolini, etc., well known to American librarians. Several philanthropic women who have been instrumental in organizing and carrying on free libraries for the people will appear on the program.

One of the most interesting features of the program will be a statement of all the popular libraries now in operation in Italy. The movement in favor of these has spread so fast that the statement will doubtless be an agreeable surprise to those of us who imagine Italy to be furnished with libraries for scholars only.

Although this congress is not international, would it not be admissible and desirable for the American Library Association, through its executive board, to send its congratulations and good wishes to this new association entering with courage and enthusiasm, and against odds, upon so great an undertaking?

MARY W. PLUMMER.

## THE INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE\*

"L'ORGANISATION systématique de la documentation et le développement de l'Institut Internationale de Bibliographie" is an exposition of the *raison d'être* of that organization, an indication of possibilities of extended functions in the future, a statement of what has thus far been accomplished, and a chronological record of its development.

Fifteen pages are devoted to *documentation*, a document being defined as anything which represents or expresses, by the aid of any signs whatever (writing, image, diagram, symbols), an object, a fact or an impression. They register all that is discovered, thought, imagined, projected, from day to day. The *documentary method* draws from these documents the facts necessary for study and research, thus truly offering to the student the collaboration of all who have previously worked over the same question. A division of labor and a more complete utilization of acquired results is thus made possible. *Documentation*, therefore, is the systematically organized intermediary between the public and the documents.

The necessity of systematic organization in documentation is imposed by the existing and continually increasing considerable mass of documents (about 150,000 books and 4 to 500,000 magazine articles annually), the fact that the material is not centralized but scattered in the libraries of the world, the very faulty nature of the inventories (catalogs wanting in many libraries or not up to date),

\*L'Organisation systématique de la documentation et le développement de l'Institut International de Bibliographie, 1908. 64 p. O. pub. no. 82.

insufficiency of old methods, growing need of information as efforts "internationalize," the "raw material" nature of the documents even when made known to the searcher.

Organization, then, should be based on the following:

1. Universality of *documentation*.
2. Establishment of collections with inter-  
loan relations.
3. Varied repertories, combined so as to complete each other. The object would be to "create an instrument of research thanks to which one might consider all the documents of the past, present and future as chapters, sections, paragraphs of a single book expressing the total of science and thought, and of which the *Répertoire Bibliographique Universel*, the organic sum of special bibliographies, could be considered as an immense index of subjects. (This "Repertory," in its three divisions—authors, subjects, and chronological—comprises about 7,000,000 classified notices, as well as about 100,000 pictures.) The work of *documentation* would thus have for its object the analysis and summarizing of the documents, the co-ordination and codification of their contents
4. Unification and internationalization of methods. The card (slip) and classification by subject are the two bases of method.
5. Co-operation of the most extended kind, both of individuals and of institutions of all countries.

6. Concentration and decentralization. Federation. The organization must cover all countries and large centers with a vast network of "services of documentation," organized according to uniform methods and bound to a central international Institute which forms a "federative organ." This institute is to direct the co-operative work.

The *Institut International de Bibliographie* was founded in 1895 on the basis of a purely scientific institution, inspired by the foregoing considerations. Thanks to the aid of governments, associations and individuals, and to the support which it has found in international congresses, it has gradually developed to the point of purposing to become the institution charged with internationally organizing *documentation*, a task necessitating a permanence, a continuity and a fullness of effort surpassing the possibilities of individuals and even of the groups of a single country. Organized on the bases here described, universal *documentation* would truly become in its collections and its different repertories, a vast intellectual mechanism destined to class and condense scattered and diffused knowledge, and to distribute it wherever needed. It would constitute a vast application of the ideas of co-operation, division and co-operation of efforts. It would constitute a work of capital importance assuring the extension and continuity of international intellectual relations.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF.

## American Library Association

### MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the A. L. A. met at the Sagamore Hotel, Lake George, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1908, with the following members present:

President, C. H. Gould; 1st vice-president, N. D. C. Hodges; 2d vice-president, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf; ex-president, A. E. Bostwick; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

The minutes of the last meeting held at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., June 27, 1908, were read and approved.

### Committees

The following appointments to committees were made:

*Library training.* Upon nomination of Mary W. Plummer, chairman, Adam J. Strohm, William A. White.

*Constitutional revision.* W. H. Brett, vice C. W. Andrews, resigned, and in case of his inability to serve the chairman is authorized to fill the committee.

*Library architecture.* W. R. Eastman, chairman, vice C. W. Andrews, resigned.

*Program.* Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf.

*Catalog section.* Miss Laura Smith was appointed chairman and Miss Harriet S. Gooch secretary of the Catalog Section to fill vacancies created by resignation of Miss Kroeger from chairmanship.

*Location of Headquarters in Chicago.* The Committee on location of Headquarters in Chicago submitted the following report:

CHICAGO, July 11, 1908.

President, American Library Association.

MY DEAR MR. GOULD: I have received from Mr. Wyer notification of the appointment of Miss Ahern, Mr. Legler and myself as a Committee on location of headquarters, and beg to report the following action on the part of the Committee:

Ever since our appointment we have been in communication with the University of Chicago upon the assurance that if it were found possible they would offer space at the University. Unfortunately we are now informed that this is not possible.

This is the only new arrangement which has been suggested since my presentation of the subject to the Council at Minnetonka.

We cannot recommend the acceptance of the very kind offer of the Field Museum of Natural History for several reasons, including distance from the city, absence of convenient access, and expense involved in complying with the requirements of the building. The offer of the Library Bureau has been withdrawn.

The other two offers reported at Minnetonka prove to be for the same space at 215 Wabash ave. I was not aware of this fact at that time. It therefore is open to the Association to take this space through the Chicago Association of Commerce, instead of directly from Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co.

The Committee feel that the relations of this house to libraries, and especially their proposed relations to the A. L. A., are not of a character to make the acceptance of their offer an action opposed to the principle expressed in the resolution approved by the Board.

In this connection the Executive Board should clearly understand the actual conditions. The building contains a number of other tenants not connected with Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co.; it has a separate entrance for these offices; the firm's name would not appear in connection with the location;

Mr Zimmerman's letter and the fact that the first offer came through the Chicago Association of Commerce, relieve the A. L. A. of any extraordinary obligation which could be felt to affect the attitude of its members.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that you accept the offer of space at 215 Wabash ave., tendered by the Chicago Association of Commerce. If this is satisfactory to you, the Committee will proceed immediately with the necessary arrangements. If not, they see no further use to the Association of their services in this connection and beg to be relieved of further responsibility in the matter.

In view of the delay, due to our attempt to secure an alternative, we would request an answer by telegraph.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,  
(Signed) C. W. ANDREWS, *Chairman*.

Action having previously been taken on this report, it was now formally received and the committee discharged as it requested, with the thanks of the Board for the services rendered.

### Recorder

The president presented the resignation of Mary E. Ahern as recorder, which was on motion accepted, and Alice B. Kroeger was unanimously named to serve as recorder for the term expiring at the close of the next annual meeting.

### Finances

The following report was presented by the treasurer:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, A. L. A.,  
St. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 17, 1908.

#### To the Executive Board.

Following is a statement of the financial condition of the Association for the calendar year 1908 to date, as shown by my books:

#### Receipts

1908		
Jan. 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$949.59
Apr. 21.	Trustees of Endowment Fund....	159.22
Aug. 10.	Publishing Board rent.....	250.00
31.	Interest on deposits.....	20.45
	Binding.....	2.00
Sept. 17.	Dues, 1908 to date.....	4554.30
	Miscellaneous.....	129.52
		<hr/>
		\$6065.08

#### Disbursements

On budget for 1908 as detailed below.....	\$1950.66
Jan. 6. Deposit at Headquarters for contingent funds.....	160.00
May. 30. Trustees of Endowment Fund life memberships.....	100.00
Binding.....	2.00
Balance in bank.....	3852.42

The following statement shows the condition of the various accounts forming the Budget for 1908.

#### Budget 1908

Accounts.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Bulletin, 1908.....	\$1750	\$300.50
Secretary's salary.....	250	125.00
Conference.....	400	349.00
Secretary's office.....	125	67.01
Committees:		
Bookbinding.....	\$50	28.91
Bookbuying.....	75	59.89
Travel committee.....	50	17.51
Treasurer's office.....	150	65.78
Contingencies.....	150	3.75
Library administration... 25		25.00
Executive offices.....	1000	908.31
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4000	\$1950.66

This leaves a contingent liability of \$2049.34, which sum will be needed to care for 1908 appropriations already made.

Your attention is called to the Executive Office account. The balance for the remainder of the year is but \$91.69, or a little more than sufficient to cover October rent. If it was the intention to credit this account with the amount paid by the Publishing Board, please advise me. No such showing is made by the books. If not to be so credited an additional allowance will be necessary to cover expenses for the remainder of the year.

(Signed) PURD B. WRIGHT, *Treasurer*.

This report was on motion adopted and the treasurer instructed to credit Headquarters account in the budget with all payments made by the Publishing Board to the Association treasury during 1908 and 1909 for rent of executive offices.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. George A. Macbeth, chairman of the Finance committee, authorizing a budget of \$4500 for the calendar year 1909, which was then appropriated by the Executive board as follows:

#### Budget, 1909

Bulletin, 1909 (including postage, envelopes and at least \$100 for editing).....	\$1750
Secretary's office:	
Salary.....	\$250
Office expenses.....	200
Conference.....	400
Treasurer's office.....	150
Committees:	
Travel.....	35
Bookbinding.....	50
Bookbuying.....	100
N. E. A.....	25
Administration.....	25
Salary statistics.....	100
Contingencies.....	65
Headquarters.....	1350
	<hr/>
	\$4500

#### Place of meeting

Invitations from New Jersey librarians were presented urging Asbury Park for the next annual conference.

Correspondence was submitted between the secretary and W. F. Yust relative to arrangements for 1909 conference at Louisville, Ky., from which it appeared that satisfactory combination rates (room and board) have not yet been secured from the leading hotels and that no entirely satisfactory meeting places have been offered.

The secretary was directed to secure a detailed statement of number and kind of rooms available during conference week at both Galt House and Seelbach Hotel, with number which can be accommodated in each room and total number to which each hotel will guarantee accommodations at rates named.

Further, that in case these hotels will not make rates on American plan, what fixed prices can be secured from table d'hôte café at each hotel during A. L. A. conference.

#### Correspondence

The secretary read the following letter from Mr. Herbert Baillie, delegate from the Public Library of Wellington, New Zealand, to the Minnetonka conference.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 7, '08.

MY DEAR MR. WYER:

Before I leave the continent for New Zealand I should like to thank, through you, the members of the A. L. A. for the kindness that I have received at their hands.

My good opinion of American library methods has been considerably strengthened by my visit, and I hope to introduce many reforms when I return to New Zealand.

I also deeply appreciate the hospitality that has been extended to me on all sides. With kind regards, I remain, yours sincerely,

HERBERT BAILLIE.

### Headquarters in Chicago

A letter was read from the Chicago Association of Commerce offering its services in finding quarters in that city for the executive offices of the Association.

*Voted*, That the Executive Board accept the kind offer of the Chicago Association of Commerce to assist in securing suitable quarters in that city for the executive offices of the A. L. A., and that such quarters should contain at least 1000 square feet of floor space; should be heated, lighted and accessible for visitors; should provide easy shipping facilities, free janitor service and the rental should not exceed \$1000 per annum. Quarters in an easily reached residence district would do.

### Secretary's report

The secretary reported that in default of regular action by the finance committee he audited the books and examined the vouchers of the retiring treasurer, A. H. Hopkins, on July 27, 1908, and turned over the books and money to the treasurer-elect, Purd B. Wright.

Further, that in consultation with the ex-president, Mr. Bostwick, he had prepared the material for inclusion in the printed Proceedings of the Minnetonka conference in accordance with the form of the Asheville Proceedings, and embodying the suggestions of the Program committee, which edited that volume.

Further, that acting under authority conferred by unanimous correspondence vote of the Executive Board, he had in conjunction with the president renewed the lease on executive offices at 34 Newberry street, Boston, for one year, from Sept. 1, 1908, at \$1000 per annum, of which sum the Publishing Board agrees to pay one-half.

*Voted*, That the report of the secretary be received and the action of the president and secretary *re* renewal of Boston lease be approved.

J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

### COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

On page 325 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for August, 1908, will be found a list of books prepared by different publishers in reinforced binding for exhibition at the Lake Minnetonka conference. Of these books those published by Ginn, Houghton (with the exception of "Leaven of love" and "Lewis Rand") McClurg, Putnam's "Lavendar and old lace," Scribner's "Little Tommy Trot,"

and Warne cannot be obtained in this binding. All the other books on the list have been placed in a reinforced binding by the publishers and are ready for distribution.

Complaints have been received from several publishers that very few orders for these books have been received, in spite of the fact that the total number of copies which libraries agreed to take was sufficient to induce the publishers to bind in this way. Libraries which agreed to take these books are especially urged to send in their orders as soon as possible. Libraries which did not agree to take any of these books will find it to their advantage to consult the list in the August number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and order such books as they will need.

### PUBLISHING BOARD

The Publishing Board held a meeting at the Hotel Sagamore, Lake George, Sept. 24-26.

Miss K. I. MacDonald having resigned as editor of the *Booklist*, Miss Elva L. Bascom was appointed to take her place. The work will be continued at Madison as heretofore.

The "A. L. A. cataloging rules" is now for sale by the Publishing Board, price 50 cents; postage 9 cents. Requests should be sent direct to the office of the Publishing Board, 34 Newbury street, Boston.

Its price, although having been advertised in the Wilson publications and *Public Libraries* at 50 cents, postage extra, was placed at 60 cents, postpaid.

The Board voted to issue a tract on "Aids to book selection," by Miss Alice B. Kroeger. It is hoped that this may appear in December.

Steps were also taken looking towards a supplement to the A. L. A. index and A. L. A. catalog. As the Pittsburgh list of 2500 children's books is not yet ready, the Board has arranged to compile a selected list of about 500 titles.

## State Library Commissions

### MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

The Michigan State Board of Library Commissioners have placed four library speakers in the Upper Peninsula Educational Association meeting, to be held in Calumet Oct. 15-17. A library section has been established in the State Teachers' Association, which meets at Saginaw, Oct. 29-31. At that time a round table will be held, led by Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, and Miss Effie L. Power, of Cleveland, general discussion to follow. The Board has also placed speakers in the following sections of that association: college, county commissioners, high school and rural school. There will be a full display of books and library equipment at both of these associations.

M. C. SPENCER, Secretary.



## State Library Associations

### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 19th annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association will be held at Cedar Rapids, Oct. 20-22. Addresses by Mr. W. H. Brett, Cleveland Public Library, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library, and Mr. H. E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, will be prominent features of the meeting. There will be a symposium for the consideration of children's books, and one dealing with books for adults, followed by reviews of several notably worthy books.

The students of the Illinois Library School who are resident in Iowa, and those of the Iowa Summer Library School, will hold reunions during the meeting.

MARY E. WHEELLOCK, *Secretary*.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The New Hampshire Library Association held its annual meeting at Keene, N. H. Thirteen towns were represented. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Olin S. Davis, of Laconia. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. A paper by Miss Emma A. Cross, of Merrimac, on "What one small library has tried to do," was read by Miss F. Mabel Winchell, of Manchester. "The library as a social center" was a very able paper by Miss M. A. Tarbell, of Brimfield, Mass. The question box, conducted by Mr. Olin S. Davis, brought out some amusing as well as practical sides of library work. In the evening Miss Frances Hobart, secretary of the Vermont Institute, gave a full and interesting account of the work of that body. Prof. W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst, Mass., gave an exhaustive paper on "The future of reference work." The committee on nominations reported the following names to serve as officers during the coming year: president, Miss Maude E. Bloomingdale, Keene; first vice-president, Miss Mary Abbott, Winton; second vice-president, Mrs. Eva E. Coffin, Peterboro; treasurer, Mrs. Byron Shirley, Franklin; secretary, Mr. Charles S. Morgan.

### VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The first district meeting of the Vermont Library Association was held at the Abbott Memorial Library, Pomfret, Sept. 8, under the direction of Mrs. Abba Doten Chamberlin, one of the vice-presidents of the association.

About 100 were present, among them Superintendents Stone, Ingalls and Lewis, and Principal Morrill. Dinner was served by the Pomfret ladies in the Grange hall, and the speaking given on the lawn. Library work with schools was the main topic and a most helpful meeting was the result.

## Library Clubs

### CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Cape Cod Library Club was held Sept. 29, at Centerville, Mass. On arrival of the morning train, carriages were in waiting at the station to convey the members to Camp Opechee, where the dinner was served. The business meeting was held on the broad piazza of the "Camp," overlooking Lake Wequaquet.

Interesting reports were given by the delegates to the Massachusetts Library Club meetings, held during the past year at Melrose, Boston and Pittsfield.

In the afternoon the party drove to the Centerville library, and the remainder of the meeting was held in a nearby hall.

The address was given by Mr. Edward Hartman, of the Massachusetts Civic League, who spoke of the influence which the public library can exert in the community. He referred, first of all, to the community, and said that in order to be most effective in bringing about the welfare of its members, there must be a getting together and working for the general good of all that must develop community oneness.

The library holds a large place and can aid in this development. He urged librarians to keep abreast of the movements in their town, to meet the community at practically every point, get in touch with town affairs and various organizations, and bring the resources of the library to the aid of all who can be reached.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Drew B. Hall, Fairhaven; vice-presidents, James Otis, Hyannisport, Mrs. Woodbury, Centerville; secretary, Alexina P. Burgess, Wareham; treasurer, Mrs. Florence H. Bond, Chatham.

### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The meetings of the New York Library Club for the coming season will deal with the relations of libraries with the professions or trades most nearly connected with their work.

The first meeting, which will be held on a date in November to be announced later, will be an "authors' meeting," and the program will consist of a discussion, by authors, of different phases of the relations of libraries to the writers of their books. It is hoped that it will be possible to hold the meeting in the rooms of the Authors' Club in Carnegie Hall.

Notices embodying the program in detail and the exact date will be sent out about Nov. 1. Persons not members of the club who desire to receive this notice should send their names and addresses to Miss E. L. Foote, secretary, 209 West 23d street.



## Library Schools and Training Classes

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA TRAINING SCHOOL

The Library training school of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta began its fourth year September 21st.

The class consists of 12 students, as follows:

Miss Mary B. Palmer, Columbus, Ga.  
Miss Mary L. Browne, Atlanta.  
Miss Lieve Holmes, Atlanta.  
Miss Margaret S. Bryan, New Berne, N. C.  
Miss Marion Weaver, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Miss Ella M. Thornton, Atlanta.  
Miss Katherine G. Seon, Paget, Bermuda.  
Miss Ethel L. Daniel, Atlanta.  
Miss Lucile Virden, Montgomery, Ala.  
Miss T. D. Barker, Atlanta.  
Miss Harriet Webster, Norcross, Ga.  
Miss Cara Hutchins, Atlanta.

#### NOTES OF GRADUATES

Miss Eloise Alexander, '06, has been appointed instructor in cataloging in the Library training school, Carnegie library of Atlanta.

Miss Jessie Hopkins, '06, has been appointed librarian of the Paducah, Ky., Library.

Miss Inez Daughy, '08, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Library of the State Normal School, Greensboro, N. C.

JULIA T. RANKIN, *Director*.

The Indiana Library School at Indianapolis will continue the instruction which for three years has been conducted at the Winona Technical Institute. It will open Oct. 1.

### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The class of 1909 began work Oct. 1. The following students were entered:

Katharine Dolores Athey, Prairie du Chien, Wis. Graduate Chippewa Falls High School.

Elsie May Cornew, Trenton, N. J. Graduate State Normal School, Trenton.

Jean Isabel Galbreath, Lincoln University, Pa. A.B. Wilson College.

Emily Sarah Glezen, Cooperstown, N. Y. Graduate Mount Ida School, Newton, Mass.

Jeanne Griffin, Niles, Mich. University of Michigan, 1906-07; assistant Niles Public Library.

Lucy Coates Grumbine, Titusville, Pa. B.L. Smith College.

Rebecca May Hammond, Bolivar, Pa. A.B. Wilson College.

Edith Hartwell, Germantown, Philadelphia. Graduate Walnut Lane School, Philadelphia; assistant Germantown Library and Historical Society.

Mary M. W. Hershberger, Huntingdon, Pa. Juniata College, Huntingdon, 1906-08; assistant Juniata College Library.

Sara Lawrence Kellogg, Ridley Park, Pa. B.A. Wellesley College.

Arline Redington Kingsley, Baltimore, Md. Graduate High School, Baltimore; substitute Enoch Pratt Free Library.

L. Agnes Kryder, Newark, N. J. A.B. Woman's College, Frederick, Md.; Newark Free Public Library Training Class.

Margaret Cecilia Meagher, Richmond, Va. Graduate State Normal School, Farmville, Va.

Josephine O'Flynn, Detroit, Mich. Graduate Misses Gray and Pond's School, Detroit; assistant Detroit Public Library.

Grace Edith Perkins, Saco, Me. Graduate Thornton Academy, Saco.

Mary Shakespeare Puech, New Orleans, La. Mellie Morris Smith, Urbana, O. Graduate Urbana High School; Urbana University.

Cassandra Updegraff Warner, Kansas City, Mo. Graduate Kansas City Central High School.

Margaret Widdemer, Asbury Park, N. J. New Jersey Library Commission Summer School, 1907.

Mary Florence Wilson, Holmesburg, Pa.

Helen Ruth Woodruff, Niles, Mich. Graduate Niles High School; assistant Niles Public Library.

Jean Margaret Smith, A.B. Woman's College of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pa.

The only change in the faculty of the school this year is the appointment of Miss Stella T. Doane, class of 1908, to fill the place of Miss Miriam B. Wharton, resigned.

Mr. Parke Schoch, director of the Department of Commerce and Finance in the Institute, will give a short introductory course of lectures on the making of the book at the beginning of the term.

#### GRADUATE NOTES

Miss Mary Pembroke Wilde, class of 1904, has been made librarian of the Library Association of Niles, Iowa.

Miss H. Elizabeth White, class of 1905, has been appointed librarian of the Maxwell Memorial Library, Rockville, Conn.

### IOWA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The eighth annual session of the Iowa Summer Library School opened at Iowa City on July 6 and continued four weeks under the directorship of Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission. Forty-one students were registered and 33 were from Iowa, three from Illinois, three from Missouri and two from Nebraska. There were four courses offered this year, the regular course with 16 students, the advanced with nine, the work with children with eight in addition to those in the regular course, and the Public Documents with eight in addition to those in the advanced course.

Miss Harriett E. Howe, of the University library, gave the courses in cataloging and

related subjects, and Miss Miriam E. Carey, librarian of the Iowa State Institution libraries gave the classification work. The lectures on library administration and general subjects were given by Miss Tyler, and those on binding, mending and loan systems by Miss Margaret W. Brown, librarian of the Iowa Travelling libraries. Reference work and the order work were given by M. G. Wyer. Miss Edna Lyman, of Oak Park, gave the instruction in work with children.

A special feature of the session was the course in Public Documents given by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library, which aroused much enthusiasm; also the advanced course was an important feature. This latter was open to those who had previously attended a session of the school. Great interest was shown by the advanced students in the work in Book evaluation offered by Harriet A. Wood, librarian of the Cedar Rapids Public Library. The purpose of this course was to point out some general principles of literary criticism and to show the value to librarians of the correct estimate of books as literature.

Special lectures were given by President MacLean and Dr. Shambaugh, of the University; J. I. Wyer, Jr., Miss Margaret Mann, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Johnson Brigham, state librarian; Miss Rose, of Davenport; Miss Arnold, of Dubuque, and Miss Biscoe, librarian of the State Normal School.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The 23d year of the school opened Wednesday, October 7, with the following students enrolled:

##### CLASS OF 1909

Blair, Irene Elise, B.A., University of Missouri, 1902, Sedalia, Mo.  
 Blanchard, Linn Rudolph, B.A., St. Lawrence University, 1906, assistant New York State Library, 1908, Woodstock, Vt.  
 Coffin, Helen, B.A., Cornell University, 1906, assistant New York State Library, 1907, Albany, N. Y.  
 Gray, Florence Brookes, Ph.B., Syracuse University, 1907, Albany, N. Y.  
 Hardman, Elizabeth, B.A., Wellesley College, 1905, assistant North Adams (Mass.) Public Library, 1906-07, North Adams, Mass.  
 Hart, Fanny, B.A., Vassar College, 1898, Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1898-99, assistant New York Public Library, 1904-06, New York City.  
 Phipps, Gertrude Eleanor, B.A., Wellesley College, 1906, Dorchester, Mass.  
 Rhödes, Isabella Knox, B.A., Smith College, 1907, assistant Smith College Library, 1905-'07, assistant New York State Library School, 1908, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 Strong, George Franklin, Northwestern University, 1898-99, B.A., Wesleyan University, 1903, assistant Wesleyan University Library,

1902-04, librarian University of North Dakota Library, 1904-08, Grand Forks, N. D.  
 Wheeler, Joseph Lewis, Ph.B., Brown University, 1906; M.A., 1907, assistant Brown University Library, 1902-07, evening custodian, Art and Industrial Depts., Providence Public Library, 1904-06, Benson, Vt.  
 Wilson, Mabel Zoe, B.A., University of Ohio, 1900, librarian State Normal School, Bellingham, Wash., 1903-08, Bellingham, Wash.

##### CLASS OF 1910

Arnett, Lonna D., B.S., West Virginia University, 1908, Ph.D., Clark University, 1903, librarian State Normal School, Shepherdstown, W. Va., 1899-1901, librarian Epsworth University, Oklahoma, 1904-'05, Morgantown, W. Va.  
 Birge, Anna Grant, B.A., University of Wisconsin, 1906, Madison, Wis.  
 Blasl, Henrietta Marie, B.A., Wellesley College, 1908, Riverhead, N. Y.  
 Callahan, Lilian Jeannette, Smith College, 1904-06, B.A., Trinity College, 1908, Albany, N. Y.  
 Colegrove, Mrs. Mabel Eloise, Colgate University, 1878-82, B.A., Vassar College, 1882, Hamilton, N. Y.  
 Cunningham, Jesse, University of Indiana, 1901-05, B.A., University of Nebraska, 1906, assistant University of Indiana Library, 1901-05, assistant University of Nebraska Library, 1905-07, Lincoln, Neb.  
 Davis, Frederick Lincoln, B.A., New York University, 1888, Union Theological Seminary, 1891, Yale University, 1891-92, M.A., Harvard University, 1893, New Haven, Ct.  
 Dearborn, James Marshall, Ph.B., Wesleyan University, 1902, Columbia University, 1903-04, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Eno, Sara Wooster, University of Vermont, 1904-05, University of Texas, 1905-06, B.A., University of Illinois, 1908, assistant University of Vermont Library, 1904-05, Charlotte, Vt.  
 Firmin, Kate M., B.A., University of Minnesota, 1908, Summer School for Library Training, Minnesota, 1907, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Fox, Louis Hewitt, B.A., Bowdoin College, 1906, assistant Bowdoin College Library, 1902-07, Bretton Woods, N. H.  
 Fullerton, Pauline Valentine, B.A., Smith College, 1905, Adelphi College, 1905-06, New York City.  
 Gilnack, Anna Belle, B.A., Mt. Holyoke College, 1905, substitute assistant Maxwell Memorial Library, Rockville, Ct., 1905-08, Rockville, Ct.  
 Hill, Galen Wentworth, B.A., Bowdoin College, 1904, Gorham, Me.  
 Hoefler, Carl August, librarian Mannheimer Volksbibliothek, 1904-08, Mannheim, Germany.  
 Holbridge, Kathreen, University of Rochester,

- 1906-07, B.A., Elmira College, 1908, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Joeckel, Carleton Bruns, B.A., University of Wisconsin, 1908, Lake Mills, Wis.  
 Johnston, Sara Etta, B.A., Westminster College, 1894; M.A., 1905, Butler, Pa.  
 Kaiser, John Boynton, B.A., Western Reserve University, 1908, assistant Western Reserve Historical Society Library, 1907-08, Cleveland, O.  
 Long, Harriet Catherine, B.A., University of Nebraska, 1908, Madison, Neb.  
 Lytle, Mary, Ph.B., University of Iowa, 1898, Iowa City, Ia.  
 Sherwood, Ethel Augusta, B.A., Wellesley College, 1901, White Plains, N. Y.  
 Stillman, Mrs. Clara Gruening, B.A., Barnard College, 1903, New York City.  
 Suter, Martha Winkley, B.A., Radcliffe College, 1901, Roxbury, N. Y.  
 Swartout, Jessamine Eliza, B.A., George Washington University, 1908, Washington, D. C.  
 Wakefield, Bertha, B.A., University of Minnesota, 1901, assistant Sioux City Public Library, 1906-08, Sioux City, Ia.  
 Warren, Ruth Evelyn, B.A., Wellesley College, 1908, Townsend, Mass.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Pratt Institute Library School opened September 14, for the two preliminary weeks of practice in the library, class-room work beginning September 28. The registration is as follows:

- Marguerite R. Baldwin, Tioga, Pa., A.B., Mansfield State Normal School.  
 Elizabeth E. Bradford, Columbus, Ohio, A.B., Barnard College.  
 Mrs. L. R. Bosley, East Orange, N. J., Graduate Geneseo State Normal School.  
 Barbara J. Brink, Kingston, N. Y.  
 Ruth E. Browne, Knoxville, Ia., Ph.B., Grinnell College.  
 Alice C. Campbell, Windsor, Conn., 1906-8, Mt. Holyoke College.  
 Sally Clarkson, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1906-8, Michigan University.  
 Helen May Craig, New York, A.B., St. Lawrence University.  
 Hedwig Friess, Brooklyn.  
 Ethelwyn Gaston, Newark, N. J., A.B., Mt. Holyoke College.  
 Lillian Griggs, Streator, Ill., A.B., Wellesley College.  
 M. Louise Hamlin, Bangor, Me.  
 Stella R. Hoyt, Auburn, N. Y., 1905-8, Oberlin College.  
 Alma Huestis, Brooklyn.  
 Minnie W. Leatherman, Louisville, Ky., special student, Louisville University.  
 Julius Lucht, Brooklyn, A.B. and A.M., Harvard University.  
 Miriam Noyes, Oshkosh, Wis., A.B., University of Wisconsin.  
 M. Ellen Prendergast, Utica, N. Y.

- Ina Rankin, Chatham, Ontario, 1899-1901, Toronto University.  
 Kate DeWitt Rathbun, Woodbridge, N. J.  
 Ethel Simmons, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Katharine D. Steele, Princeton, Ill., A.M., Minnesota University.  
 Edna M. Werrey, Brooklyn, A.B., Adelphi College.

Miss Collar, of the Faculty, is taking a leave of absence this year for family reasons, and her place is to be filled by Miss Julia E. Elliott, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, who begins her work with the school about the middle of October.

The class represents 12 states and Canada. Nine have had more or less experience in library work.

The lectures of the foreign fiction course will be given by the director, the intervening recitations being conducted by Miss Rathbone. This is an experiment, as the work has never been given before in lecture form, and is being tried partly as a time-saving method. In other respects, the schedule of the first term is virtually unchanged.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened for its 5th year on September 22. The opening exercises were held in the school lecture room and were presided over by President Thwing, who emphasized in his address to the students the development of library work as a profession. The school is fortunate enough to have no changes in the list of faculty and changes in the course offered will be only incidental.

The enrollment of the school is by far the largest of its record, taxing its capacity to the utmost. The regular class is made up with students representing six different states and with an unusual number having had library experience before entering. More than ever before the members of the staff of the Cleveland Public Library are taking advantage of the opportunity to take special work at the school, many of them with the definite object in view of completing the course at some later time.

The following is a list of the full time students:

- Hazel Louise Brown, two years Oberlin College.  
 Cordelia Elizabeth Claflin, B.L., College for Women, Western Reserve University, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.  
 Edith Louise Cook, A.B., Alma College (Mich.), librarian, Alma College Library.  
 Jennie M. Flexner, assistant, Louisville (Ky.) Public Library.  
 Mabel L. Hines, assistant, Painesville (O.) Public Library.  
 Alice J. Kozlik, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.

Edith Lawrence, A.B., Vassar College, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.  
 Nora Carroll Levinger, assistant, Canton (O.) Public Library.  
 Cecelia Lewis, assistant, Buffalo Public Library.  
 Evelyn Maude Lotz.  
 Elsie McPherson.  
 Mrs. Florence Holmes Ridgway, one year and a half, Berea (Ky.) College, assistant, Berea College Library.  
 Martha Clark Sanborn, three years, Iowa College (Grinnell, Ia.), assistant Iowa College Library.  
 Jessie Helen Starr, two years, Oberlin College, assistant, Mt. Vernon (O.) Public Library.  
 Elizabeth Kissick Steele, one year, University of Cincinnati, assistant, University of Cincinnati Library.  
 Myrtle M. Sweetman, assistant, Dayton (O.) Public Library.  
 Annie Laurie Wilson, graduate Edinboro (Penna.) Normal School, librarian, Edinboro State Normal School.

## Reviews

**FICTION CATALOG;** a selected list cataloged by author and title, with annotations. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Company, 1908. 147 p. D. pap., 25 c.

The appearance of this selected list of fiction marks the first step towards carrying out the plan for co-operative printed catalogs outlined by Mr. Wilson before the American Library Association meeting at Minnetonka. The preface states: "The catalog aims to furnish librarians and library patrons a near-at-hand substitute for the heavily alphabetized card catalog. From it small libraries may check their fiction titles and have their catalogs, any number necessary, made up from slugs kept at headquarters; the entire list, constantly revised by its publishers, may be accepted in full for a model list of fiction in the library of average size; while for the large library it may serve as a list of books whose circulation should be urged for the sake of stimulating a taste for the best fiction." The selection has been based upon the Newark list of a thousand best novels; the A. L. A. Catalog fiction list; the A. L. A. Booklist; the Wisconsin Free Library Commission's Suggestive list of books for a small library, and the annual lists of best books issued by the New York State Library.

Brief critical or descriptive annotations are included, taken from upwards of 30 sources, of which abbreviations are given. A careful reading of these annotations leaves it unsettled just why some books are annotated and others not. Finding 31 titles of Scott and 18 of Dickens without annotation, we conclude that the old standards need no notice; but turning to Thackeray, 7 titles are given, 6

with annotations. E. A. Baker's "Descriptive guide to the best fiction" has been quoted from in five instances, and we are impressed with the fact that Thackeray has not been much elucidated. Of "Adventures of Philip" we read: "Discursive, containing several fine scenes;" of Christmas books of M. A. Titmarsh, "Farces and extravagances;" of "History of Pendennis," "Humorous exposure of many shows and vanities;" of "The Newcomes;" "Col. Newcome is one of the most beautiful and pathetic creations in English literature;" of "Vanity Fair": "Epoch making work in the history of English realism." For the librarians or readers who do not know Thackeray these selections from E. A. Baker will offer no great help. Of the eight books of George Eliot only "Felix Holt" is annotated: "Striking picture of the working of new political ideas among the English masses."—*N. Y. State Lib.* "Daniel Deronda" gets no note to say it has anything to do with Jews; nor is it explained that "Middlemarch" dealt with the question of having medical instead of religious government of hospitals.

Mr. Wilson has shown his usual appreciation of the wants of libraries, bookstores and readers, and deserves credit for his practical solution of some of the problems of co-operative cataloging and catalog printing that have been discussed since a report on the subject was offered the Smithsonian Institution in 1851 by Mr. Jewett. As a specimen "Fiction catalog," however, this cannot rank as a model. It lacks perspective and distinctive plan. Every page gives rise to questions: Why should Mrs. Whitney have only four books, not including "Faith Gartney's girlhood," "The Gayworthys," or "Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's life." We think perhaps these rank as juveniles; but just below we find Mrs. Wiggins' "Story of Patsy," "Timothy's quest" and "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." However, small libraries can pick themselves out a good working fiction list from the titles of libraries here given, and can certainly spare a good sum of money by dispensing with the need of compilation and typesetting. There is room for co-operation in getting up the necessary library helps and works of reference, and libraries should send for this fiction catalog, study how it meets their needs and send Mr. Wilson suggestions for future sample numbers.

A. H. L.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Library Assistant*, August-September, contains "Concerning the juvenile library," by I. Briggs, discussing the general lines along which a children's room should be conducted.

*Library World*, September, contains a contribution on the net book question and on the much-debated question of "Open access versus indicators;" also a letter on the statis-

tics as given in the reports of American libraries and compared with statistics of English libraries which should be read by all librarians.

*Public Libraries*, October, contains "The library as educational equipment," by W. E. Henry, in which the four elements of educational equipment are considered as faculty, laboratory, library and museum, and the library as the "great classified, orderly arranged record of experience" is given chief place. The article is broad in treatment and merits the attention of librarians. "Directing the taste of casual readers," by Ida Rosenberg, and "Legislative reference work and its opportunities," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, complete the number.

*Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, July-August contains "Problems of discipline," by Mary E. Hazeltine and Harriet Price Sawyer, in which are given replies from various librarians to a circular letter containing a list of questions concerning the problem of discipline in the library. Miss Olcott, of Pittsburgh, considers that the question of discipline depends largely on the district in which a branch is placed and also on the planning and equipment of the children's room. Mr. Brown, of Buffalo; Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota; Mr. Bowerman, District of Columbia; Miss Lord, of Pratt Institute Free Library; Mr. Peck, Gloversville; Mr. Bailey, Wilmington; Miss Underhill, of Utica, and others contribute to this symposium, which covers the entire number.

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for June reports that the *Auskunfts-bureau* (bureau of information) of German libraries, referred to recently in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, has been joined by the following Swiss libraries: the University Library at Basle, the City Library of Berne, the Public Library of Geneva, and the libraries of Zurich represented in the Zurich *Zentralkatalog*.

In the July number, R. Gradmann's paper on the "entry-word" in catalogs is directed against the German custom, followed both in the booktrade and in libraries, of entering all anonymous works, periodicals and other collections which cannot be placed under one author under a noun, whether the latter is the first word or not. This custom has been embodied in the "Instructions for the alphabetical catalogues of Prussian libraries" (1899). The author characterizes it as complicated and out of date, originally determined by the cumbersome form of titles no longer in use, and suggests that it be replaced by the method followed by the L. A. U. K., the A. L. A., and others, which method he summarizes in the rule: "enter under the first word not an article." Gradmann thoroughly ventilates the question, and finds by actual count of titles divided into those that

might be entered according to the Prussian system and those that should be entered according to the proposed one, that the latter at the very least is the lesser evil.

In an article on the printer Johann Reger, of Ulm, Adolf Schmidt cites an interesting case of a subletting of a printing contract by Drach to Schöffner, to show that even where documents give definite information as to a printed work, an examination of the type may still be necessary.

"Italy is the only one among the large civilized nations in which the administration of government libraries is uniformly regulated." Hence measures of organization taken there are of general interest. The regulations hitherto in force (see *Zentralblatt*, 1890, p. 223, and Dziatzko's *Sammlung* Heft 6, p. 96) have recently been amended. Among the noteworthy changes are the removal of university libraries from the list of those covered by these rules, the formation of a library council (*quinta consultiva*) in the ministry, and the division of librarians into four categories, with rules governing the examination of aspirants to each. Details as to these examinations, which include essays, translations from four languages, and answers to various technical questions, are given in this number of the *Zentralblatt*, which also throws light on the matter of salaries. The average pay of librarians is 5792 lire, of sub-librarians 2861, of "median" officials 2372, and of sub-officials 1278 lire.

The Association (*Vereinigung*) of Swiss Librarians held its eighth meeting on April 10 and 11, at St. Gallen. The most important features were the discussion of Dr. Barth's paper (read last year) on "The significance and preparation of a Swiss General Catalogue" (*Gesamtkatalog*), and an address by Ch. Robert, director of the city library of Neuenburg, on "The rôle of the confederation in the domain of Swiss libraries: some considerations on an eventual revision of the law regarding the National Library." The meeting declared itself in favor of a general catalog, not to be printed, and to be prepared with as much bibliographical exactness as possible. The annual cost was estimated at 20,000 francs. F. W.

*Ceska Osveta*, vol. iv., pt. 1-6. Miss Z. Griffins writes about the Bohemian section at the New York Public Library, Webster Branch. L. J. Zivny describes the activities and features of the American and English free libraries. The second part is devoted to the late Bohemian poet, Svatopluk Cech (died Feb. 23, 1908), pt. 3 to M. Jan Hus, with the facsimile of Hus' combustion at Constance (from Gradual Malostransky, 1572). Pt. 3-4 contain J. Hostalek's report of the Bohemian free library at Vienna, which has been established 10 years, and the report of the V. Naprstek's Industrial Museum at

Prague, the library of which contains about 60,000 volumes. Recent Bohemian publications are:

Lad. J. Zivny, Index to Bohemian periodical literature for the year 1907. [Index českých časopisů za rok 1907.] Pacov 1908. 64 p. 40 c.

Z. V. Tobolka, Bohemian bibliography, 1905. Prague, 1908. \$2.

*Tydschrift voor Boek-en Bibliotheekwezen. Jaargang 6*, January-February, and March-April, 1908 (*Magazine of Books and Libraries*, vol. 6, January-February and March-April, 1908), contains instalments of the continued article "De Gegraveerde onuitgegevene en verloren geraakte teekeningen voor Sanderus 'Flandria Illustrata,'" by G. Caullet ("The engraved, unpublished and lost drawings for Sanderus' 'Flandria Illustrata,'" by G. Caullet).

The purpose of this article is to discredit all wrong reports which are current regarding the first edition of the "Flandria Illustrata" of Sanderus. The folio, no. 16823 of the Royal Library of Brussels, only contains the drawings for one-third of the third volume of this important work, the Gallio-Flandria. The work was never completed owing to the sudden death of the author, Sanderus. This work is an authority on architecture and art and in order to show its magnitude a short history of its compilation is given.

The second article in the January-February number is Plantin's Lettercorps, "Glose de messel" (Plantin's case of type called "Glose de messel"), by Fr. Bonaventura Kruitwagen.

Through the efforts of a certain Mr. Enschede it has been found that this case of type is the same as the so-called "large-paragon" of to-day. The purpose of the present article is to show the origin of the peculiar name of this case, namely, "Glose de messel." The word "glose" means explanatory note. The word "messel" is derived from the word "missael," the name of a certain kind of manuscript. The case of type spoken of in this article was the smallest type used in the production of such a "Missael." Hence the derivation. The article is illustrated with facsimiles of this kind of type. As the typographers of that time adopted the names of the other two kinds of type used in such a "Missael" they naturally also adopted the name commonly used for the third.

"Zestiendeuwsche Pamphletschryvers" (Sixteenth century pamphlet-writers), by C. P. Burger, Jr., a third article, consists of a review of a treatise on 16th century pamphlets written by a certain Paul Fredericq, a noted authority on this subject. The work under consideration is a collection of prose and poetical selections collected and compiled from old pamphlets and manuscripts and is a valuable addition to sixteenth century liter-

ature. The purpose of the writer of this article is to treat somewhat more broadly about several ancient writers mentioned in the above-named work.

"Bookbindings," by P. V., is an illustrated article upon an exhibit of bindings held in the Danish Museum of Art situated at Copenhagen, in 1906. As a souvenir of this exhibit a catalog of the different bindings found in the exhibit was published by the management of this institution. This catalog was profusely illustrated with specimen cuts of the bindings found in the exhibit, several reproductions of which are given in this article.

Among the brief chronicles (kroniek) of special interest are: a short article on the value of the catalogs published by Holland book dealers in the last few years; an article on public reading rooms which appeared in the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*. The writer of this interesting article is A. W. Geer, of the city of Groningen; a description of the British Society of Franciscan Studies, not long ago founded in England. The purpose of this society is the publication of books on the subject of the Franciscan monks.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1908.) Added 2537; total 20,686. Issued, home use 142,006. Cards issued 1196; total registration 14,511. Receipts from fines \$466.75.

There has been a large increase in the work of the reference department, also more work than formerly has been done with and for study clubs and 45 reading lists have been issued for the use of students in the public and private schools and for study clubs.

"The system of sending special lists of books to shops, factories, unions, etc., has been maintained and about 3000 copies of such lists have been manifolded. The local newspapers have published the past year about 70 columns of matter relating to the Library and its various departments. The *World's Work*, in its issue for April, 1908, published an article on "Libraries that reach the people," selecting about a dozen libraries, including Binghamton, to illustrate the theme.

"Increasing use has been made of the system of inter-library loans, and we have borrowed liberally from the State Library at Albany, and in one instance from the Boston Public Library."

*Boston (Mass.) P. L.* (56th rept.—year ending Jan. 31, 1908.) Added 40,742; total 922,348. Issued, home use 1,529,111 (increase over previous year 67,708). Readers' cards in force 79,662. Receipts \$363,902.60; expenses \$341,750.56 (salaries, including printing and bindery departments \$222,806.44; books \$36,638.21; periodicals \$616.96; newspapers \$209.65).

The librarian states in his report that the

percentage of increase in appropriations for the library during the last seven years has been less than the increase in the population of the city during that time, and as the service of the library has been extended in various directions it would seem that the appropriation was hardly sufficient to the demand. Mr. Wadlin's report is a comprehensive one and the work of the library is covered with thoroughness and detail. A few quotations may be made from the librarian's printed synopsis of his report as follows:

"A new reading-room was opened during the year, at 1518 Tremont street; a reading-room at 362 Neponset avenue was substituted for a shop station formerly maintained in that district; the Mattapan Reading-room was transferred to a new location, nearer the center of population in that district; and the Upham's Corner Reading-room was made a Branch library.

The experiments in restricted access to open shelves, affecting only the younger readers, have resulted in the diminution of the number of books lost. The restriction is not burdensome and has caused no friction. Under it children below 16 years of age are simply required to present a library card or identification ticket as a prerequisite for admission to the open shelves at branches and reading-rooms. This has had an important influence also upon discipline, preventing the influx of disorderly crowds of children and promoting the attendance of adults.

The rule permitting the remission of fines incurred by children after the lapse of six months, which went into effect last year, has set free for use several thousand cards previously held without limit on account of the non-payment of such fines. It has also had other beneficial results and probably diminished the irregular taking of books from the open shelves without the use of a charging card.

The conservative policy of selection and purchase of fiction, pursued for some years, has been maintained. The number of volumes of English prose fiction purchased during the year was 1623, costing \$1573. Replacements of fiction worn out required 8123 volumes. The total cost of fiction, new and replacements, amounted to 17.3 per cent. of the total amount expended for all books.

The total number of volumes added during the year was an increase of 3290, as compared with the previous year. The increase includes many rare, noteworthy and scholarly books, besides the more important current publications. The net increase in volumes was 18,999, the total number in the library system being 922,348.

*Burlington (Ia.) F. P. L.* (21st rpt., 1907.) Added 1388; total 28,353. Issued, home use 73,313. New cards issued 713. Cards in

force (estimated) 7258. Receipts \$7640.87; expenses \$6144.75 (light \$292.66, books \$880.95, periodicals \$136.75, printing \$45.25, binding \$243.17).

Three branch deposit stations have been established during the year. The monthly story-hour inaugurated a year ago has continued to prove a most successful feature of the work. "The use of books distributed through the public schools shows a gain, although the work has been handicapped somewhat by lack of books." Instruction in the use of the library catalog is being given to the school children, with the co-operation of the superintendent of schools. The library's report is attractively printed and indicative of excellent work.

*Burlington, Vt. Fletcher F. L.* (34th rpt., 1907.) Added 960 (gifts 140); total 32,099. Issued, home use 41,552 (fict. and juv. 31,270).

Sunday opening for reading purposes only was established during the year. "No statistics of the use of reference books or books for general reading in the library have ever been kept. It would probably nearly equal the number of books drawn for home use. This service is not confined to people of Burlington only."

*Canton, N. Y. Benton L.* The Benton library was opened on Aug. 1. The building was erected by Mrs. Walter A. Benton in memory of her husband.

*Colorado Springs, Colo. Union Printers' Home.* It is stated that a library building to cost about \$15,000 for the basement and first story alone has been authorized by the board of trustees and that the work of erection will soon begin. The home has more than 8000 valuable books, almost half of which have been stored owing to lack of shelf room.

The new building will be 60 by 40 feet and will be built on the east wing of the main home building. A foundation sufficient to carry three stories will be installed, but for the present nothing but the basement and first story will be erected. At some future time the structure will be completed by the addition of two more stories.

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* (37th rpt. — year ending March 31, 1908.) Added 10,116; total 83,354. Issued, home use 307,448. Reading room use 203,998. Total number of cards issued 5783; total number of cards in force 20,863. Receipts \$7341.13; expenses \$5747.06 (salaries \$4000.15; fuel \$251.93; lights \$209.90; repairs \$312.37).

The year's report shows a large increase in the use of the library; 56,872 more books were issued for home use than in the previous year, an increase of 22.7 per cent; 102,024 more persons were recorded as readers in the reading rooms, an increase of a fraction over 100 per cent.; and the total recorded use of



the library was 160,954 more than the year before, an increase of 44.4 per cent. Three branch libraries were opened during the year, the Buchanan Street School branch, the Palmer Avenue School branch, and the West Side branch. The regular work of the last named branch began at the end of December and since its opening 13,859 books have been circulated, and 23374 readers have made use of the reading room.

During the last three years five branch libraries have been started without any additional income for the book fund, so that the purchase of books for the regular collection has been, as Mr. Ranck states in his report, seriously limited.

The quarters of the Cataloging Department have been moved into a downstairs room, offering better working facilities, the record of the cataloging department and travelling libraries shows excellent work done; 272 boxes of travelling libraries were sent out to 37 institutions. On April 1 the children's work of the library was made into a special department, and there have been the most encouraging returns for the new undertaking. The children's room "is an exceedingly cosmopolitan place where the children of all nationalities meet on equal terms. At one time there were counted the children of five nationalities at a single table—German, Holland, American, African and Roumanian." A conference on children's reading was held in the library during the spring. In the conduct of what is known as the "sunshine work" of the library five memorial libraries were sent out 33 times during the year, and many of the children to whom these libraries were sent were visited by the children's librarian, while some of the adults who received these libraries were visited by the Superintendent of Circulation. The "sunshine work" is an interesting feature in the library's activities and has received special comment in the local press. In the work for the blind there have been no new undertakings during the year; 67 have attended the Tuesday afternoon readings for the blind and 9 books have been delivered by the library's messengers to the homes of the blind. The library's medical reading room has had but little use on the part of physicians, few of them showing any real interest in the room. The libraries in the public school buildings number 12,529 volumes and their total circulation was 75,679. "The growth of this work in certain of the schools puts a very heavy burden on the school principals, so that either the library or the principal's regular school work must suffer." As yet there has been no decision reached as to the best method of handling the problem. The cataloging in the library's historical room has been almost completed. The room has numbered 1800 readers during the year. Municipal documents received by exchange during the year have numbered 79.

Books in various foreign languages have been purchased during the year, namely, Dutch, French, German, Polish and Swedish. There have been requests also for books in the Italian, Russian, Armenian and Lithuanian languages, and it is hoped that literature in these languages can be supplied to meet the demand.

*Greensboro (N. C.) P. L.* The history of the library has appeared in the local press in connection with the Greensboro centennial celebrated Oct. 11-17. The library was founded in 1901 when the three front rooms on the third floor of the new city hall were given over for its use, a subscription of \$3000 having been previously raised by the town.

The library was formally presented to the city on Feb. 4, 1902. The library then began its work with a collection numbering 1490 books, 250 public documents, 32 periodicals and 3 daily papers. Beginning with May, 1902, the city furnished \$36 each month in money for the library's support. This appropriation was increased in March, 1903, to \$100 per month and continued until November, 1905. In April, 1902, Andrew Carnegie made a bequest of \$30,000 for a new building. The new library was ready for occupation on April 16, 1906. It was formally opened on May 7, and was described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, 1906.

*Hagerstown, Md. Washington County F. L.* (6th rept.—year ending Sept. 30, 1907.) Added 1109; total 18,095. Issued, home use 91,856, 61,110 of which were from the central library, 21,440 were through stations, 4811 in schools, 960 through Sunday-schools and 3535 from the book wagon. New registration 738.

"The adult loan department shows an increase of 440 persons registered. The gain in the number of books circulated in the city hardly equals this, there being an increase of only 329. The circulation in the juvenile department has held its own. That there was no appreciable increase may be ascribed to the epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria which last fall kept many children away from the library."

Six new stations have been established during the year and two have been discontinued. The total number of stations recorded at the end of the year from which books may be borrowed is 71.

The third year of the work of the book wagon shows the most satisfactory results, and a decided increase upon its record of the preceding year. "It has been found advisable to change or consolidate some of the routes laid out and to increase the territory covered by others. There are now very few spots in the county so isolated that the wagon does not penetrate to them, and even during the harvesting season it was found quite worth while to send the wagon out. Where three

years ago it would have been utterly disregarded, it was hailed this summer as a not unwelcome interruption to the day's toil. In not every home in the county, to be sure, is the benefit to be derived from books appreciated. In that respect Washington County is like the rest of the world at large. But the number who do prize the opportunities which the wagon offers is numerically large enough to make the work rank as one of the most important done by the library. In the interest of the economical administration of the work in the county, a letter has been sent to the different turnpike companies, asking that, as the wagon has proved itself an integral part of the educational system of Washington County, it should be allowed free passage through the different toll-gates. The directors of the Hagerstown and Clearspring turnpike responded promptly and generously, giving the wagon the freedom of that pike. It is hoped that as the annual meetings of the other companies take place, we may receive similar replies. This description of the book wagon work is quoted thus fully because of the unique interest which attaches to it. In no other direction, perhaps, has the efficiency of Miss Titcomb's administrative work been more keenly felt. The tone of the report is vigorous and shows much excellent work.

*Hartford (Conn.) P. L.* (70th rpt.—year ending June 1, 1908. Added 5059 (4511 by purchase, 548 by gift); total not given. Issued, home use 234,415. New cards issued 4843. In the boys' and girls' room 40,116 books have been circulated.

"The reading room has been supplied with 246 newspapers and periodicals besides 27 others received as gifts. The average daily attendance has been 250. The reference room has shown also an increase in use and for the first time in the record of the library has been used more by men than by women. The librarian accounts for this as being due in part to the year's business depression, which has deprived men of customary employment."

The circulation of pictures during the year was 1441. Books on handicraft and electricity have been especially popular. Several popular exhibitions have been held, one of postcards of Connecticut libraries, and others covering books suitable for Christmas presents, a display of photographs and prints illustrating the history of the Medici family; also a collection of various objects from Ireland was exhibited on St. Patrick's day. Miss Hewins, during the year, continued her summer weekly book-talks to children.

*Haverhill (Mass.) P. L.* The library issues three picture bulletins, for May, June and October, covering Pictures of United States; Pictures principally of children suitable for kindergarten and first four grades Pictures illustrating events in American history.

*Harvard University L.* (10th rpt., 1906-7.) The chief event of the year was the addition to the building begun in the autumn of 1906. The impending changes in the delivery room made it necessary to close the library for four weeks after the end of the summer school session—the first time the library has been closed in more than 30 years. During the brief period that the library was closed those who had been working in it were permitted to borrow all the books they could profitably use outside, and during the four weeks books were constantly being sent out by mail or express in response to requests received through the postoffice. The changes in the delivery room have done much to improve the room's appearance. The other rooms in this addition are not quite completed. Mr. Lane has himself planned the arrangements in this addition in every detail of floor and wall space. A reference and reading room, a cataloging room, a collating room where all the counter space possible will be provided for the checking and arrangement of large invoices of books received from abroad, and a shelf department room complete the rooms on the first floor of the addition.

On the second floor the addition arrangements for a large room finished in oak which will be known as the treasure room, and here will be collected all rare volumes and books that must be used under proper supervision, a map room and a class-room for the convenience of small classes which require to use at their meetings a large number of books from the library's shelves.

The basement of the new building is chiefly arranged for storage accommodations. "The material of which this addition to the library has been built and the method of construction are interesting and suggest what may possibly be the best method of enlarging the library in the future. The foundations, floors and roof are of reinforced concrete mixed and laid on the spot; the walls are of concrete blocks moulded at the manufacturer's, of a color to match the granite of the old building, and laid in courses in the same manner that stone is laid. The outside effect is admirable, the saving in expense over granite very considerable and the strength of the wall superior to what is attained by the usual brick-lined stone construction of the present time."

The statistics in Mr. Lane's report are too complicated for quotation as the numerous libraries contained in the university make separate totals necessary. The total number of additions as given for all libraries may be quoted, however, as 28,009. In Gore Hall the (College Library 59,254 volumes were lent and 24,351 were recorded as used in the building. "The increase in books lent is probably due to the fact that more pains have been taken to place interesting books on the open shelves in the delivery-room. In November, 1906, a petition was presented to

the library council asking that the library stacks might be open during the evening hours to members of the faculty and to such instructors as might apply for the privilege. There is urgent need for an increase in the library staff."

*Johns Hopkins University L.* A fire in McCoy Hall on the evening of September 17 destroyed about 25,000 pamphlets. The loss to the building is covered by the insurance.

*Jordanville (N. Y.) P. L.* The new library building was dedicated Aug. 26, with impressive exercises, at which President Roosevelt took a prominent part.

*Lynn (Mass.) P. L.* (45th rpt. — 1907.) Added 2867 (net increase); total 76,916. Issued, home use 207,861; reference use 57,692. New registration 1939. Receipts \$694.94; expenses \$632.54.

"The delivery from the open shelves in the reading room and children's room begun Dec. 31, 1906, has been most satisfactory to the patrons of the library. There has been a marked increase in the attendance in both rooms, and while there has been a decrease in the demand for reference books from the stack the books from all classes of the library on the open shelves have supplied the need of the general reader. Many people who have heretofore read nothing but magazine literature have become interested in the late additions to the library. The statistics show a delivery from the main desk and reading room of 142,886 volumes, from the children's room 37,223, the department for the blind 324, through the schools 20,154, the General Electric Company 5424, and the Young Men's Christian Association 1850, making a total of 207,861 volumes.

"In June vacation cards were printed for the use of people leaving the city for the summer. These permitted the drawing of ten books to be kept three months without renewal; 239 books were issued on these cards.

"The complaint of losses from open shelves and abuse of privileges given the public which has been a subject of much discussion in the press cannot be made from the experience in the library. The total number of books missing and unaccounted for Dec. 31, was 26. This small number is due in a measure to the vigilance of the attendants in charge and to the admirable superintendence of the delivery department."

Owing to illness and resignations in the staff less has been accomplished in the cataloging department than was expected. The room for the blind was visited by 48 different persons, all blind, 25 of them being in regular attendance, and 324 books have been circulated from this room. The reading rooms of the library were open on Sunday afternoons except in the summer. The librarian urges the establishment of distributing stations to meet the reading needs of the outlying districts.

*Malden (Mass.) P. L.* (30th rpt. — 1907.) Added 3594; total, 53,552. Issued, home use 137,433 (fict. 73.55 per cent.). New cards issued 6630; total number of cards in use 140,568. Receipts \$30,919.73; expenses \$22,685.69.

"The past year has been characterized by the usual activity in library work, and extensions have been made in some directions. While there has been no large increase in the home circulation, the total use of books in all departments has exceeded the work of former years and the aggregate is larger than of any previous year in the history of the library. While the population of the city has increased in 20 years by about 217 per cent., the home circulation of the library has increased by about 304 per cent. during the same period and the total use of books has grown in a still larger degree at the rate of about 354 per cent. If it were possible to tabulate the use of books from the reference shelves, the open shelves of the children's room and the tables of the reading room, a corresponding, probably a larger, gain would be found in the work of those departments. These figures indicate that the use of the library by the people has become more general and that it has outstripped the growth of the city, even though a supply of the most ephemeral and worthless popular literature has not been provided."

Much effective work has been done in the children's room and in the work with the schools during the year. There were 13,875 volumes loaned for library use not included in the circulation, besides 18,238 loaned for school use, and 48,944 loaned from the children's room, neither of these items being included in the circulation statistics. The Sunday use has decreased during the year, and the book thefts have increased to an alarming extent.

The following statement is made: "The trustees view with concern a large increase in the number of books taken furtively from the limited open shelves of the children's room and the exposed cases of the main library, a loss which is deplorable from a moral standpoint more than from that of material loss. It will be seen that the loss in the former has trebled that of last year, and that of the latter has increased at a somewhat larger rate. Losses from theft have largely increased in open shelf libraries during the past few years, as appears in the reports of those librarians who make complete statements of the facts of their administrations. A few open shelf libraries, apparently in a spirit which is far from commendable do not report their losses. Though our losses are slight in comparison with those of some of our neighbors who admit their public to a larger freedom, it may be well to consider if, taking into the account the losses from a few open shelves, it would be wise to throw open to the public our alcoves and stack room where an efficient supervision would be im-

possible, as is sometimes urged by those who look at the matter only from a viewpoint of self-gratification and have no knowledge of the conditions of the library and no care for the safeguarding of its property. Except under the most perfect conditions to which few if any libraries have yet attained, the open shelf is not only a danger in its effect upon the morals of a community but it is an inconvenience to the borrower, whose needs are better met by the card catalog and the intervention of a trained assistant, even if the confusion upon the shelves consequent upon the inroads of an irresponsible and careless public does not wholly prevent him from finding that which he may seek. The tendencies of a system which allows opportunities for crime to thoughtless children and weak-minded and vicious adults are of more serious consequence than the loss of a few dollars in the value of books or a temporary inconvenience."

*New Haven (Conn.) F. P. L.* (Rpt. — 1907.) Added 7976; total 80,278. Issued, home use 337,878 (adult fict. 49.2 per cent.). New cards issued 8948; total 18,877. Receipts \$23,829.35; expenses \$23,690.83 (books \$5728.23; periodicals \$848.52; salaries (exclusive of janitor service) \$11,104.77; light \$1040.95.

During the year the publication of the library *Bulletin* has been resumed, and the library's activities have been carried on with general satisfaction, though the crowded conditions of the building cramp and retard the work. These drawbacks will be overcome by the erection of the new building by Mrs. Hoadley B. Ives. The lack of funds is another serious handicap to the success of the library.

*New York P. L.* The German American collection in the New York Public Library is the subject of a small pamphlet reprinted from the "German American Annals," new series, v. 6, no. 2, March-April, 1908. At the convention of the National German American Alliance it was resolved to further to the best of the ability of the Alliance, the maintenance of this collection. The growth of this valuable collection has been due almost entirely to the devotion and ardor of Richard E. Helbig, who for many years has given freely his personal time to this work.

*New York City. Gen. Society of Mechanics' and Tradesmen's L.* (122d rpt. — 1907.) Added 1588; total 100,027. New readers 2108.

In the works consulted and withdrawn for home use there has been a marked increase in non-fiction, the percentage being about 32 per cent. of the total which, the report states, will be found to be greater in considerable degree than that of other libraries of a similar character. It is hoped that the reference section of the library may be further developed.

*New York (City) Society L.* (rpt. — year ending March 31, 1908.) Receipts \$18,124.93; expenses \$17,705.56. The messengers of the library carried 37,537 v. visiting 11,288 residences and offices between no. 1 Broadway and 147th street. The library supplies reading matter to the leading clubs of the city.

"The question of the supply of adequate space for the accommodation of the library's books is a matter of serious concern. As a remedy for the overcrowding of our shelves new bookstacks have been placed in the old reading room on the first floor of our building and the necessary electric lighting has been installed."

A history of the library, prepared by Austin Baxter Keep, A.M. of Columbia University, is now in the De Vinne Press.

During the year many valuable gifts have been received. The loss, by death, of three of the trustees of the library is recorded in the report.

*Newport, R. I. Redwood L. and Athenaeum.* (26th rpt. — year ending July 1, 1908.) Added 1096; total 20,825. Issued; home use 14,503 (fict. 64 per cent.).

The circulation shows a considerable decrease for the year, but this does not seem to be indicative of less usefulness on the part of the library. The overcrowded condition of the library presents problems of shelving and makes the undertaking of weeding out the less desirable books in the collection seem imperative.

A paper on "The Newport libraries," by Richard Bliss, an address delivered at the Newport meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association, May 25, 1908, is printed with the report.

*Northampton, Mass. Forbes L.* The following statement has been made in the press with regards to the use of the library by Smith College students:

"The arrangement of counters just inside the entrance to the Forbes Library so that they form a bar to the reference-rooms is in process of re-establishment. This arrangement permits complete control of those who wish to enter the reference-room or other parts of the library. It was first resorted to at the time of the former disagreement between the trustees of the library and trustees of Smith College, and is renewed because of the recurrence of the same differences. The plan enables those on duty at the library to exclude readily students of Smith College who have not paid a special registration fee. The college trustees have voted to pay for the coming year the \$2000 they have paid each year for three years to secure to the students the privileges of the library, but no one has come forward to pay the additional \$500, which has been paid each year by a friend of the college. The library trustees will not allow the students the free use of the library, except on payment of the full amount of

\$2500, and thus a former situation is renewed."

*Oberlin (O.) College L.* (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1907.) Added 12,574 (7160 unbound); total not given. Issued, home use 21,217 v. to 1351 persons. The library was open 307 days with a total of 134,247 readers.

"During the year 5051 bound volumes and 4632 pamphlets and unbound volumes were cataloged. This involved the writing of 14,177 new cards for the catalog and the alteration mostly by incorporating additions of 4093 cards previously written." The cataloging of the bound volumes is up to date and the catalog is estimated to contain 230,000 cards.

The crowded condition of the shelves renders it difficult to make the magazines available, and it is impossible to keep the newspapers generally accessible.

It is interesting to note that the morning and afternoon attendance of the library has increased, but the evening attendance has fallen off, probably due to a more restricted granting of evening permission to freshmen and sophomore women. "The result has been to check the overcrowding of the room in the evening. The average attendance in the evening is still 158, and a large proportion of this number come for an entire evening's work." The gifts of the year number some valuable additions to the library's collection.

Work on the new building was begun early in May, and by the last of August, 1907, the walls were completed to the second story and the concrete floor of the second story was largely in place. Mr. Carnegie's offer to increase the gift by \$25,000 made possible the erection of the building.

*Port Jervis (N. Y.) F. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1908.) Added 838; total 15,645. Issued, home use 38,107.

The circulation shows an increase of 4401 over any earlier record. During the year a beginning has been made on the subject card catalog.

The rent collection, a small collection entirely separate from the library proper and begun as a duplicate fiction collection, has been extended in scope. The books are rented at the rate of two cents per day.

*Rutland (Vt.) F. L.* (22d rpt.—year ending Feb. 1, 1908.) Added 16,431; total 16,400. Issued, home use 62,218. New registration 716.

A collection of stereographs containing views of the Panama canal, the Grand canyon, Switzerland, Mont Blanc, and other views has been purchased for the library.

There has been a slight drop in the per cent. of fiction drawn during the year and an increase in the number of magazines, French books, travel and description, history and political and social science.

In the adult reading room has been started a collection of reading room copies of the best and latest fiction. During the year a

separate children's catalog has been placed in the children's room.

*San Francisco (Cal.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1908.) Added 13,189; total 54,317. Issued, home use 465,437 (an increase of 33 per cent. over 1907). Total no. of card holders 30,065. Receipts \$122,957.71; total \$96,697.42 (books \$12,187.43; periodicals \$1593.91; binding \$3661.53; printing \$1147.94; salaries \$26,660.13).

The chief event of the year was the opening of the new temporary main library building at the southeast corner of Hayes and Franklin streets on March 1. The building contains a fireproof book vault supplied with steel stacks having a capacity of about 70,000 volumes. The building will soon become inadequate for temporary use as a main library, but it is built upon a part of the block which will not be needed at least for a considerable number of years for the permanent structure and can be utilized for many purposes after the latter shall have been erected.

Arrangements have been made for the re-establishment of the branch library at North Beach which was to be opened shortly after the date of this report. Mr. George T. Clark, who was librarian for 13 years, resigned early in the past year, and Mr. William R. Watson was elected in September, 1907, as his successor.

This report of the library is an encouraging one, showing plainly the excellent work that has been done since the fire. Four branches and six deposit stations have been in operation through the year, and in addition the main library has been open for the period from March 10 to June 30. All the branches and stations show an increase over last year, one station showing a 68 per cent. increase.

"With more books our circulation would undoubtedly have been very much greater, for in addition to the larger number of titles for our patrons to select from we should have been able to again adopt the two card system, allowing each borrower to take out two books at a time. . . . With the proposed opening of two new branches and several deposit stations during the coming year it seems not improbable that by the end of next June we shall have as many cardholders as we had before the fire."

*Smith College L., Northampton, Mass.* According to press reports the new library building at Smith College will be located on grounds sloping towards the west and will be, therefore, two stories in front and three stories in the rear.

It will have a frontage of 124 feet and a depth of 144 feet. On either side of the main entrance hall will be situated the standard authors' room and the periodical room, each of which will be 50 feet in length and 37 feet in width. The entrance hall opens into a staircase hall, in which are situated the card

catalogs. From the entrance hall a corridor 12 feet wide leads between two groups of bookstacks, of which the are six tiers, into the main reading room, 120 feet long by 37 feet in width. This room extends across the entire west front of the building, and is lighted by a series of large arched windows overlooking the lower portion of the campus.

The arrangements of the second story are practically a duplicate of those of the first, the librarian's office being situated over the main entrance, and two large seminar rooms taking the place of the standard authors' and periodical rooms below. In the rear is another large reading room of the same dimensions of the one below.

When utilized to its full capacity the building will contain accommodations for about 500 readers and approximately 200,000 books.

The exterior of the new building will be exceedingly simple, the detail being designed in the style of the late Italian renaissance period; the material will be of local brick, of a deep red color, with trimmings of Longmeadow stone, with a green slate roof.

The architects expect that the building will be completed at the beginning of the next academic year, or about Sept. 1, 1909.

*Springfield (Mass.) City Library Assoc.* (51st rpt.—year ending May 1, 1908.) Added 9117; total 159,246. Issued, home use 483,632 (adult fict. 150,993; juv. fict. 39,146). New registration 4228. Receipts \$52,782.76; expenses \$35,224.50 (binding \$2601.81, printing \$785.54, salaries \$17,714.96, books \$7017.13, periodicals \$1068.08).

The chief feature of interest has been the plans for the new building. "For 12 months the competitive plans, submitted by Mr. Edward L. Tilton, have been studied and elaborated with a view to perfecting them in all details and achieving the highest degree of utility. The result, it is hoped, will give the people of Springfield a beautiful structure with the best facilities for convenient use. The relief afforded by the new library will come none too soon. Although some 25,000 volumes have been withdrawn and discarded in the last six years, the collection now includes 159,246 volumes, shelved in a building that was planned to hold less than half that number. During the busy season the tables have been so crowded as to repel studious readers. Lack of space has retarded the development of the medical library and other departments. Although the purchases of new books have been materially less than for several years, the shelves are so crowded that it is difficult to see where the accessions of the coming year are to be accommodated. The city is also to have three branch buildings, two of which are for the present Indian Orchard and Forest Park branches, and will be ready probably next fall.

The work of the various departments of the library has been carried on with encour-

aging results. There has been a notable increase in reference work; the methods of the accession and order department have been simplified. The work of recataloging, owing to resignations in the staff, has progressed slowly. The co-operation between the schools and the library has been especially close and productive of good results.

*Westfield, N. Y. Patterson L.* The new library building was dedicated Aug. 1. It was the gift of Miss Hannah Whiting Patterson, who left \$100,000 to the town for this purpose and to whom the library is a memorial. The library has considerable ground space, which by means of terraces, vines and colonnade has been much beautified. The materials used outside are white marble and gray brick with a cut stone foundation and basement. Below ground the foundations are massive concrete construction, and the floors, roof, and inner partitions and walls are of reinforced concrete or hollow tile. Metal lath is used throughout. The structure is thoroughly fire proof. The library is built on the radial plan, with a central rotunda whose dome is supported by eight large Corinthian columns with entablature and cornice. The desk of the librarian in charge is at the center of this rotunda, from which the book stacks radiate toward the rear like spokes of a wheel. To the front is the entrance with its vestibule flanked on both sides by large octagonal reading rooms and beyond these two smaller work-rooms. The book room is arranged for two story stacks with a translucent glass floor between. For the present the lower stacks only have been installed.

The basement includes a large lecture room well above ground at the rear, a large room for historical collections, a fire proof vault and also furnace, coal storage and work rooms. An elevator for books runs from the basement to the main story.

The interior of the library is finished in greenbrown oak with green marble mantles and base. The floor of the rotunda is white marble. The interior color scheme is various shades of green and gold.

*Worcester (Mass.) County Law L.* (10th rpt.—year ending March 6, 1908.) Added 681; total 25,515; 21,261 books were used by 2864 readers.

"The circulation system of this library continues to be of great benefit to its patrons. The total number of volumes out at one time varies from 50 to 100, which is an insignificant portion even of our text-books."

The library has received many gifts, among them a set of the reprint edition of the early session laws of Massachusetts, 1780-1805.

Appended to the report are some notes on the Massachusetts system of law libraries.

*Yale University L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1908.) This report, which appears as university *Bulletin* no. 9, ser. 4, for August,



1908, covers the work of the library for the year indicated and including a report of the law library. Linsley Hall, the new building given to the university by the late William B. Ross, has been completed during the past year and has been occupied since December, 1907. Its new fire-proof stack, erected by the Art Metal Construction Company, of Jamestown, and planned to contain about 400,000 volumes, "has been partly filled by transferring to it from other parts of the library building such classes of books which for one reason or another should at present be most accessible. The cost of moving these books besides the changes made in Chittenden Hall, involving the rearrangement of the first and second stories, has made the expenses of the year unusually heavy.

The second story of Chittenden Hall has been fitted up to contain the Linonian and Brothers Library. The size of this library has been reduced to about one-quarter by transfer to other sections of the University Library of such books as were not in current demand; this floor also accommodates the general reading room of the university.

In Chittenden Hall there is also a circular reading room which seats 100 readers, and is to be used exclusively for the display of periodicals, of which some 700 of the most in demand will be at hand. Reading rooms in Dwight Hall and Byers Hall are maintained chiefly in the interest of the two undergraduate departments, and contain the daily newspapers and the less scholarly weekly and monthly publications.

The value of co-operation between the work of the library and the university is realized more keenly each year. "The instruction of history in the college centers in the library. Not only are the investigations of the advanced students carried on there, but the large courses depend for success to a great extent on the co-operation of the library staff."

Reorganization and enlargement of the cataloging staff has admitted of much necessary work upon the library's catalog. Mr. Keogh was directed to superintend the new cataloging operations, and immediately began investigations of cataloging methods in the large libraries of the country. The catalog of the university library needs both to be completed and revised according to modern standards.

This work was begun in October, 1907, and there are now about 80,000 cards in the new catalog. Some of the improvements of the new catalog have already been described in last year's report of the library. The gifts of Japanese and Chinese material made by Dr. Asakawa to the oriental collections in the university library are among the most valuable donations made to the library. "Dr. Asakawa returned in the fall from an 18-months' sojourn in his native land, where he acted as the representative of the university in securing by gift, exchange or purchase a notable collection of Japanese material. To

the Japanese collections already in possession of the library, consisting of 717 works in 1351 rebound volumes, have thus been added 8120 works in 3578 rebound volumes, 1741 maps, 742 photographs and charts, and a number of scrolls. This new material may be divided into two classes, namely, books relating to Japan's recent conditions and those bearing on the history of Japanese civilization."

#### FOREIGN

*Antwerp P. L.* In the annual report of the public library of Antwerp, according to *Tydschrift voor Boeck-en Bibliothekwezen*, the statement is made that there was great increase in attendance and books issued during the last year. The following exhibits were held: The printing industry of Antwerp; the historical exhibit of the printing art outside of Antwerp; views of old Antwerp; the drawings of Antwerp's artists. The total use of the library was 16,461 (number of books drawn). Branch libraries exist in the fourth and fifth districts. The total number of books drawn from the fifth district branch was 14,205.

The public library of the city of Groningen received a valuable addition to the library in the shape of a gift, a collection of pamphlets, from a prominent minister of the Reformed church in the Netherlands.

The university library of Luik was increased by 6983 volumes. There were 23,535 visitors and 32,722 books drawn during the year. The valuable collection of books, pamphlets and other antique works were laid open to the public, a separate room being devoted to them.

*Christiana, Norway.* The Public Library of Kristiania (Deichmanske Bibliothek) has just issued a topographical subject index to leading Norwegian periodicals, under the title: Register til en del norske tidsskrifter. I Topografi. (Kra., 1908. 8°. vi, 192 p.) The index deals exclusively with Norwegian topography. It is well arranged and as a whole compares favorably with its prototype, Poole's Index. The librarian, Mr. Nyhuus, announces a continuation dealing with the biographical material in the same magazines, in case the interest taken in the present volume shall justify the work.

*Croyden (Eng.) P. Ls.* (19th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1908.) Added 4346; total 59,189. Issued, home use 469,763. Registration 13,794.

The library's need of a children's room is still unfilled, but it is hoped that additional accommodation may soon be had for this purpose. The issues from the school libraries during the year have amounted to 94,798, an increase on the preceding year of 9252. The issues from the Central reference library were 48,989 volumes and 1627 illustrations. The report includes the eighth annual report of the joint Public Library of upper Norwood



(Croyden and Lambeth) and the report of the chief librarian of the annual meeting of the Library Association at Glasgow in 1907.

*Croyden and Lambeth (Eng.) Upper Norwood P. L.* (8th rpt.—1907-1908 in 19th annual rpt. of Croyden Libraries Committee, p. 60-65.) Added 575 to lending department. Issued from lending and reference departments 68,444. Number of borrowers 2017.

"The news room continues to be appreciated by all classes of the residents of the neighborhood and full advantage is taken of the newspapers and periodicals supplied. There has been an average attendance of 1300 per day to this room, the accommodation of which is occasionally severely taxed, especially towards the end of the week, when the new periodicals are published."

*Liverpool (Eng.) P. Ls., Museums and Art Gallery.* (55th rpt.—1907.) Added, lending lib. and branches 4867; total 137,627. Issued, lending libs. and reading rooms, 2,836,213. New cards issued 22,000; total number of cards in use 40,837. Newspaper readers 1,543,606.

A new branch library for Garston is now in the course of erection and it promises to be both ornamental and convenient, and land has been purchased for a proposed new library for Walton and Fazakerley.

"The Libraries Committee is giving cordial support to the journal which the National Home Reading Union is endeavoring to establish with a view of directing the readers of public libraries to the best books and of guiding them in their reading generally."

Detailed tabular statistics of the work of the various libraries are given and a list of donations and free lectures that have been held in the libraries during the year.

A brief account is given of the foundation of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, which up to the present time was closely connected with the library. A botanical library was established in connection with the Garden at an early date and these volumes have now been transferred to the reference library of the Liverpool Public Libraries.

*London Libraries.* Baker, Ernest A. Use of public libraries. (In the *Nation* (London), Aug. 29, 1908. 3:768-769.)

In this article Mr. Baker reveals the library's situation in England with special reference to London. He states that of the six hundred and odd members of the Library Association of the United Kingdom perhaps one-third are actually librarians, the others being made up of delegates of public library authorities, committeemen and others interested in the establishment of a national system of libraries. With reference to the situation in London Mr. Baker makes an earnest appeal for greater co-operation. He states that English libraries at the present day remain what they have always been, a number

of isolated institutions working, it is true, for a common object, but with no official apparatus for concerted effort. This has resulted in a great overlapping and waste of energy, and with reference to the libraries of London he states that it is doubtful whether they are hampered more by the lack of funds than by lack of co-ordination. There are at the present time in that city 79 lending libraries financed out of rates. These have a total stock of over 800,000 volumes averaging more than 10,000 volumes apiece.

*New South Wales P. L., Sydney.* (36th rpt.—1907.) Added 7357; total 186,066. Issued, home use 102,318. Number of borrowers 8133; reference room attendance 159,469. Receipts £10,350 10s. 8d.; expenses £9323 1s. 11d.

"During the year 309 boxes containing 14,027 volumes were sent to 134 country centers; 29 boxes containing 1121 volumes to 14 different lighthouses along the coast of this state; also 68 boxes containing 2393 volumes to 40 branches of the Public School Teachers' Association. Besides these boxes of books sent out to groups of students in the country, 859 volumes have been forwarded through the post to 185 individual students resident in the outlying country districts, of whom 60 per cent. were public school teachers. The books in every instance were of an educational or scientific nature. The trustees are confident when this branch of their work becomes more generally known that it will develop into an important factor in the education of the people and become the means of disseminating useful knowledge in parts of the state, which could not be reached in any other way."

By the death of David Scott Mitchell, the library received the whole of his collection of books, manuscripts, coins, medals, etc., valued at £100,000, together with a bequest of £70,000 in cash for the maintenance of the library. The new library building is to have a special wing for this collection known as the Mitchell wing, and this is now practically completed.

It is interesting to note that results of stock-taking at the close of the year showed that 62 volumes were missing from the reference library and that the total of volumes lost or stolen from the library since its foundation 39 years ago numbers 655.

*Porto Rico Libraries.* It is stated in a comparatively recent issue of the *New York Times* that the Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico has come to the United States for the purpose of arousing interest in public libraries for this island. The conditions in Porto Rico, according to the statement in the *Times*, are described as follows:

"The more formal educational work of the Porto Ricans is carried on through the Department of Education, which maintains about 1800 schools in perhaps half as many centers of population, enrolling roughly 100,000 pu-

pils. The vast majority of these pupils are in rural schools, and continue their education only through the third grade. At the completion of this term—during which they have only mastered the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic—they are returned to a life entirely devoid of educational inspiration and without means of continuing their education.

"There are scores and perhaps hundreds of villages in the island which do not contain a single printed page except those of the text books used by the children in the schools, which are owned by the Department of Education, and which may not be retained after the school years are over."

The plan outlined by the commission is the establishment in each of the rural school districts of a simple library, the books of which may be taken out both by the students and by other residents.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

FAIRCHILD, Mrs. Salome Cutler. Function of the library. Desk card 5 x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. S. C. Fairchild, Albany, N. Y. 10 c. apiece; 14 cards for \$1.

The cards are printed at the Riverside Press, under the supervision of Mr. Bruce Rogers.

### Gifts and Bequests

*Americus, Ga.* The directors of the Americus Carnegie Library have been notified, it is stated, that the sum of \$20,000 given by Andrew Carnegie for the new building has been deposited and is subject to check as the work upon the building progresses. Building plans have been accepted by the local association and work is to be entered upon at once.

*Minot, N. D.* It is stated that Andrew Carnegie has signified his willingness to donate \$25,000 to the city for a public library building, provided a site is furnished and steps taken for the permanent maintenance of the library. The city council has appropriated \$4500 for the maintenance for the next year, and it is expected that the new building will then be constructed.

*Little Rock (Ark.) P. L.* By the will of the late Mrs. Sarah Henley property was left to the library of about \$2000 in value. But there are complications connected with the bequest, and it is necessary for the board of trustees to raise \$150 to redeem the property and make it available for the library.

*Walton, N. Y.* William B. Ogden F. L. By the will of the late Dr. Tiffany, of New York, the library receives the sum of \$25,000, the income of which is to be used for the purchase, repair and binding of books and pamphlets for the library and to be known as the Julia Wheeler Tiffany endowment fund.

### Librarians

BAILEY, Mr. Louis J., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1906, has resigned his position as assistant in the Copyright Division of the Library of Congress, to become librarian of the Public Library, Gary, Ind.

BASCOM, Miss Elva L., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1901, has resigned her position as assistant in the Reference Section of the New York State Library, to accept the editorship of the *A. L. A. Booklist*.

BELL, Miss Marian C., has resigned her position in the Bryn Mawr College Library, to accept a position in the University of Nebraska.

CALHOUN, Miss Helen V., formerly in the University of Illinois Library, has been appointed to the librarianship of Whitney, Ind.

CHAMPLIN, Miss Mabel, has been appointed librarian of Newark, N. Y.

CRAVER, Harrison W., has been appointed as librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa., to succeed Mr. Hopkins, who resigned his post on Sept. 1. Mr. Craver has been connected with the library for eight years in the capacity of technology librarian.

DINSMOOR, Miss Kate E., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1907, has resigned her position as cataloger at Purdue University, to take charge of the reference and loan departments of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex.

DRAKE, Miss Jeannette M., has resigned her position as librarian of Jacksonville, Ill., to accept the position of librarian of the Oregon Library Commission.

ELLIS, William, former librarian of Norwich University Library, has resigned and gone to accept a similar position in a western university library. Miss Bessie Silverthorn has been appointed librarian to succeed Mr. Ellis.

GOSS, Miss Edna L., resigned her position in the Bryn Mawr College Library, to accept a position in the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

HILLIS, Miss Julia E., New York State Library School, 1905-6, has resigned her position as assistant in the New York State Library, to become children's librarian at the Leonard Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

JENNINGS, Miss Bessie H., has been appointed to a position as assistant in the Bryn Mawr College Library.

KENNEDY, Miss Helen T., who for the last two years has been at Kewanee, Ill., transferring the old library into its new building, has resigned her position to begin work with the Wisconsin Library Commission.

KIDDER, Mrs. Ida A., has been appointed librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, Ore.

MANN, Miss Alice, has resigned her position in the Iowa State Library Commission, to accept the position of librarian of the Kewanee (Ill.) Library.

MURRAY, Nicholas, librarian at Johns Hopkins University, resigned his position on Oct. 1. He is 67 years of age and had been connected with the university since its foundation. He is to be succeeded by M. L. Raney, the assistant librarian.

SMITH, George Dana, has accepted the position of librarian of the public library of Burlington, Vt., and has resigned his position in the Watkinson Library of reference of Hartford, Conn.

THORNE, Elizabeth G., has resigned her position as librarian of the Port Jervis (N. Y.) Free Library, to accept the position of librarian at the Kingston City Library, Kingston, N. Y. Her resignation will take effect Nov. 1.

TONNER, Miss Isabel L., New York State Library School, 1907-08, has been appointed cataloger of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington.

WALTER, Mr. Frank K., M.A., B.L.S., director's assistant, New York State Library, has been appointed vice-director of the Library School, to succeed Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr. Mr. Walter assumed his new duties Oct. 1.

### Cataloging and Classification

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. Classified catalogue of the Library of Pittsburgh, 1902-1906. 2 v. 2019 p. O. Pittsburgh, 1908.

V. 1 contains General works, Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Philology, Natural science, Useful arts, Fine arts, Literature; v. 2 contains English fiction, Fiction in foreign languages, History and travel, Biography, Author index, Subject index.

These two bound volumes form the second series of the classified catalog, unbound parts having appeared previously in pamphlet form in five instalments. The first series appeared in three volumes, April 11, 1907, and covered the period from the foundation of the library to July 1, 1902. A change of type, made by the library at that date, was the cause for ending the first series of the catalog in the middle of a year. This second series begins, therefore, with the middle of the year 1902 and brings the work to the end of 1906. This catalog is a valuable bibliography and desirable reference book for libraries.

CHICAGO (Ill.) MUNICIPAL LIBRARY. Catalogue, 1908; comp. and issued by the Bureau

of Statistics and Municipal Library. Chicago, 1908. 149 p. O.

An alphabetico-classed catalog with secondary alphabetical arrangement under author.

ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY OF BALTIMORE CITY. Finding list: Central library. 7th ed. pt. 1, English prose fiction, including fairy tales. Baltimore, 1908. 383 p. O.

A catalog with two alphabets, one for the author and one for the title list.

FOUCHER, L. C., *comp.* Poems for boys and girls of the graded schools; a selected list. Fort Wayne, Ind., 1908. unsp. 5 c.

This list is compiled for use of teachers, and purposes to include such poems as are suitable to be read in the classroom.

HASSLER, Harriot E., *comp.* Graded list of stories for reading aloud; compiled for the Public Library Commission of Indiana, 1908. 34 p. O.

This graded list for reading aloud has been prepared for use in the school room. The list includes stories and some poems and gives brief annotations that add to the value of the list. Besides a list for graded schools there is a list for the kindergarten and a list for ungraded schools, as well as an author and title index.

INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY. List of books for juvenile readers; [compiled for the Juvenile Court.] 24 p. O.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. Library for the blind. Finding list; supplement July, 1905, to July, 1908.

This is a classified list; the books published by the New York State Library are starred. A price list is included.

### Bibliography

ARCHITECTURE, ECCLESIASTICAL. Bumpus, T. Francis. The cathedrals and churches of northern Italy, their history and their architecture; together with much of interest concerning the bishops, rulers, and other personages identified with them. Bost., L. C. Page & Co., 1908. c. 493 p. pls. D. (Cathedral ser.) cl., \$2.50, boxed. Bibliography (1 p.).

ARTS AND CRAFTS, MEDIEVAL. Addison, Mrs. Julia De Wolf Gibbs. Arts and crafts in the middle ages: a description of mediæval workmanship in several of the departments of applied art, together with some account

of special artisans in the early Renaissance. Bost., L. C. Page & Co., 1908. c. 19+378 p. il. pls. O. cl., \$3, boxed. Bibliography (3 p.).

**BONE-MARROW.** Dickson, W. E. Carnegie, M.D. The bone-marrow: a cytological study; forming an introduction to the normal and pathological histology of the tissue, more essentially with regard to blood formation, blood destruction, etc.; together with a short account of the reactions and degenerations of the tissue in disease; with col. plates and microscopical photographs by R. Muir. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. 12+160 p. il. F. \$12 net. Bibliography (5 p.).

**CAXTON PRESS.** It is announced that the Bibliographical Society of America will begin printing in a few weeks a new "Census of Caxtons," by Seymour de Ricci, of 22 Avenue Henri Martin, Paris, a foreign member of the society. The volume will contain a full account of every known copy of every book from Caxton's press, including fragments. The copies will be traced from sale to sale, with descriptions of bindings, imperfections, and size (in millimetres). Mr. Ricci has been able to discover between two and three hundred copies not mentioned in Blade's work. But he says that although he has had the assistance of such expert bibliographers as E. Gordon Duff and B. Quaritch, he cannot hope to have registered every Caxton lurking in small libraries or private collections. He therefore asks information in regard to stray copies, or present owners of any Caxtons or fragments which have appeared in recent sales.

**CHEMISTRY, PRACTICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL.** Lee, Edwin. A text-book of experimental chemistry, (with descriptive notes,) for students of general inorganic chemistry; with 57 illustrations. Phil., P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1908. c. 20+17-433 p. il. tabs., O. cl., \$1.50 net. Reference books (3 p.).

**CATHOLIC LITERATURE.** Trenton (N. J.) Public Library. Catholic catalogue, including Catholic authors and also certain works of Protestant authors which have some special interest for Catholics. Trenton Council, no. 355, Knights of Columbus, 1908. 63 p.

**CHILD STUDY.** Bibliography of child study for the year 1907. Worcester, Mass., Clark University Press, 1908. 30 p. O. (Publications of the Clark University Library, v. 2, no. 6.)

**EARLY WOODCUTS AND ENGRAVINGS.** Molsdorf, W. Ein blattdrucke des xv. Jahrhunderts: Holzschnitte und schrotblaetter aus dem Konigl. und Universitäts-Bibliothek. Breslau, Strassburg, Heitz, 1907. In folio, 14 p. +13 pl.

— Schreiber, W. L. Ein blattdrucke des xv. Jahrhunderts. Holzschnitte des xv. Jahrhunderts in der kgl. landesbibliothek zu Stuttgart. Strassburg, Heitz, 1907. In-8, 10 p.+7 pl.

— — — Ein blattdrucke des xv. Jahrhunderts. Holzschnitte des xv. Jahrhunderts in den fürstlichen Fürstenbergischen sammlungen zu Donaueschingen. Strassburg, Heitz, 1907. In-folio, 14 p.+20 pl.

**ELIZABETHAN DRAMA.** Gildersleeve, V. C. Government regulation of the Elizabethan drama. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 7+259 p. il. col. maps, 8°, (Columbia University studies in English.) cl., \$1.25 net.

**FIFTEENTH CENTURY BOOKS.** Peddie, R. A. Fifteenth century books: an author index. (*In the Library World*, first instalment in August number, p. 46-53.)

The object of this index catalog is to give in the shortest possible form under the author's name or other heading (as a general rule following Hain's usage in this matter), the whole of the editions of the work.

**GAS AND OIL ENGINES.** Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library. Useful arts bulletin, no. 8: Books on gas and oil engines, September, 1908.

**GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang.** Hermann und Dorothea; ed. for the use of students, with notes and vocabulary by Waterman T. Hewett. N. Y., American Book Co., [1908.] c. 328 p. il. S. cl., 60 c. Bibliography (7 p.).

**GOVERNMENT.** Moran, T. Fs. The theory and practice of the English government. New ed. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. c. '03. 379 p. D. cl., \*\*\$1.20 net. Bibliographical note (9 p.).

**HOLY LAND AND FRENCH ORIENT.** Golüborich, R. P. G. Biblioteca bio-bibliografica della Terra santa e del l'oriente francescano. Florence, Collegio di S. Bonaventura, 1906. In-8. 8+479 p. (v. i.)

**LOST AND UNKNOWN BOOKS.** Delpy, A. Essai d'une bibliographie spéciale des livres perdus, ignorés ou connus à l'état d'exemplaire

unique. v. i. (A.-G.) Paris, Durel, 1906.  
In-8. 162 p.

#### IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

QUARITCH, Bernard. A catalogue of books printed during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Part I, comprising examples of xylography, Low countries and Italy; [and] typography, Germany. London, 1908. III p. O.

#### INDEXES

FLETCHER, W. I., ed. The annual library index. 1907; including periodicals, American and English; essays, book-chapters, etc., bibliographies, necrology, and index to dates of principal events; ed., with the co-operation of members of the American Library Association. N. Y., Office of *The Publishers' Weekly*, 1908. c. 7+392 p. O. cl., \$3.50 net.

### Notes and Queries

#### OPEN ACCESS VERSUS INDICATOR

The following circular with regard to circulation statistics of English libraries may be of interest to librarians in the United States:

"A paragraph has been going the round of the London Provincial press stating that all the municipal libraries worked on the open access system issue nearly one million books less per annum than a similar number of libraries arranged for the indicator system. The *Library World* has made an exhaustive enquiry into this statement and finds that it is incorrect, the fact being that when 30 open access libraries are measured against 30 indicator libraries in towns of the same size, the result is that the open access libraries issue 673,000 volumes more per annum. The comparative statement as to Croydon and East Ham is almost erroneous, being based upon population figures, which are exceedingly misleading. Instead of East Ham issuing more volumes per person than Croydon, as stated in the paragraph in question, the real figures are Croydon 2.48 against East Ham 2.34. The table published in the *Library World* for September gives a complete answer to those misrepresentations concerning the work of English open access libraries."

### Library Calendar

#### OCTOBER

12-14. Illinois L. A. 12th annual meeting, Galesburg.

Program includes "Out of the old library into the new," by A. E. Felt; "The problem of public documents in Illinois," by C. B. Roden; "The children's hour," by Ada Whitcomb; "Who's who in the library," by J. L. Woodruff; "The things that matter," by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf; "The women's clubs," by

Carrie B. Sheldon; "What does the great sphinx say," by Dr. J. A. Seibert; "Fiction in the public library," by Dr. Edward Bumgardner; "Libraries in the Philippines," by Syrena McKee; "The public library and the schools," by M. E. Barlow.

15. L. I. L. C. Brooklyn P. L. Speakers, F. C. Hicks, J. A. Rathbone, K. E. Barry.

15-16. Missouri L. A. Moberly.

15-17. Kansas L. A. 8th annual meeting, Kansas City, Kansas.

Program: "The public library as an investment," by H. E. Miner; "Report of the A. L. A. meeting," by Marian Glenn; "The work of a library commission," by H. E. Legler; "Report of Library organizer," by A. D. Dickinson; The library and individualizing duty of the library," by G. E. Vincent; "Bugbears and how to overcome them," by N. E. Parham; "An illustrated talk on mending books," by Mrs. E. D. Pertil; "Libraries in state institutions," by Miriam Carey; "The department of public instruction and school libraries," by F. G. Blair; "What shall the association do the coming year," by Mrs. L. L. Powell; also sectional meetings for Trustees, Small libraries, College and normal schools.

16-17. Keystone State Library Association, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Round tables: Circulating department work, conducted by Miss Jessie Welles, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; and Small libraries, conducted by Miss Helen U. Price, of the State Commission. Library work with foreigners and books for them; Normal school libraries; (special topics); Addresses by F. P. Hill and Homer Greene; stereopticon lectures on bookplates by Charles Dexter Allen.

20-21. Nebraska L. A. Hastings. 14th annual meeting.

Addresses by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf and Dr. F. M. Fling. Topics: Library advertising; Book repairs; Cataloging; Work with children; Book selection; Library supplies; Loan desk and statistics; Binding; Book buying for small libraries; Reference books for small libraries; Library legislation for Nebraska.

22-23. Indiana L. A. Richmond. 17th annual meeting.

Program includes, Oct. 22: President's address, by Harlow Lindley, Earlham College Library; "The library and publicity," by Marilla Freeman, Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky.; and addresses by Ada L. Bernhardt, Morrison-Reeves Library, Richmond and Hon. W. D. Foulke, Richmond. Oct. 23: Addresses by N. C. Hodges, Cincinnati P. L.; "College and public libraries," H. S. Wedding, Wabash College L.; "Story telling in libraries," Laura C. Foucher, Fort Wayne P. L.

23. N. J. L. A. Montclair. Annual meeting.

29. Connecticut L. A. Winsted. Gilbert School Library.

30. Western Mass. L. C. South Deerfield fall meeting.

Address by Dr. Ballantine, of International Y. M. C. A. training school.

#### NOVEMBER.

4-6. Ohio L. A. Cincinnati.

6-7. North Dakota. Library Association state meeting.

12-13. Kentucky L. A. 2d meeting. Frankfort.

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THE meeting of the American Library Institute in December should be important, negatively, as well as positively, and should bring together as large a number as possible of the leaders of the profession who are numbered in the Institute membership. In discussing the proposed constitution of the A. L. A., of course with special reference to the proposed changes in the council, the Institute will practically determine upon whether or not it is desirable to merge that body again in the A. L. A., where the proposed council is planned to take up the work outlined for the Institute. The meeting of the Institute at Atlantic City proved the value of deliberative discussion of an important question by a body limited in members and including a large proportion of those who had had longest and widest experience in library work, in other words, the Institute meeting showed the need of work such as the council was planned to do, but which, under the pressure of executive business, it has not done. If it is the general feeling that the new Council plan is likely to be adopted and will make the Council really a deliberative body, then the Institute will no longer have a reason for being. This is not a case where it is a benefaction to have two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but one where two organizations do the same kind of work. The library profession is now so thoroughly organized, interorganized and suborganized that meetings take a large time of a librarian's year, and there is perhaps evident a growing tendency on the part of the most important men and women to neglect all meetings because there are so many.

THE main topic of discussion will be one feature of a general subject whose importance cannot be too much emphasized. The relationship of libraries and schools is of course a chronic topic, pretty well kept in sight. But the longer heads in both professions are more and more recognizing that the interrelation of libraries and schools, librarians and teachers and pupils constitutes one of

the most important features and problems of education in the largest sense. Librarians must be teachers, and teachers must be librarians to the extent of having the library spirit and knowing how to teach the use of books. For this reason, the importance of teaching library work in normal schools is great and everywhere it is important to bring and keep teachers in touch with the libraries. Out of the schools must come the librarians of the future, and indeed the library profession will probably more and more call teachers over from one branch of education to the other. Everywhere through the country there seems to be demand for more trained librarians than can be supplied by the schools, despite the increasing number of their graduates. The teacher who has trained herself in library methods for the benefit of her pupils is the best recruit for the ranks of librarians outside technically trained graduates of the schools; and pupils from the schools who have had library training in their school education are of course the most promising accessions for the training or apprentice classes. We are coming to the point of recognizing that there is a profession of education in which school teachers and librarians ought to be qualified as two divisions of one calling.

THAT the library calling has become a profession is curiously illustrated in a recent episode. Years ago, Justin Winsor wrote to Mr. Soule, with reference to a proposal to include librarianship as one of the professions to be covered in a course at Harvard on the choice of a profession, that he did not think librarianship was recognized as a profession or could be called such. He instanced the fact that in the many times he had been consulted in respect to library problems, he had only once been offered a fee, which showed that his advice was not regarded as professional. Mr. Soule himself hitherto not a "professional," has now entered the ranks of a profession as an adviser in library architecture and has already justified his calling in his work for Brooklyn and Brown Uni-

versity. In Brookline, where Mr. Soule is an ex-trustee of the Public Library, the present board proposed to ask the town to spend \$400,000 on a new public library building. Brookline, the richest township in the United States, still governed by town-meeting, has a valuation of \$92,000,000, and spends a million dollars annually by the town-meeting method. The town meeting appointed an excellent committee of seven to consider the trustee's proposals, and Mr. Soule was engaged as professional adviser. As a result, plans were made on the basis of \$250,000 expenditure, which have met with general approval and have now been adopted, and Mr. Soule for a professional fee of \$1000 has been instrumental in saving the town \$150,000. The report of the Brookline committee is given in its main features in this number.

THE plea for a central bureau of information for college libraries, made by the librarian best qualified to deal with this subject, should receive the attention of all librarians. It is interesting as a contribution toward coordination of library interests, and especially as an effort towards furthering the effectiveness and scope of the library of the college and university. Mr. Lane's plan, though the opinion of an expert, should not be accepted as definitive without a full investigation of its practicability. The appointment of a college library commission composed of college librarians and college professors and the establishment of a college library lending and reference bureau, involving the cost for building, books and administration, would, naturally, mean considerable initial expense, which Mr. Lane estimates as from \$115,000 to \$125,000. The function of this central library would be to supply college libraries with needed information as to where desired books could be found, and to actually loan such books as might be needed to supplement their collections, or for the purpose of special study. With the modern tendency toward co-operation making such marked progress in other fields of effort, and in its already noticeable influence upon library activity, suggestions on this subject would seem appropriate. The appointment of special library commissions seems a note of library progress and the bill recently prepared for pre-

sentation to the legislature of Ohio, providing for the appointment of a state board of library examiners and the examination of librarians and library employees, is indicative of much coming development along this line. State supervision of the work of all libraries in the state, and regulation of library appointments will be the result of this measure, the details of which will be given in a coming number of the JOURNAL.

THE bookbinding question raised in New York by the onslaught of the unions upon Mr. Chivers has rather far-reaching relations. The facts are that Mr. Chivers, by the use of his "duro-flexible" binding and the use of stout washable cloth sides with pig-skin back, has built up a library business in Brooklyn already employing 80 work people and attracting patronage from nearly 500 libraries in different parts of the country. The American business was beyond the possibilities of his present American organization and perhaps a quarter of the work was sent to his establishment in Bath, England, and reimported under the "free importation for libraries" clause in the tariff. To this the unions naturally took exception, and after various endeavors elsewhere, they finally obtained from the New York aldermen the resolution printed in the last issue. The statement of Mr. Chivers in the present number tells the other side of the story and corrects a number of misstatements. Mr. Chivers has done a great service to libraries directly and in bettering the standard of library workmanship in other binderies, and it would be a pity should a narrow and restrictive spirit interfere with his good work. There have been cases where members of a trade union have refused to avail themselves of the privileges of a local library because its work or the books it contained did not bear the union imprint. This is of course a logical result of the extreme union spirit, and it shows to what that may lead. As there is no doubt that Mr. Chivers is within the law in these reimportations, the attack is not likely to be of serious result, especially as it is understood that it is his intention to do more and ultimately all of the work in his American establishment.



A CENTRAL BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND LOAN COLLECTION FOR  
COLLEGE LIBRARIES.\*BY WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, *Librarian of Harvard University.*

Co-OPERATION in acquisition, in record, in use, and perhaps in storage, is the problem with which we have to grapple. The possibility of co-operation in acquisition, as applied both to the selection of books in the first place, and to the division of subjects between neighboring libraries in the second place, has been already mentioned, and I do not propose to pursue the subject further, though it well deserves detailed discussion.

Co-operation in storage is a subject which naturally forces itself upon the attention of librarians, as their own storerooms first grow crowded and finally overflow under the pressure of a steady incoming stream of books. The difficulty is one that comes to every library, and it is seldom that a library can meet it by an immediate extension of its walls. Probably every librarian has wished for some central depository, not too far away, to which his superfluous books, or those which come nearest to meriting that title, could be despatched, to be recalled at any time on demand. Such a depository, supported by a number of contributing libraries, seems a not impossible solution, at least in part, of a problem which we all have to face sooner or later, and which it is the part of wisdom to be thinking about well in advance. Further discussion of it on this occasion would lead us too far afield, and I leave it for the present. Some few suggestions in regard to it you will find in one of the recent annual reports of the Harvard Library.

Co-operation in the making and distribution of a library's record of its books, and in the lending and use of them remains to be considered. In these respects, we have already made a good beginning. Printed catalog cards distributed to many scattered libraries

from one great library or from a central agency (such as the Publishing board of the American Library Association), and printed lists of the possessions of a single library, are examples of the one aspect of co-operation, while the increasing frequency of inter-library loans is an illustration of the other aspect. Without going into any further account of what has been done in these directions, I want to set before you, as my contribution to this division of the subject, a plan designed to systematize and supplement existing agencies. On three or four shelves of the Harvard reference room is a little collection of volumes which contains the germ of the idea I hope to see carried out. These volumes comprise the catalogs and hand-lists issued by various American libraries describing the books they possess on a variety of special subjects—such as Cornell's catalogs of books on Dante, on the Protestant reformation, and on the French revolution; Columbia's lists on education and architecture; Yale's list of Russian books; the Boston Public Library's catalogs of Americana, of historical fiction, and of Spanish literature, its many lists on ethnology, genealogy, landscape gardening, woman, etc.; the New York Public Library's numerous hand-lists on electricity, finance, Ireland, Japan, marriage and divorce, and other subjects; the lists of periodicals to be found in Chicago, Washington, and elsewhere; the Library of Congress's lists of almanacs, of cartularies, of newspapers, of books on the Philippine Islands; the Smithsonian Institution's list of exchanges, indicating what learned societies' publications are presumably to be found on its shelves. Such lists as Bolton's Catalogue of scientific serials belongs here, because it includes information where the sets recorded in it are to be found; Scudder's similar catalog is not included, because, admirable as it is as a bibliography, it does not tell you where you may lay your hand upon the books. A few general cata-

\*Concluding portion of an address delivered at the dedication of the new library building of Oberlin College, June 23, 1908. The speaker had considered in the first half of his address some of the present demands on college libraries and some of the possibilities of mutual helpfulness and co-operation.

logs of the books in the neighboring libraries are added. These lists are many of them excellent simply as bibliographies, but all are something more than bibliographies. A bibliography answers the question, What has been written on such and such a subject? And, if it is a bibliography that comes up to the best standard, it tells something of the relative merits of different books, but it leaves one with the further question unanswered, Where shall I find the book I want? The lists I am describing are every one of them catalogs of actual books existing in a particular place, and ready to be put straight into the hands of a reader. Having this collection of lists, I feel that by just so much the resources of my own library are enlarged. If any of these books are wanted and are not to be found on the Harvard Library's shelves, I know at least where to ask first for them, and so liberal are now the rules of most libraries governing the use of their books, that four times out of five the next mail brings back the desired volume to the reader in Cambridge. In like manner the Harvard Library is almost daily sending out to other libraries, from one end of the country to the other, books that are in demand elsewhere and can only be found here. This surely is co-operation of an effective kind. The difficulties that beset it are two. In the first place, little systematic effort has been put forth hitherto to collect information in regard to the whereabouts of books. Bolton's "Catalogue of scientific serials," an inquiry now in progress by the American Historical Association covering the sources of European history, and a brief list of special collections in American libraries, published many years ago by the Harvard Library, are examples of the little that has been done in this direction. One is consequently often at a loss in what direction to apply for a desired book. In the second place, it cannot be denied that with the best will in the world to render such service, the service itself in time becomes burdensome on any large library, and may easily, in the future, demand more time and expense than a library is justified in devoting to it. Why not, then, provide for the extension of this work on a systematic plan in the interests of all American college libraries and other reference libraries as well?

All that is needed is wise direction and financial support. Let us have as advisers, a College Library Commission, composed of college librarians and college professors, representing a wide range of interests. Let us then set up a College Library Lending and Reference Bureau, (and when we have it, we will find a shorter name for it.) For present purposes, we will call it the Bureau. Its proper name will appear when we have found just what it can undertake to do. It should be established in some library centre where it may count upon the good will of a number of large libraries. I naturally think of it in Boston or Cambridge, others might be inclined to place it elsewhere. But the situation, though important, is a secondary matter. What our Bureau shall do, how far it can extend its activity, depends upon the strength of its endowment and the good sense of its director.

If its resources are small it must be mainly a Bureau of information, but if established in close connection with some large library, it can also make itself responsible for the books lent abroad by that library, and by others in the vicinity. If it has an ample endowment, it can possess books of its own for lending, supplementary to those in other libraries.

As a Bureau of information, its first task will be to collect whatever records already exist relating to the books in other libraries—the printed catalog cards of the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library, the Boston Public Library, the Harvard College Library, and others, printed catalogs and bulletins and special lists, and all kinds of "union lists"—lists, I mean, such as have already been compiled in several library centres, covering periodicals to be found in that vicinity. Information of this same kind is to be had also from the annual reports of libraries and must be sought out, noted, and digested. On the great file of printed cards which the Bureau will have accumulated, notes drawn from such sources may be entered in regard to the ownership of important books.

The next step will be to obtain information from libraries supplementary to that already in print in catalogs and reports. Application to librarians will bring something

at least in the way of notes on the points in which a library is particularly strong, but not much detailed information in regard to individual books or sets of books can be expected except in answer to specific inquiries made from time to time as necessity arises. More precise and comprehensive information will nevertheless be highly desirable, and the only way to obtain this will be through visits of inspection made by agents of the Bureau, prepared to take notes systematically of what they find, and to report their notes in consistent form for incorporation in the records of the Bureau.

Facts of this kind having been acquired and new facts being constantly received, the Bureau should be able to put a part of what it gathers into print, so that the results of its labors may be widely disseminated and generally useful. Union lists covering a variety of subjects may thus be produced, showing in what libraries each of the works listed may be found. In compiling such lists a certain amount of co-operative assistance can be had. At present the principal difficulty, when such lists are proposed, is to find any one to organize, direct, and edit them, but this work of direction and editorial care is just what our Bureau can furnish.

Another important duty will be to become familiar with the conditions and the rules of the principal libraries that can be depended upon for lending, to gain their confidence, to learn just what kind of books each can safely lend without prejudice to the interests of its immediate constituency, so that useless or unwelcome applications may be avoided. One library, for example, may have a complete set of the English Record publications, but may have so active a demand for them that it treats the whole set as a reference collection, and will not allow even its own officers to withdraw them from the shelves. Another library, small or under different conditions, owning the same set, may find the domestic demand so much less that it can safely and freely lend. Some libraries will lend within their own state, but are not inclined to extend their favors further. Some will respond to demands made on behalf of learned scholars engaged in investigations that lead to publication, but do not feel justified in helping high

school pupils prepare themselves for a debate or an essay. Such questions each library must decide for itself, judging how far it can extend its operations abroad without abridging the rights of its readers at home. Information touching all such points should be in the hands of the officers of our Bureau.

As outlined so far, our Bureau might be simply a Bureau of Information, advising its correspondents where to apply for books wanted, or it might be in addition, a Lending Bureau, itself arranging loans, especially from libraries in its own vicinity, to those at a distance. Its neighbor libraries, if willing to lend at all, would doubtless welcome the co-operation of an agency ready and able to assume the responsibility of replying to correspondents and of meeting the requests of would-be borrowers.

A good system of administration is therefore essential to the success of such a Bureau, that letters may be promptly answered, that information on file may be exact and readily found, that books borrowed and lent may be safely packed, quickly dispatched, and carefully followed up, that insurance be properly adjusted, and transportation charges kept at a minimum. An efficient system well administered wins the confidence of lenders and borrowers alike, and might eventually induce some libraries to modify their rules in favor of the Bureau.

We see, I think, no narrow field of usefulness for our proposed Bureau even if it is to be a Bureau only,—a central agency gathering and dispensing information as to where books may be found, and arranging loans of books from one library to another.

If in addition it is to be itself a library, lending its own books as well as those of others, its usefulness will be correspondingly increased, and its endowment must be strengthened in proportion. As one watches the requests for books that come into a large library from other libraries, one finds two classes of books, the demand for which the library is unable to supply—first, those which it owns but does not feel justified in withdrawing even temporarily from its own readers; and second, those which it does not possess. As to the first class, if the volume asked for is a current book of moderate price, one is not greatly troubled

at having to refuse it, for the inquirer can probably find a copy elsewhere, or, better still, may be persuaded to buy it; but if it is some important but expensive work of reference, or if it is a volume of the proceedings of one of the half-dozen leading German academies, our present system of inter-library loans breaks down, and we need some other resource. The smaller college libraries cannot be expected each to have complete sets of these expensive works, yet they are equally useful, nay essential, from time to time, to the work of almost every teacher who is himself a student. To attempt to duplicate such works in every library that might find them useful would be wasteful extravagance. To make a single copy or a few copies accessible to a wide circle of libraries is the truest and most fruitful economy. As to the second class of requests mentioned above, those which cannot be satisfied because the library does not possess the desired books, it is of course true that no library will ever reach the point when it will not frequently disappoint the inquirer in this way. But recent investigations have shown that large numbers of important sets are still lacking in all American libraries — works that the thorough student in any department of learning finds it to his advantage to consult, yet to obtain which he must still personally visit the great libraries of Europe. Here are two directions then, in which our proposed Central Lending Library could profitably collect books to be lent, — expensive individual works and sets of books which may already exist in several libraries, but which those libraries are unable to lend, and will be more and more compelled to retain for the use of their own readers, and, secondly, works, especially sets of the publications of the learned societies, not already owned anywhere in America.

I make no attempt at greater precision in describing the books to be owned by a Central Library. Decisions in regard to such points could be more wisely made by a committee of librarians and professors — the Commission spoken of at the beginning — than by an individual. I will only point out that the Library would not attempt to accumulate masses of material in regard to special topics, and by "material" (for lack of a better word) I mean books which must be used, so to speak,

*en masse*, books which are not asked for one by one from previous knowledge of them, but books which the student must run through more or less thoroughly one after the other in patient search for the facts which interest him. Such books can only be used on the spot and together, and their collection is the duty of the college libraries themselves.

The central library should only collect such books as the student is naturally referred to by bibliographies and other guides; such books as he knows in advance that he wants, but cannot find, and of these, only the more important, the more expensive, and the more inaccessible to the average college library. The works of this kind which first occur to the mind are sets of periodicals and society transactions, collections of historical documents and sources, the early historians, antiquarians, philosophers and philologists, facsimiles of manuscripts and early texts, and early editions of literary works, those on which the editor of such works has to base his text.

Our lending library with such a plan outlined before it will need a library building, but a building different from any now in existence. It may be of absolutely simple plan architecturally, it may be entirely devoid of ornament, but it should be completely fire-proof. Its interior will be almost altogether devoted to storage — storage of books and of somewhat extensive card records. In addition to this, it needs only room for a small staff and conveniences for handling the books it receives, and for packing and shipping those it lends. The outfit is a simple one compared with what is demanded by the more complex work of other libraries.

How much will such a Lending Library and Bureau of Information cost to establish and to administer? You must not expect any very precise estimate at the present moment. My object has been to outline the scheme, rather than to provide its financial backing. But we can arrive at some general idea of the expense.

For a building, planned so as to admit of easy expansion, say.....	\$50,000
For books as an initial expenditure..	30,000
For expense of collecting information and preliminary work.....	20,000

For current administration:

Staff consisting of a superintendent, three assistants, and a janitor....	\$5,000
Books .....	\$5,000 to 10,000
Printing .....	2,000
Expenses .....	3,000

This suggests an annual expenditure of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, for which an endowment of from \$375,000 to \$500,000 would be required. Add to this \$100,000 for initial expenses, and we have no unreasonably large sum, considering the service that would be rendered to a large circle of libraries. Wisely administered, such an endowment ought to accomplish great things and to help forward by long strides efficient co-operation among American college libraries.

I would gladly dwell at greater length on the details of this plan, on what might be accomplished with less or with more than the sums which I have ventured to name, but

the hour forbids. The scheme is an elastic one which admits of varied applications. But I am confident that the full plan, worked out in complete detail, under the advice of an interested and progressive committee, and adequately endowed, would be of the highest service to American scholars, and would lead to a substantial modification of the book-buying policy of college and reference libraries in general. Its whole tendency would be to bring about a closer union and a better understanding among libraries which have much to gain from working together.

Oberlin has from the beginning been hospitable to daring reforms, to liberal ideas, and to generous causes. I count myself fortunate in being permitted to bring this scheme for library co-operation to public notice in this place and at this time—a plan the realization of which would give us a central agency co-operating with American college libraries, and helping them to co-operate with one another.

May the seed planted in this fertile soil bear good fruit!

## SOME PROBLEMS OF A SHELF DEPARTMENT

BY FRANK CARNEY, *Harvard University Library*

THE problems which confront those in charge of the shelves in a library, naturally vary with the character and use of the library. In a small library, or a library with a limited access to the stacks, the problems would be different from those in a large library where an extensive use is given.

In any library, large or small, a good shelf classification is essential. The size and character of the library must to a large extent determine the scheme of classification. For small libraries, which are not likely to grow to any considerable size, some simple classification is more suitable than the elaborate classifications used in large libraries. I do not advocate any one scheme of classification for all libraries. The conditions differ so much that the classifications should be adapted to the special needs of each library. The difficulty of making a good shelf classification, probably often determines the use of one of the printed classifications, rather

than any special love for it. Even when the printed classifications are used, they are often modified or extended.

I should like to say a few words about some features of a classification not in print, that has been used quite successfully in the groups arranged in recent years at the Harvard College Library. When a new subject is taken up, a plan is outlined, which consists of a simple, natural arrangement of the group, and which places the more general material—like periodicals, annuals, reference and general books—at the beginning, and which gradually tapers down to the end with the more special divisions of the subject. This plan is submitted to the professors of the particular department to which the books belong, for criticism. Very valuable suggestions are often given, so that when the classification is finished, it becomes a joint product of two classes of specialists. After the order and kind of material to be included is deter-

mined, numbers are assigned to the group. These numbers are assigned arbitrarily, and they consist of a simple running number with frequent gaps for additions. In the smaller groups, it is not necessary to go above one thousand, which keeps the numbering within three figures. In the larger groups, four figures will give a considerable scope, and it has not been found necessary so far, except in one instance, to exceed this number. Prefixed to the number is an abbreviation of the class—*Math.* for mathematics, *Chem.* for chemistry, etc. The individual book number is a number after a dot, which follows the running number. When only one number is assigned to a group, the arrangement of the books is by accession, and the various editions are kept together by a sub-dot. Alphabetical arrangements are provided for by a series of running numbers and we allow one number for each letter. Occasionally, a more extensive arrangement on a two-letter basis is used. Within every ten numbers there is a chance for a date numbering covering a thousand years. For instance, any number ending in eight would indicate a book published in the nineteenth century. A dot number after this denotes the year when the book was published, or if desired, the date of an event, as, for example, in a group of travels, the date of a journey. Editions can be kept together or separate as preferred.

This date numbering has been extensively used in the scientific classifications, where it is desirable to push back the older and obsolete material and to keep together the newer books on each topic.

Sometimes when a large gift of money or books is received for some special purpose, the books on this subject are taken from their regular classification and are given an independent numbering by themselves. This was done in the case of the large collections relating to Molière, Montaigne and Dante. They appear under the class designations of *Mol.*, *Mon.* and *Dn.*

After a group of books is arranged, the next thing in order is to write a shelf-list. Some librarians prefer one on cards, and others a shelf-list in book form. A shelf-list in book form should have some of the features of a card-list. In other words, the sheets should be single, in a spring back or other cover,

so that they may be readily detached and new ones inserted at will. With a shelf-list in book form, the shelves can be more conveniently read, than if it were on cards.

The entry on a shelf-list should be brief, but inclusive. It should give the number of volumes, author, title, place of publication, date and size. In the case of tract volumes, a brief subject entry, with possibly the number of pamphlets, is all that is necessary. There should be a special tract catalog where the details can be entered. To enter every pamphlet in tract volumes would load down a shelf-list. At Harvard, a list of the pamphlets in a tract volume is made by the catalog department and this is inserted at the beginning of the tract volume. A duplicate of this list is made on the copying press, and it is filed away in a book kept for that purpose.

In the entry of sets, care should be taken to specify the number of volumes or years, and to note particularly whether two or more volumes are bound together, and vice versa. Where the volumes run regularly, a dash from the first to the last volume or year would be sufficient. Such details are quite important, because in some libraries all the volumes of continued material are not recorded on the catalog. In a library that does not have an accession book, the date of receipt and source should be given.

As to the accession book, I do not think it is necessary in a library, provided that the date of accession is given in the shelf-list. The accession book was given up a quarter of a century ago at Harvard. In its place, the date of accessions and source was entered in the shelf-list. The invoices to a large extent give the titles of books received at a certain time, and a day book, recording the number of volumes received, and the source from which they came, gives the information required for tabulating the annual statistics.

Perhaps a list of gifts might be made to file away with the invoices. It would then be possible to know exactly what books were added at a given time.

Good shelf-guides are convenient in any library, large or small. For a college library, where the professors and the advanced students are freely admitted to the stack, they are a necessity. A general guide, preferably

in printed form, should be placed in a prominent position at the entrance to the stack. Besides this general guide, a summary of the contents of each row should be placed on both ends. It will also help readers to have guides placed on the shelves. The most inexpensive shelf-guide I know of is an ordinary paper covered brick. The end of the brick can be utilized as a guide, by pasting a large gummed label on it, and by lettering it with the contents of the shelf. The brick of itself makes a good book support for ordinary sized volumes, so that it serves the double purpose of a shelf-guide and a book support.

The only objection to the use of a brick which I have heard is, that it takes up too much room on the shelf. My answer to this criticism is, that when there is not room enough on the shelf for a brick, there is a pressing need for a new library building.

Every library should be examined once a year with the shelf-lists, and in the case of exposed collections in reading and reference rooms, at least once a month. Besides this examination of the stacks once a year with shelf-lists, the shelves should be examined oftener without the lists. This reading of the numbers without the lists is a quicker process and requires only one person, while with the shelf-list, it is not possible to examine the shelves economically without two.

In a library with a considerable access to the shelves, there should be a constant examination to keep the books from being damaged, and to correct misplacements. The most used portions of the stack should be examined oftener than other parts of the library. It is a good plan in this work, first, to go over the entire library systematically, and then, before starting on another examination, to look over the most used portions. By this method, the shelves can be kept in fairly good order, and the labor of finding books decreased.

I doubt if any rules can be made which will entirely prevent users of the shelves from misplacing the books. Unfamiliarity with the numbering systems of libraries, and unwillingness to take the time to learn them, are among the causes which lead to misplacements. Even if rules are made requiring users of the shelves to leave books on the table after using, there is no certainty that

they will observe them, while there is still the chance of misplacement while the person is standing at the shelves handling books.

Perhaps at this point, it might be well to mention the losses of books and to consider whether there is anything that can be done to entirely prevent them. I believe it is impossible to prevent losses without a most disagreeable system of police supervision. Even then the chances are that some one will pass by with a book concealed on his person, if he has the thieving propensity. I think the point to be considered is, whether the losses are large enough to warrant the cost of close police supervision. It might be found cheaper to lose a certain number of books each year than to pay the salary of a man to watch each person going out of the building. With regard to losses from the stacks, it is perhaps easier to prevent them, than to prevent the loss of books exposed to the handling of all comers.

Admission to the stacks should be carefully guarded, and no one allowed to enter them without some sort of an introduction. At Harvard, this rule is enforced, and no one except officers of the University can enter the stacks without permission. Advanced students are required to have blanks signed by the professors of the courses they are taking. Their permission to use the stack is limited to the subject mentioned in their application. A card is issued on this application and it must be called for at the delivery desk each time the user enters the stack. This card is dated, and it must be shown on demand of any library officer.

If any stack user wishes to take out books, he is not allowed to take them to the delivery desk to have them charged, but he must write a slip for them in the usual manner. This restriction was made because stack users often walked out of the building, having forgotten to charge their books.

With regard to the open shelves in the reading and reference rooms, the problem is a more difficult one. There it is easier for those who wish to steal, to do so. At Harvard, the net losses for twenty years have been about fifty a year. Many more than this have been reported missing, but later the books have been returned. Our losses have been so small that we have not



found it necessary to use any extraordinary means to prevent them.

The more valuable books in a library should not be left on the shelves, but should be specially cared for in locked cases. These locked cases need not of necessity be near the classifications to which they belong. It is far better, especially in a large library, to have them housed in a separate room, with good table space for consultation, and with an attendant in charge. The Harvard Library has recently established a "Treasure room" in its new addition. Previous to this, the valuable books had been scattered throughout the library in isolated cases near their classifications, on the theory that they should be close to the other books on the same subject. These books being in locked cases, any shelf user who wished to consult them had to go to the delivery desk to get an attendant to unlock the closet and find the book wanted.

It takes no more time now than before to get these books, and they can be much better cared for by the library authorities. An attendant stays in this room from ten in the morning until five in the evening. Besides its use as a place to consult books, it is open as a visitors' room during the afternoon.

In giving an account of the shelving of folios, or large volumes, I shall take a concrete example, and I shall deal with the conditions that exist at Harvard College Library. These conditions, covering a period of fifty years, may well illustrate the problems which might occur in any library.

In the original alcoves of old Gore Hall, the books were carefully sized. The larger were placed in a deep section at the bottom, while above this deep section on narrower shelves, the books gradually tapered in size until the smallest ones were found on the top shelf, twelve feet above the floor. Of course under such a system as this, with size as a primary classification, there could not be a careful subject arrangement.

When the fixed location classification was started in 1877, the bottom shelf in each division was left for larger volumes. Later, when the present system of classification was started, a folio place was left for each subgroup. This plan wasted a good deal of space, and when the shelves became crowded, it was given up. It was decided to try a new

plan, and to shelve all the folios together without providing a special number for them in the sub-groups. The folios were classified in their regular place, but at the end of the shelf-mark, the capital letter "F" was placed to indicate that the book stood in the folio row at the end of the floor. The shelf-list was also marked in the same way.

To help readers who might be looking through the stacks for material on a special subject, a dummy was placed in its regular classification, which referred to the folio row where the book might be found.

This plan has worked better than any that we have tried. The folios are better protected by standing together, than they were when mixed with the smaller volumes. The shelf capacity has been increased by this arrangement, so that it is possible to pack a larger number of volumes in a given space, because the shelves can be adjusted more closely.

There is another class of folios not touched upon in the above plan, the very bulky books found in the Fine Arts collections. These folios require special treatment. A Fine Arts collection should be housed in a room with specially constructed cases and with sliding shelves, in order that the large volumes may lie flat. The cases should not be too high, so that the tops may be used for consultation, moreover, such books are not easily handled on account of weight, if they are on high shelves.

A book-dummy represents a book which for some reason has been taken from its regular classification for use elsewhere. Its form has been something of a problem among librarians. Most of the dummies in use, I think, are too thin. Harvard uses a wooden dummy three sixteenths of an inch thick, seven and a half inches high, and four and a half inches wide, with a pasted label on the side. This dummy is so thin, that it is being constantly pushed behind the shelves and misplaced.

As a dummy represents a book, it ought to be near its size and it should be thick enough to allow the writing of a title on the back. Perhaps the thickness of a half or three-quarters of an inch would be sufficient. This is large enough to be labelled and to have the number, the title, and the temporary location of the book written on the back. This

prevents the necessity of pulling out the dummy to find location of the book. I should be inclined to recommend this form of dummy for our shelves were they less crowded.

The Harvard College Library has the distinction of having the first iron stack ever built in this country. This stack has six floors, each floor being seven feet high. The stacks are arranged in double rows, each a foot wide. The shelves are three feet long. The width between the stacks is two feet three inches, with wider passageways outside. The floors are a perforated iron grating, and the bottom shelf is raised about four inches from the floor, an excellent feature in stack construction. With all its defects, it is a very good stack even according to present standards. I think its most serious defect is the iron-grated floor. This grating allows the dirt to sift through on top of one's head, when anybody with dirty shoes happens to be walking above. It has been found necessary to place matting under each table in the stack on this account. The dirt also sifts through whenever the stacks are swept. During the annual cleaning, the greatest care has to be taken by the women who wash the floors.

I think the glass floor is much preferable to the grated one and much cleaner. The capacity of our stacks could be materially increased, were the rows eight inches wide instead of twelve. There should be, however, one wide row on each floor for such books of larger size as would not fit on the regular shelves. I wish to make a point about a class shelving often used in libraries, and that is, the bracket shelving. I consider it an unsuitable shelving for books. The brackets

are not high enough to properly support them, and if a thin book happens to be on the end of the shelf, the weight of the other books bend it over the side and warp its binding out of shape. There is nothing so good as the straight up and down standards for the support of books.

There is a natural demand on the part of readers to see the new books that are being added to libraries. Librarians try to meet this demand in different ways. For many years, our practice has been to make a selection of the new books received, and to place them on shelves in the delivery room. It has not required a large number of shelves to hold these books.

Mr. Lane has recently adopted a new plan, requiring every book received by the library to be placed, as soon as cataloged, in a new reference room connected with the delivery room. These books stay here for one week, and a different colored slip for each day placed loosely in the book, keeps track of the day when the book is to go to its regular place in the stack. This does not interfere in any way with the selective system already established. There still remain "new book" shelves where the books of a popular character are placed for a longer period.

In the previous pages, I have tried to outline some of the problems of a shelf department, and to give a few personal experiences and opinions. It is hard in an outline of this kind, covering a wide range of topics, to go into great detail as to method. I shall feel that the paper is worth while, however, if it should offer any suggestions to workers in a similar field.

### THE REAL HEAVEN.

*With apologies to Thomas L. Masson (LIBRARY JOURNAL, August, 1908).*

THE golden streets of Paradise  
He wandered by himself,  
Until his seeking, quickened eyes  
Saw books upon a shelf.

In Heaven's library he strolled  
Those countless tomes to view;  
His earthly passion made o'er bold,  
He searched their bindings through.

No labels met his eager sight,  
No numbers he espied;  
He wandered, did he see aright?  
*They were not classified.*

Grim Dante! Lovely old Montaigne!  
Chaucer and Scott were there:  
For the catalog he searched in vain,  
He clasped hands in despair.

No case of polished, even drawers!  
Of cards, no lettered aisle!  
Did Heaven neglect the Library cause?  
The modern Library style?

Still wandering, silent tongued and sad,  
Just where the shadows flit  
He saw a desk and blotting-pad,  
A pile of cards—unwrit.

No tears those glowing eyes made blind;  
A smile his face o'erspread.  
As o'er the desk his back inclined,  
"Ah! This is Heaven!" he said.  
—*Anna C. Laws.*

## LIBRARY WORK, ITS OPPORTUNITIES AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

By SYRENA MCKEE, *Assistant Librarian, American Circulating Library, Manila, P. I.\**

THE ten years that have passed since the American occupation of the Philippines, have witnessed many wonderful changes in the Islands, and especially in the leading city of Manila. Those who were there in the "Empire" days only, would see much to surprise them in a second visit. Parts of the old wall—that perfect monument of the middle ages—have been taken down; the moat has been filled up, the harbor deepened, and the space in front of the Luneta and the Malacañan drive filled in so that the once beautiful breadth of waters has been turned into most uninteresting mud-flats, which will in the further course of time be covered with docks and warehouses, handsome club houses and hotels. A fine street car system is one of the most important improvements, and a new telephone system was received with much applause until Central's unvarying answer, "De line is beesy," seemed to proclaim it almost more of a nuisance than the system it supplanted. The improvement of streets and roads and the building of railroads now going on, will probably do more for the development of the Islands than any other special line of improvement, while the completion of the sewer system in Manila is a great stride towards better sanitation and public health.

The recent visitation of cholera to the Islands and the rapidity with which it was overcome and eradicated, though it threatened to become epidemic, proclaim the efficiency of the Bureau of Health, whose chief wastes no time in argument, but sees where work is necessary, and does it.

Among all the other improvements of which the Americans have been guilty, the establishment of libraries by the government is by no means the least. True, none of them have yet attained the dignity of being *free public* libraries, as in all save one, circulation is restricted, and in the American

Circulating Library, a fee is charged to borrowers. This fee is payable either yearly or monthly, the monthly arrangement being specially popular with the transient American population of Manila, which is more than willing to pay twenty-five cents a month for the privilege of borrowing books to read while waiting for a boat to sail, or for orders to come.

This institution—the American Circulating Library—was made possible by the labors of the Red Cross Society of California, and it was formally opened on March 9, 1900, with a thousand volumes on its shelves. A year later, it was turned over to the civil government of the Philippines, under whose control it still is, being now a Division under the Bureau of Education. So rapid was its growth through gifts alone, that almost no books were purchased until November, 1904, and yet at that time over twenty thousand volumes were on the shelves, several thousand of which were duplicates and undesirable books, which were later discarded, until now there are nearly sixteen thousand volumes on the shelves, and nearly twelve thousand ready to be condemned in the store-room.

Many of the other bureaus under the civil government have established small technical libraries, that of the Bureau of Science being the largest and most important one. None of these libraries has been conducted by a trained librarian, nor along modern lines, except this Bureau of Science Library, whose custodian made a great effort to put it on an up-to-date footing, and by dint of much hard work and study, was quite successful—her labors being eventually rewarded by the assignment of a cataloger to the library early this year, who has already been of great service.

About three years prior to this a cataloger had been sent to the American Circulating Library, and had completely reorganized it, putting in the Newark charging system, the Dewey classification, and setting up a card

\*In the July number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the position of librarian was inaccurately accredited to Miss McKee. Miss Nelly Young Egbert is librarian.

catalog which has been completed for ten thousand volumes. This library also sends out traveling libraries to certain hospitals and far-away army posts, and quantities of newspapers and magazines to soldiers in every part of the Islands. It has also a collection of Spanish books and books on the Philippines.

Lack of funds has prevented very rapid development of libraries in our new possessions. Money is needed for so many other necessary institutions, that it is hard to get it for libraries, which the authorities consider—perhaps rightly—as something less in importance than schools and good roads.

The Filipino student takes to a library as a duck to water. Many of the schools maintain small libraries of a few hundred volumes and when the student has exhausted these, he naturally seeks a larger field which leads him to the American Library.

It is truly a pleasure to watch some of these students, whose faces light up with intelligence and enthusiasm when they succeed in finding the books they have been seeking. One bright little urchin, not over ten years of age, who had been coming regularly to the library every afternoon, appeared at the desk one day, with his small brother in tow, and asked for the "Poems of Mr. Longfellow." When the volume was handed to him, he sank into the nearest seat, opened the book to the "Wreck of the Hesperus," and began to read it aloud to his brother. So great was their enjoyment, and so unconscious of listeners were they that no one had the heart to stop this rather unusual proceeding, especially as the little fellow read the poem with unconscious oratory. At another time, a boy of fifteen, or thereabouts, asked for Sir Edwin Arnold's "Death and afterward," and when asked who had suggested such a book to him, answered that it was his teacher of *domestic science*, which we thought was rather a good one on the teacher, who had, of course, made no such recommendation. It is perhaps needless to say that ten minutes' examination of the book in question sufficed.

One feels that opportunities for library expansion are not lacking in the Philippines. In fact, one fairly aches to begin such work. A good, substantial building, earthquake proof

—for there are frequent occurrences of these disturbing phenomena with their freakish disposition to play tricks on unsuspecting griffins, as they call newcomers in the Orient—should be erected for the main library. The City of Manila has been wise and forehanded enough to provide a site for such a building. It is a beautiful little triangular park on Plaza Lawton, opposite the post office and the ice plant—a most central location, and one where there will always be a sufficiency of light and air. With such a building completed, more interest would be taken by the average citizen who knows now, vaguely, that there is a library somewhere in the city, but who would wake up to its advantages if he saw it always under his nose as it were.

With a main library established in its own building, and under the guidance of the enthusiastic director of education, the broadening of library influence would be unlimited. Branch and traveling libraries would be established and the library would flourish with its sister, the school. A library training class for Filipinos is one of the plans for the near future, and is an experiment that will be watched with interest. There is no reason why the native girls—or boys either—should not make able assistants in libraries. By the time they have finished the high school, they have acquired a fair idea of the English language, and though their knowledge of English literature is still elemental, yet they learn quickly, and working among the books where the eye as well as the ear is trained in titles and authors' names, they would be stimulated to further study, for their thirst for knowledge is great, and in time would become most successful assistants, especially in dealing with the native element. I have had considerable experience and observation along this line, and feel convinced this is so. Boys who have come into the library with the most elementary education and unable to speak more than a few words of English, have astonished me by their knowledge of the books after a few months' work. Of course this work is under my personal supervision, and though I have never taken more than ordinary pains in their instruction, yet they do all the mechanical work on the books, while the boy who writes catalog cards on the typewriter has displayed so much sense

and judgment that I have been frequently amazed at his work. The boys also help in accessioning, write book labels, and type-write lists of books, which they do quite as intelligently as many employees in the large American jobbing houses, where they seem to use what ingenuity they possess in disguising by bad spelling the names of books and authors on the invoices they send out. These boys learn typewriting as a matter of pride—one scarcely knows where or how—it just seems to come to them. They are quiet, respectful, courteous—qualifications too often lacking in modern library helpers, and too valuable to be underrated. In fact, taking him all in all, I think the Filipino will eventually be a figure in the library development of his native country, as he will be in the development of its commercial and manufacturing interests.

#### THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING AT RADCLIFFE COLLEGE \*

IN the spring of 1905, Mr. Andrew Carnegie promised the sum of \$75,000 for a library building at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on condition that an equal amount should be raised and held as its endowment fund. Through generous gifts this fund was completed within a year.

The conditions at Radcliffe College are unique. Harvard professors who alone give instruction there, in assigning special topics, do so with reference to the resources of a large library, and for such special and research work the students of Radcliffe College have always been able to rely on the courtesy of Harvard College Library for the use of rare and unusual books.

Because of its dependence on the Harvard Library it has been made unnecessary for Radcliffe College to own a large collection of books for special work, books that are called for only occasionally. Also because of its dependence on the Harvard Library, it has been possible to cast out from the library of Radcliffe such books as have become obsolete and editions of books superseded by later editions.

Thus the growth of Radcliffe library is comparatively slow, and so far as can be foreseen the need will continue to be for large reading rooms where the students will find quiet for individual study, with a good working collection of books suited to the courses of study pursued, and especially a well-developed reference library in every department.

Radcliffe already had two permanent buildings—a gymnasium and connected with it by

an arcade the Elizabeth Cary Agassiz House, given in honor of the first president of the college, to be used as a Students' Union.

It was decided to place the new library building on the other side of Agassiz House, as a pendant to the gymnasium with the same dimensions.

The general outline and style of architecture were determined by the already permanent buildings; that is, colonial, of brick, with trimmings of white marble and wood painted white.

The experience at Radcliffe of an alcove library with "open shelves" had always been so favorable that it seemed best to continue a method offering the greatest possible freedom to the students. An example of a large library built after this plan was near at hand in the Clark University Library at Worcester, Mass., and its able and enthusiastic librarian generously gave the aid of his liberal experience.

Mr. Henry Forbes Bigelow, of the firm of architects Winslow & Bigelow, of Boston, was invited to make plans for an alcove library building having capacity for shelving 60,000 volumes, and giving accommodation for seating at least 200 readers at one time, with regard to utility, simplicity, the greatest amount of light, the smallest number of draughts, noiseless floors—all bounded by the sum of Mr. Carnegie's gift.

The result is a building the outside measurements of which are 100 x 53 feet, three stories in height above the basement, the roof supported by columns, and all partitions easily removable except for a solid wall two stories high that encloses the southern portion of the building in the basement and first story, making possible a stack should it in the future be required.

In the basement, the space thus enclosed is set aside for a book room at present. Next to this room on the western, street side, is an unpacking room with adjoining toilet room occupying 30 x 15 feet.

In the unpacking room is a book-lift that runs to the top of the building, and from it also goes a service stairway to the top story. The remainder of the basement is to be utilized by the heating apparatus for the present. At the north end a subway connects with Agassiz House similar to that from the Gymnasium.

The main entrance is from the precincts, as is the main entrance to the Gymnasium, and the hall, 30 x 15 feet, is reached through a vestibule. At the left is a large reading room, 39 x 49½ ft., extending across the width of the building. If future need shall make it necessary, by removing the temporary floor, a three-tier stack can easily be made capable of shelving 104,192 volumes.

Next to this reading room, on the west or street side, is a work room directly over the unpacking room in the basement. Here is a

\*This article has been rewritten from the article written for the June number of the *Radcliffe Students' Magazine*, 1907.

safe for valuables, lockers for the staff, and in one corner a not-to-be-forgotten wash basin for pasty hands. The walls are lined with shelves.

The remaining space on the west side of the building has been given to a memorial room for Mrs. Sarah Wyman Whitman. In it is a window designed by Mrs. Whitman for the St. Louis Fair in 1904, and it has been fitted up as a "fine arts room."

A corridor nine feet wide opens, through a north entrance, on the colonnade connecting with Agassiz House. The space on the east side of the corridor from the north entrance to the main stairway is for the present "unassigned room."

The fire-proof stairway starts upward on the first floor opposite the work room, and the staircase 4' 6" wide, mounts with easy grade around the wall. The stairway hall on the second floor and also above is 15 feet square.

On the second floor the stairway is screened by glass from the main reading room of the library, which occupies the whole of this floor, except that the stairway takes away two alcoves of space on the east of the central aisle, and also opposite the stairway on the west side are the librarian's office, 9 x 12 feet, and an adjoining cataloging room, 18 x 15 feet. The narrow service stairway, screened to prevent draughts, passes through this room.

The aisle of the main room, 18 feet wide, extends through the entire length from north to south and at the center stands the loan desk facing the stairway. The wall behind the desk on both sides of the entrance to the cataloging room is used by the card catalog.

The main room, open above, is thus partially separated into two parts or reading rooms, and these in turn are divided by double bookcases into alcoves eight feet wide. The bookcases project from the side wall 15 feet into the room, and end in the supporting columns of the building.

In all there are 15 alcoves, each with a table seating six readers. With additional tables across the room between the alcoves on either side it is estimated that 150 readers can be comfortably accommodated in the main room alone.

The shelving capacity is estimated at 25,000 volumes. The stud of the room is 18 feet, giving opportunity for the large windows to be carried up to a height that will project strong light down into the middle of the aisles.

The reading room on the third floor, like that on the second floor, occupies the whole area. It is lighted from above and from large windows at the ends. In addition to the projecting bookcases, bookshelves are placed on the walls, in all giving room for 33,000 volumes. The seating capacity is 150.

The new building was opened April 27, with appropriate exercises. Dr. John S. Billings, of the New York Public Library, de-

livered an address before a large audience, including many alumnæ and undergraduates, besides a number of well-known professors of Harvard University.

CAROLINE FARLEY,  
*Librarian of Radcliffe College.*

## AINSWORTH RAND SPOFFORD: IN MEMORIAM

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

SINCE the last meeting of the trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, LL.D., a member of the Board practically from its organization, has been removed by death from further participation in their councils.

Dr. Spofford brought to the service of the Public Library in its infancy a marvellously broad and exact knowledge of books and their contents and a fine and keen appreciation of and catholic taste in literature. As chairman of the Committee on books from the establishment of the library, he exercised a strong influence in determining the character of the book collection as an agent of popular education, by the formulation of general policies, by drawing up lists for purchase and by almost daily countersignature of book orders. Never absent from the meetings of the trustees, except when detained by illness, he always gave of his best, and that was founded on sound judgment and ripe experience.

When appointed to the Board he was Librarian of Congress. His remarkable career in that office and later in that of chief assistant librarian; his services to legislators and to literary workers; his own contributions to literature; his large responsibility in bringing about the erection of the Congressional Library building—these are all matters of common knowledge throughout the literary world.

He was also long known to the members of this Board as one of the oldest and most highly honored of public servants; he was one of the most conspicuous figures in the literary and scientific circles of the capital, where he shone as delightful conversationalist, ready debater and polished and forceful essayist; he was a genial and courtly host and ever a fine gentleman of the old school; as citizen, neighbor and friend he was upright and honorable, devoted and loyal.

The Public Library trustees desire to express their appreciation of his long, devoted and valued services to the library and their admiration of his high character, and to place upon record this testimonial of their grief at his removal from their councils and from his accustomed place in the community.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this expression of their esteem and regard for him be entered upon the minutes of the Public Library trustees and that a copy, properly transcribed, be transmitted to the surviving family of Dr. Spofford.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

On Aug. 12th, 1908, Dr. Ainsworth Rand Spofford, the first president of this association, died at Shephard's Hill, N. H.

On this, its first meeting since the sad event, the association desires to put upon its records an expression of its profound sorrow in his loss. In an unusual degree he stood to its membership as an example of the higher possibilities of our calling. Courteous, and kindly of manner, refined and polished in speech, endowed with a marvellous memory, and hardly less marvellous industry and persistence, he upheld for 33 years the dignity of his office as Librarian of Congress, serving the national legislature with fidelity and zeal, and gathering the largest collection of books in the western world. The fruits of his untiring work as librarian, we who are members of this association reap daily. On the foundations he laid we are building, and because of his fidelity is our work possible, whether we labor in his own field or in any of the many other collections of books in the District of Columbia. In the decade of his service as Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, though well beyond the years of a man's active work, he yet found time and energy to serve as trustee of the Public Library, and president of this body, in addition to other public duties and to unremitting work in rounding out and completing the collections of the library over which he had so long presided.

We mourn his going from us. None of us who knew him can fail to feel the inspiration of his career. And as an association of librarians we gratefully record our appreciation of the work he did, the high standard of devotion he set, the legacy of achievement he has left us.

WILLARD O. WATERS, *Secretary*.

## THE BROOKLINE NEW LIBRARY

THE report of the Committee on new public library of Brookline, Mass., which was printed in pamphlet form, to be presented at the special town meeting of Oct. 29th, is given in part, as follows:

*To the Legal Voters of the Town of Brookline:*

The warrant for the Special Town Meeting of May 28, 1907, contained the following article:

Fourteenth Article:—"To authorize the trustees of the Public Library to make contracts for the erection of a new Public Library on lands of the town on Washington street, between School street and the Municipal Court; to appropriate four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) for this purpose, and for any expense incidental thereto; and to authorize the Treasurer to borrow the same."

Under this article the meeting voted as follows:

"Voted, That the subject-matter of the Fourteenth Article be referred to a Committee of Seven Citizens to be appointed by the Moderator, to report to the town at the next Annual Town Meeting."

Under the foregoing vote, the moderator appointed the following committee: James R. Dunbar, William H. Lincoln, Jerome Jones, James H. Boody, Henry B. Cabot, Frank B. Connor and Henry W. Lamb.

In February, 1908, this committee reported to the town that it seemed wise, both to them and to the library trustees, that the time within which the final report of this committee is to be made, should be extended.

At the next Annual Town Meeting, held on March 25, 1908, under the sixteenth article of the warrant the following vote was adopted:

"Voted, That the Committee of Seven appointed under the Fourteenth Article of the Special Town Meeting of May 28, 1907, be directed to report upon the matter committed to them, including the question of sites, at some special town meeting to be held during the year 1908."

The committee reported: There was no difference of opinion upon the question whether the town should now have a new library building. . . . At the same time, the committee believed that even a rich town must fix some limit to expenditure, and that every appropriation should be thoroughly scrutinized and tested before final action.

With these views, we began an examination of the question submitted to us by the town. During the summer, the members of the committee prosecuted inquiries in various directions. On coming together in the fall, we found that we had all come, individually, to the conclusion that a suitable library building could be erected for much less than \$400,000. But as no member of the committee had personal experience in library administration, it seemed to us that in justice to the town and to the trustees, who would have to build and manage the library, a thorough technical examination of the matter should be made, with the aid of experts. We therefore asked Mr. Charles C. Soule, who was recommended to us as a leading authority on library plans, to study and report upon the needs of the town, in the light of the experience of other communities.

As a first step, Mr. Soule compiled and submitted to us tables showing the public libraries built in Massachusetts during the last 25 years which cost more than \$50,000, and those built during the same period in the whole country costing from \$100,000 to \$400,000. While these tables tended to confirm the first impressions of the committee, they did not furnish data for so close comparison as seemed desirable. Mr. Soule therefore made a more careful detailed investigation and presented four tables showing the cost of modern library buildings in—

1. Places of about the same population as Brookline;
2. Places whose libraries had about the same number of books as ours;
3. Places whose libraries circulated about the same number of volumes annually;



4. Places of about the same property valuation as ours.

These tables furnished means for close comparison on lines of service, storage, efficiency and resources. Believing that Brookline ought to have the best library, as well as the best schools, in the country, in proportion to its needs, we did not study minimum figures, nor even averages, but looked at maximum costs.

Among the 91 cities in the four tables (except Springfield and New Haven, whose projected libraries are to cost \$300,000 each), we found that no town had appropriated and no benefactor had given, more than \$250,000 for a public library building. This seemed, therefore, the utmost limit suggested by the experience of all other places which could properly be compared with Brookline.

It was further pointed out to us that Andrew Carnegie, who has had more experience in endowing libraries than all these places together, and who has benefited by the best expert advice, proportions each of his gifts to ten times what the community will agree to appropriate annually to support its library. This rule, applied to Brookline, which appropriates \$21,000 this year for library purposes, would give \$210,000 as a minimum cost for a new library building. If the town is willing to increase its annual appropriation to \$25,000 in view of better service, \$250,000 would seem to be a fair maximum.

Taking as a basis the requirements of the library trustees when they obtained the plans for the library which were submitted to the town at the annual town meeting of 1908, but economizing space as compared with such plans, in unessential points, Mr. Soule made a computation of the cost of a building which should embody all the necessary conditions, on the basis of the ascertained cost of similar buildings recently completed. This calculation seemed to show that an adequate building might be completed for not much over \$200,000.

But the committee wished to be absolutely sure of its ground, and therefore asked Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, the eminent architect who won the Brookline library competition and prepared the plans submitted by the trustees, to make new sketches and computations of cost, on the basis of the original requirements, with the modifications suggested by Mr. Soule. After a careful study, he reported to the committee that \$200,000 would not be enough to embody all the conditions, and also to cover cost of furnishing, removal of old building during construction, and architects' fees, but that it could be well done for \$250,000.

Having thus arrived by successive steps at what seemed to be a complete demonstration of the proper limit of cost, the committee submitted its conclusions, with all the figures, to the library trustees. After taking time for a re-examination of the whole subject, the

trustees accepted the reduction suggested, and are prepared to ask the town for an appropriation of \$250,000, which we unanimously and heartily recommend.

After the adoption of the vote of March 25, 1908, with respect to a site for the library building, this committee gave a public hearing and made a study of this question. In this, as in the previous study, we were greatly aided by the expert advice and assistance of Mr. Soule.

It seemed to us desirable in the first place that the site for the Public Library should be as near as possible to the established business center which users of the library frequently visit; that the lot should be of sufficient size to permit the library to have light, air and quiet, and an opportunity, if necessary, for future growth; that it would be well to place it where it would be seen, and not in an obscure street. We were all of the opinion that the expenditure of any considerable sum for the purchase of a site was not to be recommended unless clearly necessary. Nevertheless, we considered several lots which were called to our attention. To secure any of these, except the Emerson lot would require the expenditure of a large sum of money by the town. To be able to devote to library purposes any portion of the Emerson lot, which is now owned by the town, subject to certain restrictions, the consent of certain of the previous owners, or the heirs of previous owners, must be secured. To obtain this would cost several thousand dollars. Furthermore, we were advised that an act of the legislature would also be required. None of the lots considered seemed to us superior to the present library lot, independently of the fact that to secure any one of them would cost the town a substantial sum of money.

The present lot is near the center of population, and practically at the civic center of the town. It is very near one of the two foci of public travel. It is on a principal street. It is elevated, and affords an opportunity for architectural effect. It is the location for a library to which the public are accustomed. It has a large area giving plenty of air and light and opportunity for future enlargement. There is no serious noise, and practically no dust. The grade and slope of the ground are such as to afford excellent facilities for the construction of a satisfactory building whose area can be economically used.

The desirability and need of this lot as a playground for the schools was brought to our attention, and earnestly argued. To this question, also, we gave due consideration, and we obtained an expression of opinion from the school committee and from other citizens of the town. The school committee were of opinion that this land is not necessary for playground purposes for the schools.

Moreover, it should be considered that the library now proposed covers less area than the one originally proposed by the library

trustees, and reduces very little the area of unoccupied ground now existing. It leaves all such unoccupied ground as open space for light and air and for use by the public, including the school children, as a breathing space and recreation ground, even if not well suited for the playing of such games as baseball, football or other boisterous sports.

We have considered the danger from fire to the group of town buildings upon this area, in view of the fact that the town carries no insurance. With the space between the buildings, existing and contemplated, we think there will be no undue risk either to the library or the other buildings from that source. [Signed by the committee.]

### THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BOOK-BINDING CONTROVERSY

THE other side of the bookbinding controversy is represented in the following statement by Mr. Chivers:

My attention has been called to the publication in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of the resolutions recently passed by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, and to the affidavits from members of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, regarding sending public library books to England for binding.

As some of the statements made appear to be rather misleading, I beg to present the full facts in the case.

From the wording of the affidavits it would seem that I merely have an office at 911-913 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, for the sole purpose of receiving and dispatching bookbinding abroad, and that all the work sent to me is done by aliens.

The truth is, I have here a large bookbinding business employing 80 hands, among whom there are only two women and two men who are not American citizens.

My workshop is an "open" one, but some of the men in my employ are union. I make no difference when putting on a workman as to whether he is union or not. The conditions under which my workshops are conducted, with regard to hours and wages, are second to none in advantages to the workers.

It has been complained by the representatives of the Trades Union that New York suffers from the fact that while unemployment is rife, work is being sent away from this city. I wish to submit that this is not a complete or fair statement of the case. Per contra, I am the cause of more bookbinding being done in New York than was done before I established my business, for I am drawing work from other places. My improved methods of work and better materials are the basis of practically a new business in this city, and I repeat, there is today more bookbinding being done here because of my establishment, and not less, as is alleged.

Regarding the sending to England of a

portion of the work I receive, the facts are these:

I was invited by a number of the chief librarians of the United States to establish myself in this country for the purpose of binding public library books according to methods and patents which had effected great economies in England and its colonies.

About four years ago I started a bookbinding business in New York, and immediately employed a considerable staff of Brooklyn workpeople. My success has enabled me to steadily increase this staff, and they find constant employment with me, up to the present time without a day's loss of time or wages.

But my business has grown so rapidly that I have had more work than it has been possible for me thus far to educate a staff to accomplish here. In spite of one removal, I am now negotiating to enlarge my present premises. All this has rendered it desirable, in order to give prompt service to the libraries, to temporarily avail myself of my English workshops. This temporary help during the costly period of training and establishment here has enabled me to do work at a less cost than would otherwise be possible.

I explained to the trades union delegation when they called at my bindery that having a part of the work done abroad was only a temporary expedient, and that I am rapidly training workers into my special methods and enlarging my premises, in order to do the work in this country. I may add that the ability to send a share of the binding abroad has greatly benefited the public institutions for which I work, because it would have been impossible to establish such methods as I have introduced into bookbinding without such aid.

As to the moral and legal rights of the case, I have always understood that since the Congress left it open for libraries to buy and have their work done abroad it was with the special intention that the kind of business I have been doing should be done so that educational institutions should be advantaged.

I was the first bookbinder to recognize the necessity for re-adapting bookbinding; *First*, to the severe usage to which books are subjected in public libraries. Before my time, and now beyond the influence of my work, books are bound for hard library service as they are bound for the limited service of the private house.

*Second*, I have and am adapting the binding of books to the various needs of modern papers, which during the last twenty-five years have varied more in quality than during the previous four hundred years. On both accounts I have made several improvements and introduced new methods in order to meet the necessities of both cases.

The value of these methods and patents have been publicly recognized by the awards of the Gold medal at St. Louis, 1904; *Diplome d'honneur* at Liege, 1905; *Grand prix*,

at Milan, 1906, and the Grand Prix at the Franco-British Exposition, London, 1908. My examples, also, were considered worthy of public exhibition in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., during 1905, when a showcase containing samples of my improvements was on exhibition during several months.

I set up a standard of work for public libraries in this country, enabling books to serve for very many more issues, and advantaging the lending library system of the United States by giving library books much longer life. In other words, my methods have enabled two books to serve the library where formerly three were used. As a result, thousands of dollars are being annually saved in the libraries; books are enabled to live and serve much longer; more books are bought with the money saved, and the cost of administration is considerably lessened.

CEDRIC CHIVERS.

### BOOK STEALING IN PHILADELPHIA

A rather interesting question has frequently been raised as to whether it is discreet or safe to have books in our libraries placed on open shelves so that any person visiting any free library can take down and consult the books without reference to an assistant.

On Thursday, a man was tried before Judge Willson, for taking books from library shelves and selling them to a second-hand dealer. He pleaded guilty to three cases and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. His stealings were not limited to free-shelf libraries. He stole books from the Apprentices' Library, Library of the College of Physicians, as well as two of the branches of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

About a year ago, a landlord of a house on Columbia avenue, delivered over seventy odd books which had been taken by a lodger from various libraries. In this collection, nine were from the Free Library shelves, and the remainder from the shelves of the Library of the University of Pennsylvania, Spring Garden Institute, Drexel Institute, Franklin Institute and other libraries.

It shows that the people as a class, will take good care of the property and do right, where they are treated with confidence.

The great advantage of being able to consult books freely is a matter which hardly deserves argument at the present time, but it does seem right to give consideration to the fact that the strictest of rules and the closest reservation of books under lock and key will not prevent thefts, and that consequently the great advantage of being able to consult books without restraint is not purchased at the risk of greater loss than is incurred by those libraries who refuse public access to the shelves. JOHN THOMSON.

### COUNTY FREE LIBRARY EXTENSION —THE SACRAMENTO PLAN

(From *News Notes of California Libraries*, October)

THE maintenance of a national library is deemed to be a proper function of the National government, and as a result we have in the Congressional Library an institution of infinite value to American scholarship. The several states, with equal propriety, maintain libraries of greater or less extent, each valuable in its own special field. The place of the free public library among the activities of municipal government is no longer subject to question.

To serve the needs of special classes, public moneys are expended in supporting law libraries, technical libraries, institutional libraries, school libraries. All classes of readers are freely supplied with books, except the great mass of general readers who reside outside the limits of cities and towns possessing free libraries.

To reach these, the travelling library system was devised, but while better than no books, the system is limited and inelastic in its nature and does not meet all requirements.

It is but just to country dwellers that they should have the benefit of better library service, and the next great movement in library development will be the enactment of laws amply providing for county library systems.

Notable instances of successful county library systems are to be found, and one state, Ohio, has enacted a general county library law. It is in order for California to do likewise.

Without waiting for such a law, however, but taking advantage of the provision of the general library law of California authorizing such agreements, the Sacramento Public Library and the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sacramento have entered into a compact whereby the library, in consideration of the sum of \$3500 for the present year, agrees to extend to all residents of Sacramento County the same library privileges as are enjoyed by the city residents.

The system may be briefly outlined as follows: All residents of the county are to have the use of the Public Library under the same conditions, rules and regulations that govern city residents.

Deposit stations will be maintained at suitable points in the county, each station being supplied with a collection of 50 or more books.

A system of weekly exchanges will be arranged between the main library and the stations, the expense of carriage to be paid from the county extension fund.

Collections at the stations will be changed wholly or partially as the demand requires.

All the books in the circulating department of the library, together with new books

bought for the purpose, will be considered in making up the collections.

If possible with the means supplied, the opportunity will be offered to the district schools to open direct relations with the library.

In operation, the county library will be managed as a part of the city library system. Books purchased for the deposit stations will be ordered, accessioned and cataloged with books for the main library. A special shelf-list on cards will be kept of books assigned to the deposit collections. In form, the cards will be short author-entry and will be arranged in one alphabet by authors. These cards will be stamped to show what deposit stations have had the book, when it was sent, and will also be marked after the station entry with the number of loans of the book while at the station. Cards for books bought especially for the county system will be stamped to indicate this and be marked with the cost of the book. Thus the special shelf-list will give the following information: What books have been included in the deposit collections, what stations have had each and when, how many times the book has been loaned, what books were taken from the main library for the collections and what were especially bought for that purpose and the cost of the latter.

When books are to be sent to a deposit station, the charging envelope (Browne charging system) will be taken from the book and duplicate envelope stamped "Deposit station No. —" substituted. The original envelope will be filed at the library with a check contained to show what station has that book. The duplicate envelope goes with the book for charging at the station. The dating slip in the book will also be stamped to indicate what station has the book on its list, so that a book returned to the main library or to the wrong station can be traced to the station where charged. The original envelope will be filed by class number in one continuous arrangement, to show the whereabouts of any particular book at any time.

An invoice will be made, in duplicate, of each deposit collection when shipped. One copy for the custodian, and one for the main library for inventory purposes.

These details refer only to the deposit collections; books sent on special request will be charged to the stations through the regular charging desk (accounting to be separate for statistics, however) in order that their prompt return may be better looked after. Dated slips showing when they should be sent back will accompany all such books. Charging envelopes and date slips for requested books will not be stamped with the station number, and the envelope will differ in color from the regular envelope so that the custodian can see at once, by inspecting the charges, what books are not a part of the regular collection.

The work at the stations will be made as

simple as possible. The Browne charging system will be used. Applications for cards may be filed with the custodian, who will send them to the main library for entry. Books may be drawn as soon as the applications are filed, temporary checks being issued by the custodian for use until the cards are sent back from the main library. A separate register will be kept of county borrowers and a distinctive card issued. The only statistical report required from the deposit custodian will be the total number of loans made each week. In the choice of books for the collections, preference will be given to titles attractive to the general readers; special requirements will be met through the privilege borrowers have of drawing from the main library.

The system will be administered liberally and aims to make the entire resources of the public library, present and future, available to the country reader, as promptly as distance and means will allow, and at no expense to him.

LAUREN W. RIPLEY,

*Librarian of the Sacramento Public Library.*

## THE NINTH MEETING OF GERMAN LIBRARIANS.

THE *Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare* held its ninth meeting on June 11 and 12, in Eisenach, with an attendance of 76, a report of the proceedings being printed in the Aug.-Sept. number of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. Chairman Dr. Schwenke, in his opening address, again emphasized the necessity for increased appropriations. With increase in readers, there has come a decrease of demands satisfied. This failure to supply desired books is offset only to a very slight degree by inter-library loans, and the latter, again, are bearing heavily on certain libraries, the Royal Library having sent out 36,000 volumes during the last fiscal year. The need of more assistants and of better salaries was also ventilated. Some progress in the matter of supply of public documents is noted.

[The same number of the *Zentralblatt*, by the way, records the fact that in Italy, there has been submitted the draft of a new law regulating the compulsory delivery of three copies of every publication to the state's attorney for distribution to certain specified libraries.]

The *Gesamtkatalog* of about 37,000 incunabula have been inventoried. The papers read at the conference included Prof. A. Keyser's on the importance of collecting local literature (including directories, club publications, newspaper clippings and picture postals), Dr. Otto Glauning's on mediæval lists of manuscripts, Dr. Karl Schüddekopf's on the rearrangement and cataloging of Goethe's library, one by Dr. Fritz on public libraries in Upper Silesia (noting the provincial traveling library in Posen, and

calling forth the criticism of Focke, that statistics of circulation may be forced and do not always form a fair basis for comparison), and Dr. Geiger's on Johannes Fallati as chief librarian at Tübingen. Dr. Caspari reported on a new means for protecting much-read books, and preserving rare broadsides, etc. *Cellit* is a new substance, resembling celluloid in appearance, manufactured by Friedr. Bayer & Co., of Eberfeld. It is very hard to burn, is absolutely transparent, and can be made of any thickness. The thin sheets can be folded like paper, without breaking. Its possible uses in libraries are: 1. Protection of single printed sheets, manuscripts, etc., from deteriorating influences. They are placed in an envelope of *cellit*, which is air- and water-tight; (2) Protection of valuable or artistic bindings by covering them with *cellit*, combining absolute safety with visibility; (3) Binding books directly in "*cellit-ized*" leather or cloth. Such books, we are told, have a pleasing appearance, take no dirt, are washable, and the color does not come off. The price of such a binding will probably not be more than 5 or 10 pfennig greater than that for ordinary binding.

Prof. Brunn, reporting progress in the matter of his "card-chain" catalog, described last year (L. J., October, 1907), demonstrated the possibility of cheaply reproducing and multiplying such short-title entries by photography or zinc-etching, an 18x24 c.m. plate easily taking 100 titles. "Publishers' bindings" formed the subject of a paper by Dr. C. Norrenberg, who asserted that "We can demand that part of an edition remains unbound," and furthermore, "that the publisher's binding is one that we can use." Durability and thread-sewing are the principal desiderata; wire fastenings are impossible. Joint or individual opposition can take the form of instructions to dealers to submit no wire-bound books and the refusal to buy books which are wire-bound or of which copies in sheets are not forthcoming. In the discussion which followed, much stress was laid on the importance of a good quality of paper.

Chief Librarian Schnorr von Carolsfeld, of Munich, was elected chairman for the coming year, and it was voted that the *Verein* accept the invitation of the *Association des Archivistes et Bibliothécaires belges* to take part in the preparations for an international library congress at Brussels in 1910.

F. WEITENKAMPF.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

### DECEMBER MEETING

The Committee on Program reports the following arrangements for a winter meeting to be held Dec. 10th and 11th next, at the Park Avenue Hotel, Fourth avenue, 32d and 33d streets, New York City.

Madison (Fourth avenue) street cars pass in front of the hotel, and the 33d street

"local" station of the subway is at its door. The latter cars are far more convenient and quicker for those arriving on the railroad ferries down-town.

The Fellows will please make their own reservations, etc., by corresponding directly with the hotel. Its room rates (European plan) per day are: for one person, \$1.50, \$2, or \$3, with bath, and for two persons, \$2.50, \$3, or \$4, with bath.

First session to be held at 3 p.m., sharp, Thursday, Dec. 10. Second session to be begun with dinner at 7 p.m. the same day—at table together, informally—and continue through the evening. Third session to commence promptly at 10 a.m. Friday, Dec. 11.

Two subjects appear to the committee to be of peculiar and pressing importance at present, each calling for that prolonged and thorough discussion which is practically impossible at the large annual gatherings:

(1) The proposed new constitution of the A. L. A.

That organization seems to be at the parting of the ways. It will either move forward in a large way, on broad lines, under wise leadership with intelligent and co-operative following, or the reverse. It is extremely important, therefore, that its constitution (its fundamental and governing law) shall be peculiarly sane and strong and satisfactory from every possible point of view. Such questions as the desirability of a national charter—incorporation by Congress; the composition and purpose of the Council; the size, term of office, powers and duties of the Executive board, and others, should be carefully debated.

(2) The possible direct usefulness of public libraries to teachers in the public schools, in their work of instruction.

Great advance has been made in this matter during the last few years; but the schools and the libraries, the teachers and the librarians are still far apart. It is absolutely essential that these two divisions of the great system of public and free education be brought closer together. No opportunity or privilege of the American Library Institute is greater, or more inviting, than this.

If time permits, a third subject may be considered, to be selected by the committee from themes suggested by the Fellows (in writing) before or during the first session.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

### MEMBERSHIP

The A. L. I. was established in 1905 by action of the American Library Association, the adoption of a constitution and selection of preliminary methods being committed to the ex-presidents of the Association. Organization of the Institute has been in progress since that year, but is not yet completed nor has its complement of membership been filled. Acting through its provisional officers and institute board, 67 persons have thus far been elected as follows, of whom meanwhile three

have died and two resigned. Names of the remaining 62, with the term of years assigned by lot to each, are given below. The fellows pay dues at the rate of \$1 per year of their respective term, and re-elections for a term of 10 years. (Those persons to whose names the query mark is prefixed have not yet accepted the election to fellowship.)

Ahern, Mary Eileen, editor <i>Public Libraries</i> , Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill., term of 8 years ending 1915	
Anderson, Edwin H., assistant director Public Library, New York, N. Y.	5-1912
Billings, John S., LL.D., director Public Library, New York, N. Y.	7-1914
Bostwick, Arthur E., department chief, Public Library, New York, N. Y.	10-1917
Bewker, Richard R., editor <i>Library Journal</i> , 298 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	3-1910
Brett, William H., librarian Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio	6-1913
Brigham, Johnson, librarian Iowa State Library, Des Moines, Iowa	2-1909
Canfield, James H., LL.D., librarian Columbia University, New York, N. Y.	7-1914
Carr, Henry J., librarian Public Library, Scranton, Pa.	10-1917
Clark, George T., librarian Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal.	8-1915
Countriman, Gratia A., librarian Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.	5-1912
Crunden, Frederick M., LL.D., librarian Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.	3-1910
Cutter, William P., librarian Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.	(?) 5-1912
Dana, John Cetton, librarian Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.	3-1910
Dewey, Melvil, LL.D., ex-librarian, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.	1-1908
Doren, Electra C., ex-librarian, Dayton, Ohio	5-1912
Dudley, Charles R., librarian Public Library, Denver, Colo.	10-1917
Eastman, Linda A., vice-librarian Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio	2-1909
Eastman, William R., division chief, State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.	1-1908
Elmendorf, Mrs. Theresa H., vice-librarian Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.	4-1911
Fairchild, Mrs. Salome C., library lecturer, Albany, N. Y.	8-1915
Fletcher, William I., librarian Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.	8-1915
Gould, Charles H., librarian McGill University, Montreal, Canada	1-1908
Green, Samuel S., librarian Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass.	10-1917
Hasse, Adelaide R., assistant, Public Library, New York, N. Y.	(?) 7-1914
Hazeltine, Mary Emogene, preceptor Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wis.	9-1916
Hewins, Caroline M., librarian Public Library, Hartford, Conn.	5-1912
Hill, Frank P., librarian Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4-1911
Hitchler, Theresa, superintendent of cataloging, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5-1912
Hodges, Nathaniel D. C., librarian Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio	9-1916
Hojkins, Anderson H., ex-librarian, Niles, Mich.	6-1913
Howland, Mrs. Anne Wallace, ex-librarian, Newton, Mass.	(?) 4-1911
Iles, George, journalist, Park Avenue Hotel, New York, N. Y.	10-1917
Jones, Gardner M., librarian Public Library, Salem, Mass.	9-1916
Koch, Theodore W., librarian University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.	1-1908
Koefman, Harry L., librarian Brown University, Providence, R. I.	4-1911
Kiceger, Alice B., librarian and director Library School, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.	8-1915
Lane, William C., librarian Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	8-1915
Larned, Josephus N., ex-librarian, Buffalo, N. Y.	9-1916

Legler, Henry E., secretary Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.	6-1913
Little, George T., librarian Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine	2-1909
Montgomery, Thomas L., librarian Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.	9-1916
Peoples, William T., librarian Mercantile Library, New York, N. Y.	2-1909
Plummer, Mary W., director Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn, N. Y.	7-1914
Pitnam, Hertert, LL.D., librarian Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.	4-1911
Ranck, Samuel H., librarian Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.	3-1910
Richardson, Ernest C., Ph.D., librarian Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.	1-1908
Robbins, Mary E., librarian and director Library School, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.	3-1910
Sharp, Katharine L., ex-librarian, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.	5-1912
Smith, Walter M., librarian University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	2-1909
Solberg, Thorvald, register of copyrights, Washington, D. C.	1-1908
Scule, Charles C., publisher, 83-91 Francis St., Fenway, Boston, Mass.	10-1917
Stearns, Lutie E., department chief, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.	3-1910
Steiner, Bernard C., Ph.D., librarian Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.	4-1911
Thomson, John, librarian Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.	7-1914
Thwaites, Reuben G., LL.D., superintendent Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.	6-1913
Utley, Henry M., librarian Public Library, Detroit, Mich.	6-1913
Wadlin, Horace G., librarian Public Library, Boston, Mass.	6-1913
Wellman, Hiller C., librarian City Library, Springfield, Mass.	6-1913
Whitney, James L., department chief, Public Library, Boston, Mass.	3-1910
Winser, Beatrice, assistant librarian, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.	4-1911

All ex-presidents and members for each current year of the Executive Board and Council of the American Library Association have seats in all meetings of the Institute, *ex-officio*.

## MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Michigan State Teachers' Association held its 56th annual meeting at Saginaw, Oct. 29, 30 and 31, and for the second time in its history a whole section was given up to the consideration of library affairs. In addition to this there were library papers in a number of the other sections. This Teachers' Association is one of the largest teachers' organizations of the kind in the country, and the registered attendance of members paying dues was just a little short of 5000. The library section was held on the afternoon of October 30 in the Manual Training School. In the absence of Mr. Utley, of Detroit, who was to preside, Miss Stansbury, librarian of the Public Library of Port Huron, presided.

The following is the program that was carried out: chairman, Mrs. M. C. Spencer, Lansing; secretary, Miss Eliza Townsend, Manistee; epitome of the work done by the State Board of Library Commissioners for the teachers, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, Lansing; round table, "How to make the library of more service to the student of school age," Samuel H. Ranck, Grand Rapids; dis-



cussion, Mr. W. F. Lewis, Port Huron, Mr. E. P. Cummings, Lansing; round table, "The selection of a school library by teachers and practical methods of directing students' reading," Miss Effie L. Power, Cleveland, O.; discussion, Mr. Charles H. Cogshall, Grand Rapids.

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Cummings on the program are the superintendents of the public schools in their respective cities, and Mr. Cogshall is the principal of one of the public schools in Grand Rapids. In addition to these a number of other persons took part in the discussions. Miss Power mentioned specifically in her paper a number of books as being especially desirable for the school library. About one hundred persons were in attendance at the section.

For the ensuing year Mr. W. F. Lewis, of Port Huron, was elected chairman of this section, and the Hon. David P. Heinemann, of Detroit, president of the State board of library commissioners, was elected secretary.

In addition to the Library section the following library subjects were considered in other sections, Mr. B. A. Finney, of Ann Arbor, discussing the paper in the College section which had been assigned to Mr. Koch: College section — "Helping students in their choice of books," Mr. B. A. Finney, Ann Arbor;

County commissioners' section — "The state library and the district school, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, Lansing;

Rural school' section — "Progress — present and prospective," Prof. W. H. French, Michigan Agricultural College;

High school section — "The use of the library by the high school student," Hon. L. L. Wright, Lansing.

## American Library Association

### PROCEEDINGS

The September number of the *Bulletin of the American Library Association* v. 2, No. 5, devoted to the proceedings of the Lake Minnetonka Conference, appeared and was received by members early in November.

This volume of the proceedings is the second issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, the compilation and editing having been superintended as were the proceedings of last year by the secretary, Mr. Wyer, and the volume having been seen through the press by Miss Nina E. Browne, of the Publishing Board. The proceedings cover 433 pages, including the transactions of the affiliated societies. (State Libraries, League of Library Commissions, Law Libraries), marking it as a record-breaking volume as to size. The same arrangement is followed as for last year's volume, the papers and reports of proceedings being given in one continuous record. It shows painstaking editorial work.

## State Library Commissions

### INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

On Sept. 25, a library institute was conducted in the Willard Public Library, at Evansville, under the auspices of the commission. This was the first institute to be held in this library, and the attendance was unusually large, there being many library trustees, teachers and general visitors present, in addition to library workers. At the morning session the topic for consideration was library bindings; in the afternoon, there were informal discussions on various subjects. The next library institute will be held probably in November in northwestern Indiana.

The commission has been making special efforts to further the work with women's clubs.

### MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The commission has been especially active in its work for study clubs. For the year 1908-09, 50 collections of books, varying in number and aggregating 1390 volumes, have been loaned. Fixed groups are no longer selected by the commission, but an open self-collection has developed from which libraries are made up to suit the needs of each individual club. Another interesting feature in the work of the commission is the traveling library of foreign books, by which collections of 25 volumes of Norwegian, Swedish, German, French and Finnish books are loaned to public libraries or to traveling library stations for a fee of \$1, which covers transportation.

## State Library Associations

### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

#### FIRST DISTRICT

A reception to Misses Kumli and Prentiss and to the members of the class in library methods holding session at the Normal School during the early part of September, was held at the Mechanics'-Mercantile Library, San Francisco, on the evening of September 11, 1908.

The next meeting of the First District was held on November 6, 1908, in the Alameda Public Library.

#### SECOND DISTRICT

The first meeting of the year was held at Watsonville, July 16, 1908. There was a paper by Miss Ida A. Johnson, of Carmel, on "The beginnings of a small library," and one by Mrs. M. E. Tuttle, of Watsonville, on "Practical work of trustees and librarians," followed by a round table.

#### THIRD DISTRICT

A meeting was held at St. Helena, on October 10, 1908, with the following program: "How the public can assist the library," by



Mrs. R. H. Pratt; "What the library has done for me," by Mrs. Martin Singer; round table talks on "Library discipline," "What magazines shall we file?" "Reports in regard to collecting French and German books."

#### FOURTH DISTRICT

A two days' meeting was held at Fresno, Oct. 22-23, at which the main topic for discussion was, "Unbound material."

#### SIXTH DISTRICT

A meeting of the Sixth district was held at Colton, on Oct. 19, immediately following the sessions of the class in library methods. The theme for discussion was "Co-operation between the library and its city officials."

#### SEVENTH DISTRICT

The first meeting of the Seventh district was held in Eureka on August 8, 1908. The program was: "The place of the library in the state's educational system," by Hon. Edward Hyatt, read by Mrs. W. F. Harris; "Some of the uses of the public library," by J. B. Brown; "The catalog," by Miss Grace Brown; "The library as seen by the trustee," by G. W. Rager.

#### EIGHTH DISTRICT

The president of the Eighth district plans to hold a meeting during the third week of October, at Susanville, in connection with the Teachers' Institute of Lassen and Modoc counties.

#### NINTH DISTRICT

A meeting of the Ninth district was held at Red Bluff, on Nov. 14, following the sessions of the class in library methods. The subject for discussion was "Library supplies."

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The October meeting of the association was held at the Public Library Wednesday evening, Oct. 21. About one hundred members and guests were present. No papers were read, the occasion being made one of social enjoyment only. At the opening of the meeting Mr. W. W. Bishop moved the adoption of the minutes in appreciation and memoriam of the services of Dr. Ainsworth Rand Spofford, which were unanimously adopted. These minutes are printed elsewhere in these columns.

#### FLORIDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Florida Library Association will be held some time between Christmas and New Year's. The exact date has not yet been decided.

#### FOX RIVER VALLEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eleventh annual meeting of the Fox River Valley Library Association convened in Green Bay, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 2.00 p.m., in the assembly room of the Kellogg Public Library, presiding officer, Hon.

Samuel D. Hastings, president of the Fox River Valley Library Association, and also president of the Kellogg Public Library Board. The meeting opened with an address of welcome on behalf of the city, from Mayor Winford Abrams, followed by one for the library board by the president. Miss Carrie E. Morgan, vice-president, not being present, the response on behalf of the association was given by Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Library Commission. The secretary, Deborah B. Martin, then read a letter from former president, Hon. H. P. Bird, expressing his interest in the association, and regret that he was unable to attend the meeting.

The first number on the program was an address by Hon. George W. Wing, of Kewanee, on "My experience in some representative libraries." It was an able and suggestive talk. Mr. Wing spoke of libraries as often impressing the average student as mausoleums of dead books. He advised specializing along certain lines in order to give individuality.

"Where shall librarians draw the line of assistance in reference work?" was a practical paper by Miss Lansing. An interested discussion followed.

A talk on the "Wausau Story Hour" was given by Miss Cramer, and a story from Green Bay history was told by Mrs. F. N. Brett.

The evening meeting opened at 8 o'clock, Judge Hastings presiding. A paper was given by Miss Pleasants, on "The club woman and the library."

Hon. Gustav Kuestermann in an informal talk spoke at some length on the difference between the German and American library, and of other forms of education. Following Mr. Kuestermann's address, a reception was held by the Woman's Club in the museum and assembly room, the main library also being open for inspection.

The morning meeting opened at 9.30, with report of the nominating committee: president, Miss Lucy Lee Pleasants; vice-president, Matthew J. Maes; secretary, Miss Agnes L. Dwight; treasurer, Miss Jean Dodd. The secretary was instructed to cast the ballot.

Miss Dodd offered a resolution that the incoming secretary be instructed to tender a vote of thanks to the librarian, the assistants, the library board and the woman's club for the very delightful and profitable entertainment furnished the members of the association.

Miss Pleasants extended an invitation from the Menasha Library Board to hold the association's next session in that city. It was moved and seconded that this invitation be accepted with thanks.

The first number on the program was "Library advertising," by Miss Pinkum. It was a full and very interesting paper, followed by an animated discussion. Miss Stearns

then gave a most excellent talk on "The problem of recent fiction—what should librarians do about it?" in which she condemned the flood of unwholesome fiction published at the present time. "Our country is passing through the worst period of moral miasma ever known." The "desperate condition of puffery that is devitalizing American literature with scarcely an independent review left in the country, aside from *The Nation*, *The Dial*, and the *New York Times Saturday Review*, makes the question of how to stem the tide of actually bad books a very serious and vital one."

Miss Dwight, in a brief but pithy talk along the same lines, led the discussion that followed. Vigorous five minute talks were given by T. P. Silverwood, Arthur C. Neville, and Rev. E. C. Smith. Mr. Neville held that the librarian is the public servant and as such should not dictate as to what the public should read. That what the majority demanded it should have as far as means allowed. That fiction mirrored the period in which it was written, and that indecent books like Fielding's are by a later generation considered classics. The large percentage of fiction, he urged, should not be counted against the usefulness of a library. Mr. Silverwood also took the ground that a librarian was not to act as the public censor, but that the tax-payer who supported the library was entitled to the right to insist that books he considered proper should be placed on the shelves. Mr. Smith contended that the librarian and book committee were appointed with a view to their capability of discriminating as to the class of literature the people's money should be expended for. That poisonous books even when called for largely, should not be given to the public.

Miss Peterson who was to speak on "Delivery stations," not being present, the Question box was opened and conducted by Miss Hazeltine, director of the Wisconsin Library School. Attention was called to the bulletin on the "Winnebago Indians," posted in the main library room. Miss Martin then told of its having been prepared by Charles E. Brown, curator of the State Historical Museum, and loaned to the Kellogg Library by Dr. Thwaites.

#### ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 13th meeting (12th annual) of the Illinois Library Association was held at Galesburg, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 12-14.

On Monday evening a reception was tendered to the delegates by the directors of the Galesburg Public Library, in the reading-room of the library building. Hon. George Shumway, mayor of the city, extended greetings on behalf of the city and Hon. Fletcher Carney, president of the library board, responded. A musical program was also ren-

dered and refreshments served and the entire evening was spent very pleasantly.

The annual meeting was called to order on Tuesday morning at 9:30 by Miss Mary E. Ahern, president of the association. In her address she spoke of the important influence of Illinois in library matters, especially because of the recent agitation for headquarters in Chicago and because state library supervision had been so long deferred.

The secretary, Mr. Drury, presented the annual report, showing that there were 92 members of the association, and giving a list of the gifts received during the year, together with the minutes of the previous meetings.

The treasurer, Miss Hubbell, presented her annual report, showing a total receipt of \$184.11 and disbursement amounting to \$114.41, leaving a balance on hand of \$69.70. In the Institute fund there was a total of \$13.46, or a total cash on hand of \$83.16. The report was received and referred to an auditing committee.

The report of the Committee on legislation was read by the secretary.

The report of the Committee on publishing "Illinois libraries" was next presented by Miss Hubbell. She presented a list of contributing libraries, showing that \$545 had been contributed. Because the University of Illinois would not go ahead without the cash on hand, and since Miss Sharp had guaranteed the remainder, this amount had been turned over to the comptroller of the University and parts three and four had been issued, costing \$400. Part five remains to be issued. An unfortunate part of the distribution had come to light in the fact that there was a shortage of parts one and two, so that it was impossible to complete all the sets subscribed for and no new subscriptions could be taken. A plea was made that any library having an extra copy of part one or two, turn them over to the editor of the University Studies at Urbana. There was a shortage of 38 copies of part one and 46 copies of part two.

In regard to publishing part five, the scheme was that each library loan the electro-plate half-tone of that library and thus cut down the cost of making half-tones for all of the pictures necessary.

The report of the Committee on library institutes followed.

Mr. Henry Ecklund, chairman of the building committee of the Kewanee Public Library, read an historical sketch of the new library building erected there 1906-1908 and just recently occupied. Mr. Carnegie donated \$25,000, \$30,000 was raised by taxation and with other funds \$60,000 was available for the purchase of site and for the erection of the building. While the construction was going on, the library itself was reorganized. In February, 1908, the building was ready for occupancy and the books were transferred by

the school children. A collection of children's books was added through a benefit entertainment and an art collection was donated.

Upon a show of hands, there were 15 present who represented libraries recently built. A recess of five minutes was taken before the next subject was taken up.

Mr. C. B. Roden of the Chicago Public Library was unable to be present, nor could his paper be presented. It was therefore passed over and Mr. E. S. Willcox of the Peoria Public Library secured the floor and spoke in favor of a resolution urging the amendment of the state library law, which provides that public library expenses are to be approved before payment by city officials, the proposed amendment being to make this formality unnecessary.

At 11 o'clock a discussion of the "Children's room" was led by Miss Ada Whitcomb of the Oak Park Public Library.

Three papers were presented giving three points of view, the teacher's, the mother's, and the librarian's.

The first paper was by Miss Lillian J. Taylor of the Galesburg Public schools, who presented the point of view of the teacher.

The second paper was by Mrs. P. G. Wright of Galesburg, who gave the point of view of the mother, entitled "Thoughts on children's reading."

The average child at the imaginative age is impatient at a moral lecture, however cleverly concealed. The best plan is to accept as a guide the tastes and craving that nature has given to the child at the various stages of growth, only endeavoring to assist nature by putting in his way the best, the most wholesome, mental food of the kind craved.

The third paper was by Miss Lydia M. Barrette of the Jacksonville Public Library, who gave the point of view of the librarian.

There are two titles very dear to the children's librarian, given her by boys and girls: Library Lady—and Library Teacher. The latter expresses the spirit of co-operation between the library and the schools. Libraries in the schools have nearly always dwindled away. The better plan, originated in 1879 by Mr. S. S. Green, of Worcester, Mass., is to send books from the public library to the schools. The books have been well selected, usually after consultation between the teacher and librarian. They have been prepared for circulation and a simple charging system is given into the teacher's hands. The books are kept in order, old editions supplanted with new, rebinding is attended to, and statistics kept in a way which one teacher alone could not do. Results have been very satisfactory.

In Jacksonville it is not necessary to send libraries to all the schools and the majority of the school children come directly to the library, for the story hour and for the "Catalog game." Teachers are allowed special

teacher's cards, allowing them as many books as is wished and for one month. Country teachers appreciate this privilege and willingly pay the \$1 deposit.

The library lends to teachers the bulletins and mounted classified pictures. In return, the teachers help by giving ahead notice of books in demand, poems to be read by classes, etc.

After these three papers, Miss Ahern exhibited facsimiles of early children's books.

The chairman of the session, Miss Whitcomb, gave a short talk on the Children's hour, advising the librarians concerning the Story hour. It should not be given because it is done in other libraries, but that the children may be led to books. It is better to have some one in the library tell the story, rather than an outsider, in order to establish friendly relations between the teller and the children and in order to gain their confidence. It is sometimes advisable to tell stories in the schools in order to bring the children to the library.

The afternoon session was opened by a paper entitled, "Who's who in the library," presented by Mr. J. Lyon Woodruff of the East St. Louis Public Library. He said in part:

"Who's who in the library, the Director or the Librarian, or both? And what is the legitimate sphere wherein the activities of each may be exerted?"

The question producing the most friction between directors and librarians is probably that relating to the selection of books and periodicals. Mr. Woodruff suggested the following plan as working well in practice:

1. The Board of Directors should define the general policy concerning the character and kind of books, *e.g.*, controversial, immoral, professional, rare, expensively bound, etc., fix the amount to be expended; determine the policy concerning dealers; approve special and extraordinary purchases.

2. The librarian, as the executive officer of the Board, should be granted the utmost freedom in carrying out the general policy; be considered an authority on the needs of the library; exercise unrestricted censorship; be the purchasing agent of the Board.

A second point of contact wherein friction often occurs is in the planning and execution of administrative details. Given a librarian with an experimental knowledge on the one hand and nine business men, whose entire stock of library information is derived probably from this same librarian, on the other, is it the part of wisdom for the board to attempt to designate the system of classification and arrangement of books, the method of charging and recording the same, the kind of catalogs to be prepared, etc.? Would not the interests of the library be served better if the board were simply to provide that the librarian select and place in operation

the most approved methods, according to his judgment and experience, and then hold him responsible for results? Another detail, often causing contention: Shall the printed matter issued by the library be under the supervision of the secretary or the librarian?

A third important question involves the appointment of employees and jurisdiction over the same. It is not wise either to leave the appointment of assistants entirely in the hands of the librarian, nor to let the board make it its exclusive privilege, without regard to the opinion or advice of the librarian. The appointment of assistants should be neither a political nor personal privilege, but the result of the concurrent judgment of the directors and librarian. Appointments should be made strictly according to the merits of the individual case, upon the advice of an investigating committee of the board, with the librarian as a voting member. The assignment to duties, regulation of hours, etc., fall within the librarian's sphere.

This paper provoked considerable discussion.

Adjournment was then taken until 3.30, in order to hold three section meetings: For trustees, presided over by Mr. Andrew J. Russel; for small libraries, conducted by Miss Lilian B. Arnold, and for college, normal school and reference libraries, conducted by Miss Ange V. Milner.

The Association reassembled at 3.30, and Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, representative and second vice-president of the American Library Association, was introduced. As representative of the American Library Association, Mrs. Elmendorf referred to the national Association as existing for every librarian and all are members by virtue of being a librarian. All do not join the Association as paid up members, but benefits accrue to them, and loyalty should make them join. A librarian gains through the American Library Association in co-operative measures, in the knowledge of one another. Its publications alone are worth the cost of membership.

As the more formal address, Mrs. Elmendorf took as her subject, "The things that matter; or a study in values."

The thanks of the Association were given to Mrs. Elmendorf by the president. Announcements were made by the secretary and then the question box was opened and answers given by Miss Ahern.

Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the First Baptist Church. Miss Ahern, the president, presided, and Dr. George E. Vincent, of the University of Chicago, gave the address. His subject was "The individualizing duty of the library." The president then opened a discussion of "State supervision of library extension." She pointed out the necessity of supervision and how other states were doing it.

The Association met pursuant to adjourn-

ment on Wednesday morning at 9.30 with the president in the chair. Announcements were made and the trustees section departed to consider the legislative matters which were later reported on in a resolution.

The first paper of the morning, entitled "Bugbears and how to overcome them," was read by Miss Nellie E. Parham, of the Withers Public Library, Bloomington.

Miss Parham likened herself to Christian, reading from the roll for strength. The roll came in the form of letters received in response to her request to report on "Bugbears I have met and how I overcame them." She then proceeded to lay low janitors, new books, small boys, greedy men, the library loafer, the thief, lovers, book agents, new students, club women, etc. Especially for discussion had been assigned public documents, pamphlets, trade catalogs and back numbers.

The second paper of the morning was read by Miss Miriam E. Carey, of Des Moines, supervisor of libraries in Iowa state institutions, and was entitled "Libraries in state institutions."

She described the Iowa Board of Control of State Institutions, its development of a library department, with a supervisor in charge, and the purposes aimed at in this. The Iowa idea is that the book is a tool, and Miss Carey described its use in the various hospitals, asylums and other institutions of the state for the insane, the orphans, the blind, the deaf, the reformatory, the penitentiaries, the soldiers' homes, etc.

Following Miss Carey's paper, Mrs. E. D. Pertil, of Mattoon, gave a talk on mending books, illustrating it with tools and books in various stages of dilapidation and repair.

The last address of the morning session was by Mr. F. G. Blair, of Springfield, state superintendent of public instruction, on "The department of public instruction and school libraries."

He traced the origin of the first books, and the necessity of some one to interpret the printed page. He supposed the first school was organized about a book or a group of books—the book is the heart of the school.

Too often the common school instruction is set to the pace of the dull boy or girl while the brilliant ones starve. One solution of this difficulty is the establishment of libraries in these schools. Illinois has done this from the beginning almost; in 1847 there were 31 libraries in the schools, in 1907 there were 9402. Ways of making the books more helpful were suggested.

Resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three to advance library interests of the state, and gain the co-operation of the state in this work.

Election of officers resulted as follows: president, Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, public libraries, Chicago; vice-president, Miss Nellie E. Parham, Withers Public Library, Bloom-

ington; secretary, Mr. F. K. W. Drury, University of Illinois, Urbana; treasurer, Miss Jane P. Hubbell, Public Library, Rockford; additional member of executive board, Miss Ange V. Milner, Illinois State University, Normal; members of council, term to expire 1911: Mr. J. Lyon Woodruff, Public Library, E. St. Louis; Miss Effie A. Lansden, Public Library, Cairo.

Invitations for the annual meeting in 1908 were received from Joliet, East St. Louis and Jacksonville, and were referred to the Executive Board.

The last paper of the session was presented by Mrs. L. L. Powell of the Cairo Public Library, who took as her subject, "What shall the Association do the coming year?"

She urged continuance of the excellent work done under the Association's earnest and very capable president, increase of membership and that the all-important work of the Association should be in obtaining state supervision of libraries.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Secretary*.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 17th annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held at Richmond, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 22-23.

Three principal topics were discussed, viz: "The relation of the library to the outside world," "The public and college library," and "Story telling in libraries."

The first topic was presented in an able and comprehensive paper by Miss Marilla Freeman, reference librarian, of Louisville, Ky., to be published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The discussion that followed was animated and instructive. Searching questions were propounded to librarians as to the purpose of their work and the fulfillment of that purpose.

It was especially fitting that a college section should be included in the program, as the second and third sessions of the meeting were held at Earlham College.

The address on this subject was given by H. S. Wedding, librarian of Wabash College. In a very happy way he pointed out the contrasts and similarities of the two classes of libraries, and the discussion led by W. E. Jenkins, librarian of Indiana University, Bloomington, was most interesting, bringing out numerous ways in which the libraries could be mutually helpful.

"Story telling in libraries," was presented by Miss Laure Claire Foucher, children's librarian, of F. Wayne Public Library, and continued in a discussion opened by Miss Carrie E. Scott, of the Indiana Library Commission, and Miss Orpha Peters, librarian of Public Library, Elwood. The far-reaching effect of this work was considered, and its possibilities extending to children of larger growth made clear.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, gave an interesting

address on "The disadvantages of a public library," pointing out that unless a library consists of well selected books, and the circulation of such books is carefully controlled, it may do more harm than good.

The American Library Association was represented by N. D. C. Hodges, librarian of the Public Library, Cincinnati, who gave an illustrated lecture concerning the work done at his own library.

The association was entertained at luncheon on Thursday by Earlham College. A most dainty repast was served in a room beautifully decorated with autumn leaves and Richmond roses.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: president, W. E. Jenkins, librarian Indiana University, Bloomington; vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, Public Library Commission, Connersville; secretary, Annette M. Clark, librarian Public Library, New Albany; treasurer, D. C. Brown, state librarian, Indianapolis.

ELLA F. CORWIN, *Secretary*.

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 16-17. The registered attendance of 100 was the largest in the history of the association, thirty-five libraries from various sections of the state being represented.

The first session was held Friday morning at the Hotel Sterling and was presided over by Mr. Henry J. Carr, president of the association.

Rev. Henry L. Jones, S.T.D., president of the Board of Directors of the Osterhout Free Library, delivered the address of welcome. Dr. Jones made reference to the great educational and uplifting work being accomplished by the libraries of the state, and urged the further co-operation of parents, teachers, and librarians.

Mr. Carr responded, and delivered a short address, taking for his subject, "Librarianship," emphasizing the dignity of the profession. He referred to one distinguishing feature of the librarian's position, calling attention to the fact that, while a city or town has several lawyers or physicians, it usually has but one librarian, and consequently, "the librarian" holds a unique position. Mr. Carr counselled the librarians to be awake to the individual demands of their own libraries, studying carefully local history, industries and general conditions.

Mr. Homer Greene, of Honesdale, then delivered an address upon "The making of a book." He related various experiences connected with his own early work as an author. Answering a question as to whether he wrote with the purpose of elevating the morals of his readers, he replied in the negative, that he did not believe in the novel with a sermon. But the immoral novel he classed as a monstrosity, and declared that there was no reason

for a writer to put an unclean thing in a story.

Mr. Frank P. Hill, of Brooklyn, was to have delivered an address, but was unable to be present; so Mr. Carr called upon Miss Myra Poland, librarian of the Osterhout Free Library, who told of the founding and endowment of that library by Mr. Isaac S. Osterhout, of the work of Miss Hannah P. James, as its librarian for 16 years, and something of the present library conditions in the Wyoming Valley.

Mr. Carr then spoke of the work of the Scranton Public Library, explaining the manner in which the three neighboring libraries, the Scranton Public, the Osterhout, and the Wyoming Historical Libraries supplemented each other in book buying, each being strong along certain lines, and each referring readers to the one having the special collection desired.

After various announcements relative to the meeting, the following committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Mr. Charles E. Wright, of Duquesne; Miss Alice B. Kroeger, of Philadelphia, and Miss Susan L. Sherman, of Bradford.

At 2 p.m., the visitors were conveyed by special car to the club house of the Wyoming Valley Country Club. The afternoon session opened with a round-table discussion, conducted by Miss Jessie Welles, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. The general subject taken up was that of the library's direct relation to the reading public, through the various branches of work connected with the circulating department. Efficient service was the key note of the discussion, and various ways and means of extending the usefulness of libraries were considered.

Miss Welles presented a general introduction, urging library workers to keep abreast of the times in business methods, and mechanical routine, not being satisfied with old rules and devices, when often the only excuse for clinging to them might be that they were good enough in 1876. Staff-meetings were considered as a potent means of increasing the efficiency of the library staff, and a suggestive paper prepared by Miss Mary L. Davis for the New York State meeting, on that subject was read. Miss Poland, Mrs. Hard, and Mr. Wright explained their methods of conducting staff-meetings, and Miss Willard told of the special meetings of the loan and reference staffs of the Pittsburgh Library for the discussion of new books. Lenient rules then became a topic for general consideration.

The story hour, used as a means of attracting children to books, otherwise avoided by them, was the topic presented by Miss Emma R. Engle, and she gave instances of excellent work accomplished by the Philadelphia Free Library.

Mr. Charles E. Wright explained the use

of postal notices sent out from the Duquesne Library, calling the attention of borrowers to new books, in which they might be especially interested. These books are regularly reserved and the practice has proved very successful.

The subject of the circulation of musical scores as a means of attracting readers, was presented by Miss Edna L. Krouse, of the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, and Miss Daisy M. Smith, of the Carnegie Library, Homestead; each speaker explaining the methods of binding and circulation of music in the respective libraries.

The question of the advisability of the use of circulating copies of current magazines as a means of bringing in new readers in the hope that they will turn from magazines to books, was discussed by Miss Louise B. Cooper, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and Miss Agnes F. Greer, of the Osterhout Free Library.

Mrs. Hard demonstrated the valuable work accomplished in Erie by deposit stations established in the schools; and Miss Emma R. Neisser explained the excellent system of city traveling libraries connected with the Free Library of Philadelphia.

A paper prepared by Mr. Marx, of Easton, telling of successful ways of keeping up the summer circulation, will probably be printed in a future number of *Pennsylvania Library Notes*.

Following this practical discussion of the problems dealing directly with the library's relation to the public, the audience listened to a delightful address by Rev. E. G. Fullerton, D.D., of Wilkes-Barré, who took for his subject "The relation of the public to the library." Dr. Fullerton's pertinent suggestions and ready wit met with the hearty appreciation of his listeners. He emphasized the important work done in the children's department in capturing the preconceptions of the child and fostering a love for the best in literature. The open shelf system was spoken of as being gladly welcomed by the public.

The visiting librarians were then entertained at a reception given by the board of directors of the Osterhout Free Library, and a pleasant hour followed.

Friday evening was devoted to an illustrated lecture on "The charm of the book-plate," by Mr. Charles Dexter Allen, of Montclair, N. J. After a general historical review of early book-plates, Mr. Allen took up modern ones, especially those of Pennsylvania residents, and of American libraries, making an urgent plea to librarians to consider carefully the artistic possibilities of their library book-plates.

An especially valuable feature of the meeting was a round-table, at which the library workers from small libraries gathered by themselves at the hotel, Friday evening, for a discussion of their special problems. The

round-table was conducted by Miss Helen U. Price, of the State Commission, and the discussions were informal and freely taken part in by those present.

The first question considered was, "What we are doing to induce men to use small libraries?" Miss Pennypacker, of Phoenixville, reported good interest aroused among the working men by asking their advice in the purchase of books for their various trades, and by encouraging them to come directly from their work to the library in their everyday garments. Miss Turner, of Bethlehem, told of special efforts made through lists on different trades published in newspapers. By placing the books corresponding to the printed lists on certain shelves, the men have learned to come to the library for the books advertised.

Miss Eckman reported good results accomplished in Wilmington, Del., by printed lists distributed in the shops and factories and sent by the children to their fathers. Mrs. Hard had tried sending printed lists to the factories in Erie without satisfactory results; so she went to the shops and talked to the men as they were leaving their work, and her talk of three or four minutes did more good than all the circulars.

The subject of "Co-operation with schools," was then taken up, and papers were read by Miss Florence Ridpath, of Jenkintown, and Miss Sadie Parsons, of Canton. Various means of attracting the teachers to the library books and of assisting them in their work were considered; among them, the issuing of special teachers' cards and the preparing of collateral reading lists, teachers' reading courses and bulletins for composition work; with the constant endeavor to strengthen the bond between the teacher and the librarian.

The main topic for the Saturday morning session was "The public library and the immigrant;" and Miss J. Maud Campbell, of Passaic, N. J., taking this for her subject, presented a most excellent and inspiring paper, dealing with the principles of the needs and rights of the foreigners who long both for the literature of their fatherland and for information concerning the land to which they have come. Miss Campbell cited instances of the valuable help obtained in book selection and purchase from the foreigners themselves.

Miss Campbell was followed by Miss Anna L. Holding, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, who spoke on "Books on America for the immigrant." Miss Holding had prepared for her New York State Library School degree, a bibliography of books, in ten foreign languages about America, including only such books as would be of value to libraries in the effort to meet the needs of foreigners wishing to gain practical information about the history, government and institutions of America.

Mr. Wright suggested the consideration of

co-operation in the matter of printing labels for books in various languages, giving the borrower in his own tongue, the necessary information as to length of time the book might be kept, fines, etc.

The report of the treasurer was read and approved, but the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, as they had been printed in substance in the library periodicals. Election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mr. Harrison W. Craver, of Pittsburg; vice-president, Miss Emma R. Neisser, of Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, Miss Daisy M. Smith, of Homestead. On motion, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for these officers and they were declared elected.

Upon motion by Mr. Bliss, it was voted to refer to the executive committee, an amendment to the Constitution, Article IV, Paragraph I, the amendment to read: "The officers of the association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting." The report of the executive committee on this amendment will be called for at the next annual meeting.

The final paper of the session was read by Miss Sarah F. Gates, of the Mansfield State Normal School Library, on the subject, "Library instruction in normal schools." Making the statement that the public has the right to demand that its teachers have a practical working knowledge of the use of reference books, indices, and card catalogs, and the power to instruct pupils in their use, Miss Gates explained the methods of instruction in these subjects in normal schools, and urged a more intelligent co-operation between librarians and teachers.

Saturday at 1.50 p.m., the librarians were taken by special car over the Laurel Line to Scranton, where an enjoyable afternoon was passed visiting the Scranton Public Library, and the International Correspondence Schools.

FLORENCE A. WATTS, *Secretary*.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Executive Board of the Massachusetts Library Club has decided to hold a two days' meeting in January, either the 14th and 15th, or the 21st and 22d, the exact dates to be arranged later. This will combine the October and January meetings. The plan is experimental, but it is thought that a longer session may be more practical than two meetings of one day each.

GERTRUDE E. FORREST, *Recorder*.

#### MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Missouri Library Association held its annual meeting at Moberly, October 15 and 16, 1908, with about thirty-five librarians of the state present. The program covered four sessions and brought out fruitful discussions



on cataloging, work with children, value of organization, etc. The value of binding periodicals even in the small libraries, the doubtful value of freely open shelves, and the wide opportunity of work with children, were points emphasized. Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, the American Library Association's representative, gave a most delightful "Study in values," and Mr. William L. R. Gifford, of the St. Louis Mercantile Library, made an address on the fiction question. The citizens of Moberly showed their cordiality, by giving the visitors a drive about the city, a reception in the library, and, best of all, by attending the meetings. The officers for 1908-1909 are as follows: president, H. O. Severance, University of Missouri Library, Columbia; first vice-president, Mrs. Bessie Lee, Public Library, Moberly; second vice-president, Willis H. Kerr, Westminster College, Fulton; secretary, Miss Florence Whittier, Sedalia (Public Library); treasurer, Mr. Clarence E. Miller, Mercantile Library, St. Louis.

FLORA B. ROBERTS, *Secretary*.

#### NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Nebraska Library Association held its fourteenth annual meeting at Hastings, Oct. 20 and 21. Twenty-five of Nebraska's sixty libraries were represented at the meeting, which is the first the association has held west of Lincoln.

At the first session, Mrs. Elmendorf was present as a representative of the American Library Association, and read a much appreciated paper on "The things that matter." This was followed by a reception given to the association by the Hastings Library board.

Wednesday morning was given to a demonstration of library methods. Eight different tables were arranged about the room at each of which a single part of library work was shown. The subjects demonstrated were: Library advertising, Book repairs, Cataloging, Work with children, Book selection, Library supplies, Loan desk and statistics, and binding. Materials for many of the exhibits had been gathered from several different libraries. The binding exhibit was the one prepared by Mr. Dana and loaned by the Newark Public Library. Each table was presided over by a librarian ready to explain her exhibit and the methods of using the various items. The tables were constantly surrounded during the entire morning. Librarians from the larger libraries enjoyed the exchange of ideas and the opportunity to examine other's work in their own lines, while the librarians from the smaller libraries expressed themselves as having gained more from this one morning of seeing things for themselves than from any previous meeting.

The afternoon session opened with a round table conducted by Miss Tobitt, librarian of the Omaha Public Library. This was followed by papers on book-buying for small libraries by Miss Hagey, librarian of the

Lincoln City Library; and library legislation for Nebraska, by Miss Craig, reference librarian, University of Nebraska Library. The session closed with a report by Miss Templeton, secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission on library progress in Nebraska. She said that library progress in Nebraska is so rapid that it would be impossible to prepare a paper which would not be out of date by the time it would be read. Only a few years since, but four or five libraries were represented at our annual meetings. This year there are twenty-five represented. There has been, too, change in the type of librarians. Nebraska libraries are employing competent people in most instances. There are fourteen graduates of library schools in the state, at least twelve who have taken summer school training courses and fifteen who have taken the correspondence course given by the commission. Only five towns with a population of over two thousand are still without libraries, while twenty-five towns of less than one thousand have libraries. Eleven new libraries have been started this year, making a total of sixty in the state.

The most interesting attempt yet made in the way of library founding and building, has been successfully accomplished at David City, a town of only fifteen hundred inhabitants, situated in the midst of a good farming community. For several years the town has had a small library. Recently, the suggestion was made that it should try to secure from Mr. Carnegie, the funds for a library building. A few public spirited citizens, feeling that the library would mean infinitely more to the town, if paid for from their own resources, proposed that the town should raise by subscription twenty thousand dollars for a sort of town club house, to include a gymnasium with baths, a good auditorium, a woman's rest room, especially for farmers' wives, and a library. The idea was taken up enthusiastically and fifteen thousand dollars was raised with subscriptions ranging from one thousand dollars down. Then a few of the leaders, for a week, issued a tiny daily paper, called *The Home Builder*, urging the need and the benefits of the new project. Saturday of the week was named Builders' Labor Day, and almost every person in the town promised to give all money earned on that day. Merchants promised ten per cent. of all sales, and people were urged to lay in large supplies of all necessities on that day. All sorts of things to earn money were done by those not regularly employed, and at the end of the day the needed five thousand dollars was in hand. How the administration of this unusual building is to be accomplished, remains to be seen, but no one fears for its success.

The association closed Wednesday evening with a scholarly and most enjoyable address on Our place in history, given by Dr. Fred

Morrow Fling, head professor of European history, University of Nebraska. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: president, Miss Charlotte Templeton, Lincoln; first vice-president, Miss Florence S. Smith, Beatrice; second vice-president, Miss Emma M. Nowland, Hastings; treasurer, Miss Margaret A. O'Brien, Omaha; secretary, Miss Lois Spencer, Falls City.

NELLIE JANE COMPTON, *Secretary*.

#### NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 18th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at the Montclair Club, Montclair, on Friday, Oct. 23, 1908. The morning session opened with Miss Beatrice Winsor, president, in the chair. The report of the secretary was read and received. The report of the treasurer was read and referred to the auditing committee, Miss Yeomans and Miss Phillips.

Miss S. Augusta Smith, of the Montclair Library, was introduced and made an address of welcome.

Before taking up the topic for discussion, "The relation of the small library to the public school," the president took occasion to explain that there were three points to be considered in relation to the topic: first, that librarians must know every principal and teacher in the schools, in their locality, in order to do effective work; second, that librarians must also know what work the schools are doing, and lastly that the librarians must advertise the resources of their libraries by personal talks with the teachers as to what the library contains.

Mrs. J. Stuart Brown, of Nutley, New Jersey, read a paper on "How the public library at Nutley was organized." The Nutley library owed its beginning and development to the public school library, and to the travelling libraries circulated by the Public Library Commission. The speaker contends that children should be encouraged to read books and to use the library during their school years for the reason that the habit thus formed during these years has its influence in later life, and spoke of the success they had met with in Nutley in the movement to have the school children use the library during the summer vacation. She also referred to the good work the club women are doing for the small libraries in New Jersey.

Miss Louise Connolly, superintendent of schools in Summit, New Jersey, followed Mrs. Brown with a paper on "The teachers' point of view of the relation of the small library to the public school."

Miss Connolly pointed out that the librarian and teacher must work in harmony and co-operate with each other if their work is to meet with success.

In the matter of children's reading, the speaker claims that they must have special training in their school course, and must be

taught to get the thought from the printed page, and not merely the printed book. They must also be taught to use the library catalogs and book indexes, as this instruction is lacking in many schools.

A general discussion followed, led by Miss Rathbone, of East Orange, who stated that the conditions vary in the different localities of the state regarding the topic under discussion. In East Orange the teachers and librarians work in harmony, and with good results. The library prints graded reading lists and gives certificates to school children who read graded books. Instruction is given to the children in the use of reference books, and the library catalog. Records are kept of the children who leave school, and lists of desirable books sent to them.

Miss Bowman spoke of the work in Plainfield in connection with the public schools. The library issues student cards to those who have left school to enable them to keep up with their special studies.

Mr. Clemons spoke of the work with the freshmen and second year men at Princeton University in the use of the library.

The discussion was continued by Miss Phillips, Miss Yeomans, Miss Smith, Miss Weason, Miss Askew, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Riggs, Miss Prevost, Mrs. Webb and Miss Hall.

The president appointed Miss Yeomans and Miss Morris the nominating committee.

The president presented for discussion the topic, "What can membership in the association do for the libraries in New Jersey?"

Mr. William C. Kimball opened the discussion by advocating the addition of another day to the Atlantic City meeting to be known as New Jersey Day. He thought that the librarians of many small libraries in New Jersey could be induced to attend this meeting, at which topics of particular interest to small libraries and membership in the association might be discussed.

Mr. John C. Dana approved the suggestion for the additional day, and made a motion that the Executive Committee be authorized to arrange a meeting for the evening before the Atlantic City meeting. Carried.

At the afternoon session the nominating committee made the following report: president, Charles A. George; 1st vice-president, J. Maud Campbell; 2d vice-president, Sarah B. Askew; secretary, John M. Rogers; treasurer, Ruth Yeomans.

There being no other nominations motion was made and carried that the secretary cast the ballot, which resulted in the election of the above.

Mr. Thomas D. Sensor, of the State Board of Education, read a paper on "The public library in a rural community." The points in Mr. Sensor's paper were that books as books have no real value if no one reads them. That nothing is so deplorable as to see books

that are not read, and when read it is for mere pastime and pleasure, and not for profit. He spoke of the many opportunities there were for missionary and charitable work in many communities in the northern and southern parts of the state not touched by the railroads, and of what the library movement might do for those communities. He told of the social conditions of the people living in those localities and exhibited photographs of their homes and school houses.

Under the head of discussions, Miss Askew referred to the work of the Women's Federation for the people in the parts of the state mentioned by Mr. Sensor. In addition to sending travelling libraries, the children were gathered together and taught to read and the women taught to make lace. The efforts of the Women's Federation in this direction has met with great success. Up to this time \$400 worth of lace has been sold, and to points as far as Boston, Chicago and San Francisco. The lace was on exhibition, and orders to the amount of \$29 were taken at the meeting. Basket making has been another source of interest and profit to those people.

It will be noted that the names of the localities referred to have not been given, for the reason that they are a peculiar and seclusive people. If it were known to them that they were being discussed, they would refuse all efforts to assist them, and the work would have to be discontinued.

An interesting feature of the meeting was a three-minute discussion of recent and interesting books by members of the association, as follows: Esther Singleton's "Guide to the opera," by Miss Prevost; Paul H. Harris' "Beginnings in industrial education," by Mr. Dana; Colby's "Imaginary obligations," by Miss Rathbone; Trevelyn's "American Revolution," by Mr. Bostwick.

Dr. Poland, superintendent of schools in Newark, was called upon to say a few words, and responded by saying that the teachers and pupils in the public schools, especially in Newark, were under great obligations to librarians for their efforts. The doctor spoke of the art of reading, and offered some suggestions in the efforts to cultivate a taste for good reading. Mr. Strohm reviewed Phillpott's "Mother of the man," and Miss Roberts reviewed Urquhart's "Newark," the story of its early days.

Mr. Kimball referred to the meeting of the association in the old Newark Library when steps were taken which resulted in the appointment of the Public Library Commission, and establishment of the travelling libraries.

It was announced that the Atlantic City meeting would be held March 17, 18, and 19, 1909.

On motion the thanks of the association were extended to the Montclair Club and to the various speakers.

JOHN M. ROGERS,  
Secretary.

#### WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fifth annual meeting of the Washington State Library Association was held at the Spokane Public Library, Oct. 6-7, 1908.

The first session was called to order Tuesday afternoon at 1.30 by the president, Mr. T. C. Elliott. Rev. J. W. Allen, trustee of the Spokane Public Library, gave an address of welcome. As the secretary was absent, Miss Gladys Arnold was elected secretary pro tem. The report of the president followed. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved and a few announcements were made.

The subject of the afternoon, "The value and preservation of local history material," was opened by a paper by Mrs. Caroline L. Hathaway. Mrs. Hathaway spoke of the value of local material, which was easily available now, to future generations, and of what librarians could do in collecting photographs, relics, newspaper articles, etc. This was followed by a discussion on the ways and means of collecting and preserving such material. At the close of the session the members of the association were tendered a "Seeing Spokane" tour by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

The evening session was called to order by the president at 8.15 p.m. The subject of the evening was also local history. Mr. W. S. Lewis, of Spokane, gave a fine address on "The Spokane House." This was followed by a carefully prepared and scholarly paper on "Dr. John McLoughlin," by Mr. T. C. Elliott.

The Association was called to order Wednesday morning by the president. The following committees were then appointed:

Committee on nominations: Mr. Charles W. Smith, of University of Washington; Mrs. Estelle Deffenbaugh, of Spokane; Miss Mabel M. Reynolds, of Cheney. Committee on resolutions: Mr. F. F. Hopper, of Tacoma; Miss E. G. Smith, of Walla Walla; Miss Belle Sweet, of Moscow, Idaho. Committee on legislation: Mr. Charles Wesley Smith, of Seattle; Mr. W. E. Henry, of the University of Washington; Mr. J. D. Bassett, of Ritzville.

After a further discussion of the preservation of newspapers, clippings and pamphlets, a short talk was given by Mr. F. F. Hopper on "Bookbuying," and especially of buying books at auction. An informal discussion on "Problems in a small library" was led by Miss Ellen Garfield Smith. Miss Smith spoke of the best methods of binding and mending books, illustrating her talk with specimens of work. She had also found that the practice of examining each book carefully, as it was returned, in the presence of the borrower, lessened the number of damaged books. And she had solved the question of circulating bound periodicals by loaning them for three days only, and charging 25 cents a day for each day overdue.

The afternoon session opened Wednesday afternoon at 2.30. The report of the treasurer was read and approved. The committee on resolutions then gave the following report:

1. *Whereas*, There has been a growing and constant call upon the State Library for assistance in starting, or fostering new enterprises, or in assisting in organizing or administering small libraries, and this assistance has been impossible because of lack of legislation or funds, except in so far as correspondence was available.

*Therefore, Resolved*, That this association refer to its legislative committee the especial need of inaugurating, at the coming session of the Legislature, active and effective field work and the necessary appropriations therefor.

2. *Whereas*, The collection, preservation and permanent arrangement of the various official and semi-official documents, letters, books, and articles of early history, comprising the archives of the State of Washington, are of immediate importance,

*Therefore, Resolved*, That they should have the attention of the state officials and the cordial cooperation of the citizens; and *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the association that there should be a state archives department created in connection with the State Library by the Legislature.

3. *Resolved*, That the members of the Washington State Library Association pledge themselves individually to co-operate with each other in systematically searching out all local matter (books, pamphlets, clippings and manuscripts) of permanent historical interest, and in indexing the same, showing the location and ownership.

*Further Resolved*, That they shall report all such matter to Mr. C. W. Smith, of the University of Washington Library, Seattle, to aid him in making a finding list on source material on state history. The secretary is asked to send a copy of this resolution to each library.

(There were also minor resolutions of thanks and appreciation for hospitality.)

The report was accepted and adopted. After some discussion it was decided that Seattle be the next place of meeting during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The committee on nominations then made the following report: president, Mr. William E. Henry, librarian, University of Washington Library; 1st vice-president, Judge George W. Belt, chairman library board, Spokane; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Mary Walker, librarian, Aberdeen Public Library; secretary, Mr. F. F. Hopper, librarian, Tacoma Public Library; treasurer, Mrs. Cardine L. Hathaway, reference librarian, Spokane Public Library.

The report was accepted. Mrs. Lou Diven then gave a short talk on the travelling libraries of the state, of which she said there were 255.

Miss Mabel M. Reynolds gave an interesting paper on "The direction of reading through the public library." A question box was conducted by Mr. F. F. Hopper. Among other questions, that of duplicate material was discussed. Mr. Hitt offered to make mimeograph copies of such material and send to various libraries of the state, if the librarians would send their lists to him. The offer was gladly accepted by the librarians present. It was decided that the librarians of British Columbia, Oregon, Idaho and Washington be invited to the next meeting.

## Library Clubs

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the year of the Chicago Library Club was held Thursday evening, Oct. 8. The president, Mr. Andrews, being out of the city, Mr. Lewis, the first vice-president was in the chair.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Legler, who gave a most interesting resumé of how it happened that the American Library Association headquarters are not in Chicago—but he assured us that the headquarters would be in Chicago by Sept. 1909.

This was followed by "echoes" from the Minnetonka meeting, by those who were there. Mr. Rudolph very humorously told of his "Impressions of the American Library Association of 1908." He was very much impressed with the numbered button arrangement, but thought it could be made more useful. He suggested that a trustee wear a gold button with a star; a librarian, a gold button; an assistant librarian, a silver button; a reference librarian, a red button, etc. The button should bear the registration number at the time of joining the American Library Association. This scheme would show the approximate age of a member and also his rank in the profession, so that any one coming to the conference for the purpose of filling vacancies in their libraries could make personal observations without having to ask questions. He thinks this would increase the attendance at the American Library Association.

Mr. Roden told of the post-conference trip and of interesting visits to the mining country of Michigan. He especially mentioned the cordial attentions of the local committees.

Mr. Tweedell very cleverly "chronicled" the social side of the meeting.

Miss Ahern, president of the Indiana Library Association, told of some of the attractions of the coming meeting at Galesburg, and extended an invitation for all to attend.

Mr. Goodrich and Miss Norton resigned from the club on account of departure from the city. The following were elected to membership: Miss Scripps, of the Association House; Miss Goss, John Crerar Library; Miss Arnold, Miss Barnes and Miss Field, Chicago Public Library.

BESS GOLDBERG, *Secretary*.

### INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the year of the Indianapolis Library Club was held at the Bona Thompson Library building, Indianapolis, on the evening of Oct. 28th. The attendance was unusually large, and a number of citizens interested in library work but not actively engaged in it, have become sufficiently interested to ask to be enrolled as club members.

After preliminary remarks by the new pres-

ident, Miss Eliza G. Browning, of the Indianapolis Public Library, extracts from two unpublished manuscripts were read by the authors, Miss Augusta Stevenson and Mr. Charles W. Moores, of Indianapolis. Miss Stevenson's readings were from her dramatizations of some children's stories and Mr. Moores read two extracts from his unpublished life of Abraham Lincoln.

A canvass was made among club members before this year's program was made up, and it was found that most of the members wished more time for informal social doings at club meetings than had been provided heretofore. It has been planned, therefore, to divide the time between discussions of library questions, new books of value, library news and social diversions.

CHALMERS HADLEY, *Secretary.*

#### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The first fall meeting of the Long Island Library Club was convened at the Prospect Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, President Fison in the chair. The secretary being absent, Mr. George H. Evans was appointed secretary pro tem. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with and allowed to stand as printed in the July number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. There being no business to transact, the club proceeded at once with the program, the first number of which was the report of the Lake George Conference of the New York Library Association, by its secretary, Miss Josephine Rathbone. This consisted of a brief resumé of the papers and discussions presented at the different sessions of the conference.

The speaker characterized the meeting in general as one in which "large subjects were treated in a large way," and in which the attitude was that of a "fresh point of view and broad outlook." Attention was called to the proposed publication of the most timely and suggestive of the papers in the forthcoming number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The next speaker was Mrs. K. E. Barry, whose witty account of the social features of the conference added to the regret of those unable to be present, and strengthened their determination not to be absent next year.

The program was concluded by an interesting and scholarly paper, "On books written by prisoners," by Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library. Among the better known names mentioned, were those of Boethius, Grotius, Raleigh, Howell, Bunyan, Defoe and Voltaire, and in connection with them, many curious and little known facts were set forth.

The meeting was unusually well attended, about 250 being present, and the program was

GEORGE H. EVANS,  
*Secretary pro tem.*

#### SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club met at the Thayer Memorial Building, Uxbridge, Mass., on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 13.

A report of the American Library Association meeting at Minnetonka, culled from the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, was given by Mrs. Nettie C. Taft, an assistant at the home library.

Miss Ama H. Ward, librarian of Harris Institute Library, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, who attended the New York State Library Association meeting at Lake George, told in an interesting way of the week there. She had enjoyed, especially, the story telling of Miss Askew and Miss Tyler, which was one of the delightful features of the sessions.

"The selection and purchase of books," was the subject of the next paper given by Miss Anna M. Bancroft, the chairman of the board of trustees of the Bancroft Memorial Library, Hopedale. She told clearly and concisely of the methods by which books are added to their collection. The systematic way in which all the work is done was most striking and well worthy of imitation. A definite number of new books are ready for circulation every two weeks, of these, the larger percentage, except during the summer months, is non-fiction. These are advertised in the local papers. Certain rules govern the selection of these books. Whenever it is discovered that the library is weak in any class, the purchases for that class outnumber all others during a year, in order that the collection may become evenly balanced.

The fiction is examined by a book committee, who reports, upon blanks prepared for that purpose, their opinions regarding it. The list of 1000 novels prepared by the Newark Library has been checked and such books listed in it, as are not already owned, are a guide for purchasers when the current fiction seems especially poor.

Miss Bancroft thought that every library should have a regular time for issuing accessions, even if the smallness of funds made it necessary to have long intervals. In Hopedale, they also believe warmly in open shelves for all borrowers over twelve years of age.

Mrs. Nellie F. Smith then told of the work they are doing in the new library at Westborough. Especial attention is being given to the children, who had been much neglected in the old quarters. They are to have lectures on library and book subjects. The library art club pictures are hung in their room and their teachers are shown the list of the collections owned by the club and asked to choose those best fitted at certain times for school work. The high school is provided with supplementary reading that is kept upon separate open shelves.

For adults new sets of standard authors have been bought and the circulation of these has been most satisfactory.

An effort is being made to bring the library more generally before the people. Newspapers, book lists and bulletins are being used for the purpose.

Miss Sornborger, president of the club, said that the club had been invited to Westborough and all are now looking forward to visiting the handsome building and seeing the interesting work that is being done there.

A simple constitution, which had been prepared as a working basis for the club, was presented to the meeting and unanimously adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss H. B. Sornborger, president; Miss Beatrice Putnam, first vice-president; Miss Darling, second vice-president; Mrs. N. F. Smith, secretary.

The meeting was well attended by the librarians of the district and by townspeople interested in the library.

BEATRICE PUTNAM, *Secretary*.

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Western Massachusetts Library Club held its fall meeting at South Deerfield, Oct. 30, with about 100 in attendance.

The morning session was devoted to the topic "The foreign people in the Connecticut Valley." Mr. J. D. Brownell, of Westfield, said that we are facing the problem how to make of our large foreign population efficient American citizens. The public school, the church, the press and the public library are the institutions upon which the responsibility rests, and the library's opportunities are in some respects greatest.

The Polish people are very patriotic, and they will eagerly read stories of patriotism, of our Civil War, lives of Washington and other national heroes as well as of their own heroes.

Rev. James Anthony, of Chicopee, briefly traced the history of the Polish people and showed the great opportunity for work among them, as it is the uneducated and poorer class who, as a rule, come to this country.

Dr. Eoline C. Dubois, welfare manager of the Ludlow manufacturing associates, told of her work and experience with the Polish people in Ludlow through singing and sewing classes and the recreation rooms of the association which she represents.

A discussion followed, in which reports were given of the circulation of Polish books and papers in Greenfield and Springfield.

"The village library" was the subject of the afternoon session, and interesting accounts were given of the building of small libraries in Northfield Farms, where the building was erected and equipped by a single school district, in North Amherst, where a very pretty library was given by one man and his family, and in Granville, where \$6000 of the \$13,000 which the library cost was raised by the enterprise of a few women. Miss Frances Hobart, secretary of the Vermont State Li-

brary Commission, spoke of the need of such an institution in the small towns and gave many practical suggestions for raising money. She emphasized the value of local historical collections and exhibits from local industries.

The literary address of the day was given by W. G. Ballantine, LL.D., of the International Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, on Oliver Wendell Holmes.

MARY LUCINA SEXTON, *Secretary*.

### Library Schools and Training Classes

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The director, Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., will continue to give the courses in advanced reference and government documents, and will give some of the lectures in the history of American libraries course. The vice-director will conduct the courses in elementary reference, printing and bookbinding. There are no other changes in the regular faculty or in the courses offered.

Mrs. S. C. Fairchild is giving the junior class a series of 10 lectures, two on selection of books and eight on American libraries.

Miss Julia T. Rankin, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga., and director of its Library Training School, visited the New York State Library School, Oct. 30, spending the entire day in conferences with the instructors and in visiting classes.

The class of 1909 has elected the following officers: president, Isabella K. Rhodes; secretary-treasurer, Florence B. Gray.

The faculty and students of the school were given an informal reception by Mr. and Mrs. Wyer Saturday evening, Oct. 10. The senior class entertained the faculty and juniors at a Halloween party, Friday evening, Oct. 30.

The advisory board of the New York State Library School Association have agreed on the following rules for the administration of the student loan fund recently established by the association:

Money shall be lent only to students needing aid for the second year of the library school: The recipient of the loan must in each case be recommended by the faculty of the school: The amount lent to any one student shall not exceed \$200: A note for this amount shall be given, terminating two years from the date of the recipient's leaving the school, and bearing interest at 3 per cent.: Application for assistance from this fund shall be made to the chairman of the advisory board.

#### PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. Linn R. Blanchard, '09, was appointed assistant in the catalog section of the New York State Library, Aug. 15.

Miss Almena R. De Puy, 1896-97, was en-



gaged as cataloger at the Public Library, Jackson, Mich., Sept. 1.

Mr. Edward D. Greenman, 1907-8, became an assistant in the copyright division of the Library of Congress, Oct. 1.

Mr. Nathaniel L. Goodrich, B.L.S. '04, and Miss Alice Lyman, B.L.S. '01, were married July 30, at Albany, N. Y.

Miss Sophie K. Hiss, B.L.S. '06, resigned her position as assistant librarian at Smith College and became first assistant cataloger at the Cleveland Public Library Oct. 1.

Miss Grace E. Hunter, 1907-8, began her duties as assistant in the Catalog Division of the Library of Congress Oct. 5.

Miss Margaret A. McVety, '08, was appointed assistant in the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library about Oct. 1.

Miss Olive Mann, B.L.S. '02, was married to Frank H. Brundage Aug. 24, at Florence, Mass.

Mr. Carl H. Milam, 1906-7, was appointed assistant in Purdue University Library, Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 1.

Miss Grace O'Neill, 1904-5, and Mr. Alfred Savage were married Aug. 11, at Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Arthur F. Rider, 1905-6, and Miss Grace Godfrey were married Oct. 21.

Miss Ethel D. Roberts, B.L.S. '08, began her duties as assistant in the New York State Library Sept. 15.

Miss Isabel L. Towner, 1907-8, was appointed cataloger at the Public Library of the District of Columbia Sept. 1.

Miss Mabel G. White, B.L.S. '08, Miss Florence B. Kimball and Miss Gertrude Whittemore, 1906, and Miss Blanche L. Hawks, 1907-8, have been engaged as temporary catalogers at the Brooklyn Public Library. FRANK K. WALTER, *Vice-director*.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The work of the term is well started and going forward without interruption. A tea was given to welcome the new instructor, Miss Elliott, and one for Miss Rankin, of '08, director of the Library School of Atlanta. Miss Rankin gave the students an interesting account of the school and an explanation of its adaptation to the library problems peculiar to the South.

Another visitor has been Miss Taylor, who inaugurated in 1900, the "information desk," of the Pratt Institute Free Library. It is hoped that she may be able during her stay in New York, to give the school a talk on the work of that desk.

The students attended the first meeting of the Long Island Library Club, on Oct. 15, at the Prospect Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, at which a paper on "Books written by prisoners," was given by Mr. F. C. Hicks, of the Brooklyn Public Library, and an account

of the state association meeting by Miss Rathbone.

The school shares in the privileges granted by the People's Institute to educational institutions, of half price on tickets to musical and dramatic performances approved by it.

#### MOVEMENTS OF GRADUATES; CLASS OF 1908

Miss Frank has been appointed children's librarian in the new High Bridge branch of the New York Public Library. Miss Birdseye and Miss Burns, first assistants, in the Chatham Square and Tompkins Square branches.

Miss Sims is assistant in the Columbia University Library; Miss Buck, children's librarian at the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.; Miss Crocker, of the Cabanné branch of the St. Louis Public Library; Misses Greer and Kellogg, assistants in the Osterhout Library, Wilkes-barré, Pa.; Miss Hardenburg, cataloger in the Library of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Miss King, cataloger in the Long Island Historical Society's Library; Miss MacDonald, office secretary to the Pennsylvania Library Commission; Mr. Ward, assistant in the Applied Science department of the Pratt Institute Free Library; Miss Dudgeon, assistant in the Seattle Public Library.

Miss Bush is engaged in making a union catalog for the United Engineering Societies of New York. Other graduates of this class will be found reported in the column headed "Librarians."

Mr. Watkins, '06, has been appointed reading-room assistant in the Library of Congress.

Miss Beaman of the same class is now an assistant in the Clark University Library.

Mrs. De Gogorza '01, has been made head of the Leonard branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, and Mrs. Maltby, '00, of the Tompkins Square branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Marcia N. Dalphin, Pratt, '04, has been appointed children's librarian at the Bruce branch.

Miss Julia E. Tirrell, '07, to that of the Washington Heights branch.

Miss Grasty, '06, to that of the Tompkins Square branch, and Miss Sibley, '06, to that of the St. Agnes branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Mary A. Chase, '05, has been made first assistant at the Webster branch of the same library.

Miss Bucknam, '08, has been appointed head cataloger of the Queen's Borough Library system.

Miss Anna C. Tyler, '05, has an appointment as special assistant in the New York Public Library, with some supervision of story-telling and bulletin work.



There should be added to the register of the class of 1909 the name of Marjorie Mac-Murphy, Toronto, Ontario.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The library school, in addition to the prescribed courses for its regular students this year, offers a course of thirty lectures for those who, having passed the required examinations, are admitted as substitutes on the Cleveland Public Library staff. The lectures are given at the school Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings, through the first semester. For several years, the Cleveland Public Library has tried various methods of giving preliminary instruction to newcomers, and this plan, which the school has proposed, is the outgrowth of those experiments. The course will only cover the methods used in the Cleveland Public Library. All substitutes are required to take the course and pass an examination at the close in order to secure permanent appointment. At present there are ten in the class.

The members of the faculty gave a reception to the class of '09 in the library school rooms, Friday evening, Oct. 16. There was quite a large gathering, composed of all those officially connected with the school, the regular and special students, the heads of departments and branch librarians of the Cleveland Public Library and the alumnae, who thus had a chance to renew old acquaintances and form new ones.

#### WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The third class of the Wisconsin Library School began its work on Sept. 30, with twenty-two students in attendance, as follows:

Harriet Bixby, Valparaiso, Ind., graduate Valparaiso High School; one year Valparaiso University.

Lena Velma Brownell, Ypsilanti, Mich., graduate Lansing High School and Michigan State Normal College; one year apprentice in Michigan Normal College Library.

Winnie Bucklin, Brodhead, Wis., graduate Brodhead High School; one year White-water Normal School; summer session of the Wisconsin Library School, 1907; two years librarian Brodhead Public Library.

Edwina Mary Casey, Madison, Wis., B. A., University of Wisconsin.

Clara Daisy Fansler, Evanston, Ill., one year librarian Christopher House Settlement, Chicago; six months apprentice Evanston Public Library.

Florence Claire Farnham, Antigo, Wis., graduate Augusta (Wis.) High School; one year Oberlin College; eight months apprentice Janesville (Wis.) Public Library; eight months acting librarian Antigo Public Library.

Polly Fenton, Madison, Wis., B.A., University of Wisconsin.

Katherine Ames Hahn (*Mrs.*), Brodhead, Wis.

Stella E. Hanson, Mankato, Minn., graduate Mankato High School; six months Mankato State Normal School; two years assistant Mankato Public Library.

Gertrude Lawrence Husenetter, Fremont, Neb., A.B., Doane College.

Lillian E. Jones, Racine, Wis., graduate Racine High School.

Ruth Knowlton, Waterloo, Wis., graduate Waterloo High School.

Grace Lane, Ann Arbor, Mich., graduate Hudson (Mich.) High School; one year each at Olivet College, Mich., State Normal School, Ypsilanti, University of Missouri; seven years assistant University of Michigan Library.

Eugenia J. Marshall, Salem, Ill., graduate Illinois Woman's College.

Winifred Byrne Merrill, Ashland, Wis., B.A., University of Wisconsin.

Angie Messer, Madison, Wis., graduate Onarga (Ill.) High School; six months Northwestern University, one year University of Wisconsin.

Julia A. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa, graduate Dubuque High School; one year and a half assistant in Carnegie-Stout Library, Dubuque.

Bertha Harriet Rogers, Reedsburg, Wis., B.A., University of Wisconsin

Marjorie Gundry Strong, Dodgeville, Wis., junior in the University of Wisconsin.

Mary Elizabeth Watkins, Edmund, Wis., graduate Dodgeville (Wis.) High School; senior in University of Wisconsin; one year and a half student assistant in the library of the University of Wisconsin.

Alma Lee Wilkins, Viroqua, Wis., senior in the University of Wisconsin.

Ora Williams, Madison, Wis., one year Ohio Wesleyan University; one year and a half Butler University.

Of these students, three are taking the joint course that has been arranged between the University of Wisconsin and the Library School, namely, Miss Strong, Miss Watkins and Miss Wilkins, and two are taking a joint course in the Library School and Legislative reference library, namely, Miss Casey and Miss Merrill; seventeen are registered for the regular one year course of the Library School. Competitive entrance examinations were required of all students entering the school, either its regular course or any of its joint courses.

A summary of the registration shows: eight from Wisconsin, two from Illinois, two from Michigan, and one each from Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. Six are college graduates and eight have had from one to three years of college work. Five have had from one to seven years' experience in actual

library work, five have had a year or more of apprentice work, while all the others met the extra entrance requirements of the school, with a month of apprentice work in an approved library.

#### SHORT COURSES

The summer session of the Wisconsin Library School was transferred last year to the first eight weeks of the regular school, the change of time proving satisfactory in all details it has now been adopted as the regular policy of the school. The schedule of lessons for those taking the short course is the same as that offered in the usual summer session. A separate room has been equipped for the students of this course. Some of their instruction is given in classes with the regular school, but more of it is given in separate classes. The entrance requirements are held strictly to the standard of those holding library positions. Thirteen are registered for the course this year, eleven from Wisconsin; with one each from Nebraska and Indiana. The class list is as follows:

Maibelle Blanche Badgley, assistant, Public Library, Superior, Wisconsin.  
Hattie Joanna Barney, assistant, Public Library, Oshkosh, Wis.  
Mary E. Cushman (Mrs.), librarian, Public Library, Reedsburg, Wis.  
Lotta L. Fleek, librarian, Public Library, Brodhead, Wis.  
Laura Mae Lucas, assistant, Public Library, Kearney, Neb.  
Nellie Bell McAlpine, substitute, Public Library, Beloit, Wis.  
Genevieve Mayberry, assistant, Farnsworth Public Library, Oconto, Wis.  
Florence Quincy Norton, secretary, Dairy and Food Commission, Madison, Wis.  
Bessie Raasch, assistant, Public Library, Crown Point, Ind.  
Pearle Grace Schoemaker, librarian, Public Library, Hudson, Wis.  
Caroline Coffin Shaw, assistant, Public Library, Eau Claire, Wis.  
Mae I. Stearns, assistant, Public Library, Racine, Wis.  
Joanna Estella Stewart, assistant, Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, Wis.

There have been some changes in the faculty of the school, Miss Julia E. Elliott has resigned to accept a position as instructor in Pratt Institute Library School. Miss Elliott has been the instructor in cataloging and various courses in Library Economy since the beginning of the school in 1906, and was also associated with the field work of the commission. She was a valued member of the faculty and did much to aid in the organization of the new school.

Miss Helen T. Kennedy, graduate of Illinois Library School, in 1903, has been added to the faculty. She has filled several positions of importance since her graduation;

for two years as head cataloger in the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.; two years assistant Public Library, Jacksonville, Ill., and one and a half years, organizer and librarian at Kewanee, Ill. She will give the instruction in classification and loan in the school, and assist in the field work of the commission. Mrs. T. R. Brewitt and Miss Helen Turvill, graduates of the school last June, have been retained as general assistants and revisers.

#### CLASS NOTES, 1908

The members of the class have secured positions as follows: Emilida Baensch, librarian, Public Library, Antigo, Wis.

Julia A. Baker, head of loan department, P. L., Davenport, Iowa.

Mrs. Theodore R. Brewitt, assistant, Wisconsin Library School.

Lucile M. Cully, assistant, Carnegie Library, Montgomery, Ala.

Marguerite Cunningham, assistant catalog department, P.L., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Winnie V. Foster, librarian, Joseph Dessert Library, Mosinee, Wis.

Helen Harwood, librarian, P.L., Tipton, Ia.

Madalene Hillis, assistant, P.L., Omaha, Neb.

Esther Johnston, assistant, Wylie Avenue branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Clara A. Lea, assistant, P.L., Sheboygan, Wis.

Mary K. Ray, assistant, Minnesota Public Library Commission, St. Paul, Minn.

Jennie Schauers, organizer, Normal School Library, Cheney, Wash.

Mary F. Sheriff, assistant, Montana Historical Library, Helena, Mont.

Vera Sieg, assistant catalog department, Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gladys Tallett, librarian, Farnsworth Library, Oconto, Wis.

Ellen I. True, assistant, Wisconsin Historical Library, Madison, Wis.

Helen Turvill, assistant, Wisconsin Library School.

During four months of the summer, three of the students, Miss Harwood, Miss Baker and Miss Hillis, organized and cataloged the four high school libraries of Milwaukee. This included the making of four dictionary catalogs and involved the handling of 13,000 volumes.

#### Reviews

GRIFFIN, Grace Gardner, *comp.* Writings on American history, 1906. A bibliography of books and articles on United States and Canadian history published during the year 1906; with some memoranda on other portions of America. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 16+186 p. O. cl., \$2.50 net.

An annual register of the literature of American history had long been a desider-

atum, and there was joy in the camp of historical students when an experimental issue was published in 1904, under private auspices, for the literature of the year 1902, prepared by Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, of Princeton University, assisted by his nephew, Anson E. Morse. This volume was followed, upon a different plan, by one for the literature of the year 1903, edited by Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin, under the patronage of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. The trustees, however, declined to provide for future volumes, and means had to be obtained otherwise, by a guaranty fund, subscribed to by ten historical societies and six individual patrons. This new fund is sufficient to provide volumes of the historical literature for the years 1906 to 1910, inclusive; hence there is a hiatus for the years 1904 and 1905. It would be most commendable if media were provided to enable Dr. J. Franklin Jameson to cover these years and also the years 1900 and 1901, so as to embrace an unbroken series of the nineteen hundreds.

Dr. Jameson's preface says: "The plan of the volume for 1903 has been closely followed, except in a few particulars, the chief of which may here be mentioned. A greater attempt has been made to list exhaustively the material relating to British America. With respect to the regions lying south of the continental United States, however, and to the Pacific islands, no attempt has been made to include a selection of the titles of writings published in those regions. A select bibliography has its uses; but in this case it was found impossible to make a selection that represented anything else than chance. It seemed better, in a bibliography of which the other portions purported to be complete within their definitions, to assume in this division also a definition that could be followed out successfully as far as it went. Accordingly, all writings on the history of these regions, published in the United States or Europe, have, so far as known, been included, but the product (not relating to the United States) of South America and other southward regions has been left to their own bibliographers.

"As in the case of 1903, the attempt has been made to include all articles which contain anything of value to American history, however brief. New editions of books, if they contain no new material, have not been noticed. When no other date of publication is given, the date is 1906. The annotations have been confined to explanations of titles which seemed to need explanation; to analyses of contents (mostly taken from the catalog cards of the Library of Congress), when analyses seemed requisite, and to mention of critical appraisals in a few journals whose criticisms have value."

The scheme of classification of the volume is provided in a table of contents, and an au-

thor-subject index of about 112 columns serves as an adequate key to the whole work. The titles are numbered consecutively up to 3467, and the index refers to the title numbers. Publishers' names are given in the imprints and there is a separate list of the publishers and their addresses, but prices are omitted. There is also a separate list of the periodicals whose contents have been analyzed. The arrangement is by two columns to a page for the titles. The typographic dress is made especially serviceable, by the differentiation of founts, and the use of boldface for headings and entries. The classification is logical, and the whole work seems to be thoroughly well done.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

HASSE, Adelaide R. Index of economic material in documents of the States of the United States. New York, 1789-1904. Prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, November 1907. 553 p. 30 cm.

— Same. Massachusetts, 1789-1904 . . . May, 1908. 310 p. 30 cm.

The promptness with which the separate parts of Miss Hasse's Index have appeared since the publication of the first volume, Maine, in May, 1907 (L. J., 32:8, p. 377), deserves the highest admiration and praise. Heretofore, we have seen the publication of great bibliographical works drag along anywhere from a decade to a quarter century. This has undoubtedly been due rather to inadequate resources, meager support, and disproportionate expense than to lack of diligence on the part of compilers. The present Index has the great advantage of the rapid progress of recent years in the systematization of library collections and the perfection of bibliographical methods, while the financing of it is fortunately the matter of least concern. These considerations, however, in no way minimize the very great credit due the compiler. Those who have had daily experience in the handling of documents, know that no amount of modern devices can ever wholly offset for the bibliographer the perplexing irregularities that have attended documentary publication in our states, to say nothing of the uncertainty regarding much material that may or may not have permanently disappeared, thanks to the vicissitudes of our republican form of government. The early and frequent appearance of these parts of the Index, therefore, reflects the utmost credit upon the compiler and her assistants, although to those who are acquainted with Miss Hasse's energetic methods, it is not a matter of great surprise.

The present volumes follow the precedents of previous parts, with a few departures re-

ferred to further on. The system of arrangement, which, as explained in the review above cited, was necessary in order to conform to the sub-division of the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution, still seems unnecessarily complex. One is glad to note, however, at the beginning of certain topical lists, as Maintenance (and, in the case of New York, Education), brief schedules as guides to the sub-headings that follow; this plan is a distinct help, and might well be followed in the case of other complex divisions, as Agriculture and Taxation. Of course the use of uniform entry words for subjects throughout the whole series, local variations being entered as cross-references, tends to render the Index as a whole easy of reference to those who make frequent use of it. For the occasional lay user, as the lawyer, the engineer, or the college student, cross-references from local variations cannot be too numerous. While those in the present volumes constitute an extensive system in themselves, one is occasionally disappointed not to find such well-known local forms as Lunacy Commission (New York) and Highway Commission (Massachusetts), although both these boards are entered, consistently, under Maintenance and under Roads, respectively. Such occasional omissions seem especially regrettable in view of the liberal use of cross-references in general, including, for example, in New York, references from such subjects as Alfalfa, Amber, and Nails, in each case to a single item.

In the New York volume is introduced for the first time a system of references to topic from locality (as county, city, lake, river, etc.), and this feature, retained in the Massachusetts part, will continue throughout the series. That this is an important addition is indicated by the fact that the cross-references from New York City alone fill a page and a half.

The compiling of the Massachusetts volume was made unusually difficult by the fact that so many documents of that state are omitted from the collected documents, but the utmost pains were taken to obtain approximate completeness by the examination of such extensive collections as those of the Massachusetts State Library, the Massachusetts Historical Society Library, the American Antiquarian Society, the Boston Athenaeum, and the Boston Public Library, in addition to that of the New York Public Library, which furnishes the basic material for the entire Index; leading bibliographical works like Sabin were also consulted. Unlike preceding volumes, there is no division into two parts—General works and topical analysis—this because so few documents of the former sort have been published by Massachusetts. Again, in the schedule of Collected documents, which as usual precedes the main body of the work, the compiler has

found it impossible to attach a serial numbering. This is owing to the fact that the very numerous Senate and House documents in Massachusetts are not bound by the state, and of course would hardly be bound alike by any two libraries. Another interesting departure is made necessary in the case of the documents of 1826-1830, when the General Court was meeting semi-annually; these documents were so irregularly numbered and dated, when dated at all, that it was necessary to print a full-title schedule of the documents of those years, which covers nearly six pages of nonpareil type.

In both these volumes, one is glad to note those occasional departures from rule which distinguished broad-minded scholarship from pedantry. For instance, in the New York part, under Finance; State, the reports of the Committee on ways and means and of the Committee on finance have for greater convenience been brought together in serial groups instead of scattered among the non-serials; while under Maintenance: State certain early reports upon charitable institutions are forced into association with the later reports of the Board of Charities for the demonstration of an historic sequence. Judging, however, from the almost uniformly regular check lists in both these volumes, publication of serials has been far more regular in New York and Massachusetts than in most states. Comparatively few cases of misnumbered, misdated, or misentitled documents are recorded. In forthcoming parts, covering in many cases, states where irregularities have been almost the rule instead of the exception, it is to be hoped that these irregularities will always be made clear by foot notes or typographical devices, however numerous. A bibliographical work of this sort cannot easily err on the side of too great helpfulness to the average user.

This great work is being so thoroughly and masterfully done that one cannot help wishing its scope were comprehensive of all state publications and not restricted to economic material. The future user will inevitably overlook this limitation now and then, and spend some time in fruitless search for such subjects as Ballot law, Election returns, State library catalogs, and the like. Yet after the bibliographer has staked out his field of action, it is hardly fair to criticize him for working consistently within it. In the case of the Index of economic material, the achievement within the chosen field has been marvellous, and our appreciation of it should not be half-hearted. If the old definition is to hold good, the Index may without adulation be called the product of genius, for it is conspicuously the result of the infinite taking of pains—that gift which, combined with experience and rare ability, has distinguished Miss Hassé as pre-eminently the person to undertake this work and to carry it through. W. N. S.

KATALOGOS tōn cheiographōn kodikōn tēs Kristianikēs Archaïologikēs Etaireias Athēnōn, hypo Nikou 'A. Beē. Meros A', kodikes 1-80. En Athēnais, 1906. 72 p. O.

From Athens Mr. Beēs sends to the LIBRARY JOURNAL this first part of the catalog of the manuscripts in the possession of the Athenian Society of Christian Archæology. There are eighty codices in this fascicle, ranging from the 11th to the 19th century. Most of these are of late date, the only early ones being three manuscripts of the Gospels, the Homilies of St. John Chrysostom on Matthew, a Psalter, and two liturgies. These are all of the 11th, 12th, or 13th centuries, and appear from the descriptive notes to be good specimens of the better sort of manuscripts prepared for liturgical or decorative purposes. There is an incomplete text of the acts of the third ecumenical council (at Ephesus), written in the 13th century (No. 9), which Mr. Beēs deems of importance.

The majority of the other manuscripts described are either liturgical or devotional in character. Some of the service books have the musical notation for the parts to be sung. There are several collections of letters, one (No. 73), dating from the 17th century.

The last manuscript in the list (No. 80), is by far the most important. It is a "golden bull" of the Emperor Andronikos Palæologos the Second, written in the year 1293. It bears a painting of Christ blessing the emperor, of which an illustration and description are given by Mr. Beēs, and is signed by the emperor in person. Mr. Beēs discusses this document and its contents at some length, and especially its relations to other bulls of the same emperor preserved in the National Library at Athens.

This catalog does honor to the learning and industry of its compiler. It is to be hoped that he may give us still further fruits of his patient labor in listing the manuscripts in the minor collections of Greece. W. W. B.

**SMALL LIBRARY BUILDINGS:** a collection of plans contributed by the League of Library Commissions; [with] introduction and notes by Cornelia Marvin, secretary of the Oregon Library Commission. Bost., A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1908. 102 p. O.

In the report of the A. L. A. committee on library architecture, presented at the Minnetonka conference, attention is called to the need of literature on the subject of library buildings not only for librarians and trustees, but for architects as well. Since the number of library buildings in proportion to other educational structures is small, there is little inducement for architects to specialize in this line of work. For this reason librarians are often responsible for mistakes in planning li-

braries, and should have a more specific knowledge of the subject.

The library commissions have perhaps felt this need more keenly, with the unprecedented increase in small libraries, and the erection of numerous small buildings during the last 10 years. Commission workers have all given more or less time and thought to the problem, and the results of their study are now set forth in the recent publication on small library buildings issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, for the League of Library Commissions, and edited by Miss Cornelia Marvin, secretary of the Oregon Library Commission, whose experience has made her eminently well qualified to undertake the task.

The plans were contributed by various library commissions, who were asked to send plans of public libraries costing not over \$10,000, \$25,000 and \$75,000, respectively, and of one small college library. From these the editor has selected 20 plans of buildings, varying in size from a branch library costing \$2600 to the Madison (Wisconsin) and Cedar Rapids (Iowa) buildings, each costing \$75,000, together with two college libraries costing \$25,000 and \$50,000, respectively. Most of the buildings are in the middle west, including six from Iowa, five from Wisconsin, two from Indiana, three from Oregon, and one each from California, New Jersey, Nebraska and Minnesota.

Special attention has been devoted to the plans of small buildings, as the commissions seek to aid trustees who have not the help of experienced librarians and who cannot afford to put a large sum into the investigation.

The introductory material contains much valuable information for library boards as to choosing an architect, methods of procedure, location, style and arrangement of building; with definite figures as to cost of building, material, heating and ventilating, lighting, shelving and furniture. Accompanying each plan are exterior and interior views, with more or less full notes as to cost, construction, dimensions, capacity and procedure. Valuable comments are added by librarians or trustees as to possible changes which experience has shown would be an improvement, and notes by the editor calling attention to good and bad points in arrangement.

The similarity in the plans bears witness to the fact that a few principles have been well established as essential in the construction of a building adapted to carry on the work of the ideal small library, following the lines of recent development in library ideals. Among these may be noted the almost universal adoption of the open shelf plan, special provision for children in even the smallest buildings, the absence of partitions and the tendency toward the one-room library even in as large a building as that at Cedar Rapids, Iowa (costing \$75,000), and the utilization of the basement for class rooms or club rooms.

The book is attractively printed in brown ink on cream-colored paper, which brings out the half-tone illustrations with excellent effect.

To architects who cannot afford to give time and study to the special problems of library building; to librarians and trustees who are often woefully in the dark as to what is required, and to library commissions who are called upon to advise architects, librarians and trustees, the book will prove an indispensable tool. C. F. B.

WYER, James Ingersoll, Jr., and Phelps, Martha L. *Bibliography of education for 1907*. Wash., Gov. Print. Office. 1908. 65 p. O. (U. S. Bureau of Education, Bulletin 1908, no. 3.)

The usefulness of this annual list is now formally recognized by the publication of this ninth issue by the United States Bureau of Education. It differs little in form from previous issues, but the index has been made much more useful by the inclusion of headings and subjects, as well as authors.

The inclusion of a single foreign (German) title seems doubtful wisdom. But the only serious criticism of the list is that the notes are almost entirely descriptive, and give very little idea of the value of a given item. This is much more noticeable than in former years, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Wyer and his co-worker of next year will add to the usefulness of the compilation by giving more "evaluations."

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Book Review Digest* for September is the second cumulative number of the year; the first cumulative number appeared in June, and the third will appear in December.

*California Libraries, News Notes*, October, contains "County free library extension; the Sacramento plan," by L. W. Ripley, printed elsewhere in these columns, and "Classes in library methods." These classes are to take the place of individual visits from library organizers, which, owing to the great number of calls, are rendered impossible.

*Library Assistant*, October, contains an article "Fugitive bibliography in relation to book selection," by J. D. Young, in which many practical suggestions to help in the problem of selecting books for libraries is given. A report on the question of registration of librarians, now being agitated in the library association, is given with discussion.

*Library Association Record*, September, contains C. Thomas Stanford's presidential address delivered at the annual meeting at

Brighton. In it he discusses means and opportunities for the extension of the library movement to the country districts. He urges the assumption by the county councils of this responsibility, and suggests that a penny rate would provide the average county council with sufficient funds for the establishment of reference libraries in convenient centers and lending libraries with relays of books in every village. "The Brighton Public Library, museums and fine art galleries," by Henry D. Roberts, completes the number. The Brighton meeting is made the subject of several editorials, the matter of registration receiving special attention. The scheme for registering the qualifications of librarians was approved by a large majority at the Brighton meeting.

*Library Occurrent*, the quarterly issued by the Public Library Commission of Indiana, contains a list, by W. M. Hepburn, of such public documents as would be of interest to small libraries and would serve as a foundation collection of useful government documents. "Simple forms for the loan system," "Reference work," by Inez Pierce, and "Nature books for children," by C. E. Scott, are other timely articles completing the number.

*New York Libraries*, October, contains "The library and the immigrant, part 2," by J. Maud Campbell, in which suggestions are made for securing books in foreign languages, based on the writer's own experience. "A librarian's reading," by Corinne Bacon, is a delightful expression of unstilted appreciation for what some of us have considered a forgotten art. "Classic fiction, a study and comparison of 13 lists of best novels," "Collections of poetry for children," by Martha Thorne Wheeler; "State library for the blind," by Mary C. Chamberlain; "Contagious diseases and the public library" and "How to order and use the printed catalogue cards from the Library of Congress," by W. W. Bishop, complete this unusually interesting number.

*Public Libraries*, November, contains "The public library from the business man's standpoint," by Henry R. Huntington; "Problems of a college library," by A. V. Babine; "A comparison of charging systems," by Mary E. Hyde; "Plea of the art librarian," by Jane Wright; "Story-telling in libraries," by John Cotton Dana.

*Annuaire des bibliothèques et des archives*, published under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction by Leroux, Paris, continues under the editorship of A. Vidier, the annual which was published from 1886 to 1903 by Ulysses Robert, and from that time until now was discontinued.

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, October, contains "Ein alter reorganisationsplan der kurpfalzbayrischen hofbibliotheken (1799);



Zentralkatalogisierung, auskunfterteilung und leihverkehr in Oesterreich; Ueber den leihverkehr zwischen deutschen bibliotheken.

*Folkbiblioteksbladet*, the Swedish quarterly, v. 6, no. 3, July-September, 1908, contains an article by Miss V. Palmgren on American catalogs and booklists. Mr. G. Linder describes a brief library course in Stockholm for school librarians, conducted by Miss Palmgren during part of July. It is claimed to be the first European effort in that line. Mr. E. Nachmanson deals briefly with the books of classical times, and the series Swedish librarians is continued with a short biography of Prof. Karl Warburg, the well-known librarian of the Nobel Institute, Stockholm. The rest of the number is devoted to reviews and booklists.

*For Folke-og Barneboksamlinger*, the Norwegian quarterly, v. 2, no. 3, July-September, 1908, is headed by an article on the efforts of the poet Henrik Ullergeland to promote popular education in Norway during the first half of the last century. Miss Ragna Thiis describes the Public Library of Thronthjem and the good work of its librarian, Miss Martha Larsen, of the 1902 class, Albany. There is an article on proposed instruction in library technique at the Norwegian normal schools, besides the usual news from the field and book reviews.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Abilene, Kansas.* The new public library costing \$12,500, the gift of Mr. Carnegie, was dedicated recently. The building is of stone and brick, with cement basement and foundations. An assembly room is provided for club women's meetings. The library is equipped with 6000 books.

*Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie L.* (9th rpt. — year ending December 31, 1907.) Added, 5945; total, 32,447. Issued, home use 132,250 (fict. 83,400); visitors to ref. room 13,186; attendance in magazine room 55,876. In the children's department 4717 borrowers are registered and the circulation for the year was 29,744 volumes. Receipts, \$19,000.00; expenses, \$19,000.00 (books, \$5036.06; binding, \$517.78; heat, \$654.84; light, 067.86; periodicals, \$360.38; printing and stationery, \$556.45; salaries, \$8,807.19).

In the record of the library's work for the year should first be mentioned the resignation of Miss Wallace, who for 16 years administered the library with remarkable ability and devotion. Miss Julia T. Rankin has succeeded Miss Wallace as librarian, having held the position of first assistant in the library for nine years.

The work has developed in every department of the library during the year, especially in the catalog department, in which 6866 books have been cataloged. The work of

cataloging has been reduced by recording all added copies on the shelf list only, by making cards for only one edition, in case of the library's having several editions, and by the omission of book numbers in all classes when Cutter numbers were formerly used. The work of the reference department has increased, especially frequent has been the demand and consultation of technical and scientific reference works, such as public documents, patent files, scientific cyclopedias, periodicals and geological publications. The policy in the circulating department is to gradually increase the percentage of non-fiction reading. Instead of displaying new fiction on the counter, as before, the most attractive class books have been substituted, with encouraging results. An average of fifteen books a day has been circulated from this tray. A further result has been more personal work of the assistant at the desk with the borrowers.

It was determined during the year to extend the date of expiration of cards from three to five years. Eight books for the blind in various type were put into circulation, and they were loaned 24 times in four months. In the circulating department, flowers furnished by the Park commission lend an attractive appearance to the room.

A suitable lot was selected for the establishment of the first branch library in the fifth ward of the city, and Whitefield and King, of New York, were selected as architects. Preliminary plans for the building were submitted and agreed upon with the arrangement to let contracts early in the new year. The exterior of the building is Southern colonial in style, and the first floor consists of one large reading room with stack and librarian's room in the rear.

*Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company L.* In the *Baltimore American*, for Oct. 25, considerable note was made of the work of this library. The excellent work that this railroad does in maintaining for the exclusive use of its employees, a library of over 15,000 volumes of carefully selected books, has had but little public recognition.

Books are sent by the company, with no cost to the employee, to the isolated homes of track workmen and to lonely stations in the mountainous and prairie districts, for the use of the station agents. Credit for the establishment of the library should be given to Dr. W. T. Barnard, who, in 1884 undertook to establish a free circulating library for the use of employees and their families. This plan received the official sanction of the company on March 2, 1885. The management of the library was placed in the hands of a library committee. The officials of the company subscribed, individually, \$5391, and received about 1500 well-selected books as donations.



On December 3, 1889, the library began its work with 4500 books on its shelves, 3000 of which had been purchased. During the first year, 16,120 volumes were circulated; during the second year, 23,514 volumes were circulated; and for the third year, 23,470, a slight decrease. The fourth year showed an increase of more than 2000, and since then there has been a steady growth in the circulation, so that now perhaps 35,000 volumes are circulated yearly. With the increase of the number of books used, there has been a decrease in the percentage of fiction. The first year, 64 per cent. of the circulation was fiction; the percentage is now less than 35 per cent. A book may be retained two weeks and may be once renewed for a like period, or oftener if no application for it is on file. There is a fine of one cent a day on books kept over time, but a margin of three days is allowed to cover the time consumed in transit.

On leaving the service of the company, all books must be returned before pay vouchers are cashed; otherwise the value of the book will be deducted from the wages of the employee.

The whole system of sending out and returning a book is similar to that of the registry department of the post office. Every person who handles a package receipts for it, so that it is possible to trace anything that may be lost. The company is responsible for all books in transit, and it exacts the same care in the handling of library property that is required for all other property.

After all entries have been duly made and the requisitions have been stamped and dated, the books are wrapped in packages. These packages are then stamped and labeled for delivery through the baggage department to the agents along the lines. Several agencies take such a number of books that satchels are used in carrying them back and forth.

To prolong the life and usefulness of the books, and at the lowest possible cost, the librarian uses for binding and repairs the leather from worn car seats, which he gets from the passenger car repair shops. The leather is practically useless when it is removed from the seats, but the pieces he is able to get make a binding that is both neat and enduring.

*Brookline, Mass.* The committee of seven citizens appointed to consider the erection of a \$400,000 library, in its report cuts the amount to \$250,000, recommending that the money be used to erect a new building on the site of the old one. The library trustees have accepted the reduction and at the next town meeting, there will be an article in the warrant, petitioning that \$250,000 be appropriated for a new library. Fuller particulars of this matter are given elsewhere in these columns.

*Colorado. Travelling libraries.* The report of the Travelling Library Extension Commit-

tee of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs and of the Colorado Travelling Library Commission, from March 1, 1906, to May 1, 1908, has been issued in a small pamphlet (29 pp. S.).

Colorado has 1700 school districts about 40 of which have been reached by the travelling library. This gives an idea of the immense field for work. Since the last report, 200 towns in the state have been visited by travelling libraries, and 4000 magazines and 200 leaflets for the sick have been distributed. The leaflets for the sick consist of short stories taken from the magazines, and daintily mounted in such a way that invalids and convalescents can hold them without becoming tired. The commission aims to help small and struggling libraries, thus making it possible for them to invest their funds in reference and other books necessary to a permanent library, and aims also to help and to develop the study club and the rural school.

*Connecticut.* Grange circulating libraries (Connecticut Public Library Document, No. 1, 1908, 16 pp. O.) contains titles of books for the state grange libraries 11-20 (series B.) Only a small proportion of the books are technical treatises on farming, while there is a good proportion of fiction, nature, travel and history.

*Cornwall, Conn.* The new memorial library built by John E. Calhoun, was formally made over to the town on October 5.

*Evanston (Ill.) P. L.* (35th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1908.) Added, 1514; total 41,506. Issued, home use, 118,322. New cards issued, 3217; total number cards in force, 5988. Receipts, \$22,072.63; expenses, \$16,596.52 (books, \$1201.45; salaries, \$5397.50; heat and light, \$1308.24; printing, \$224.50).

The new building of the library was completed and occupied, January 1, 1908. The excavations were begun in November, 1905, but the actual construction did not begin until April, 1906. The site for the building cost \$31,600; the cost of the building and furniture was \$135,464.49. A description of the building was given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 1908, pp. 112-113. The opening of the new building marks the work of the library for the year. The results of its new quarters have been evident from the first in the increased use of the library. A comparison of the circulation of the last three months of the fiscal year with the corresponding months of the preceding year shows a gain of 3751 volumes. The additions to the collection during the year were limited in purchase owing to the expense of the new building. There were, however, an unusually large number of gifts. The Sadie Knowland Coe music collection was augmented by further endowment. The collection now numbers 559 bound volumes, including five books on musical theory, musical biography, the history and

folk-lore of music, as well as music scores. There are 241 pieces of sheet music. The music room, which was furnished by the donor, contains a pianola-piano and cabinet for sheet music and for the card catalog, there are also facilities for copying music. On March 10, 1908, a piano recital was given to demonstrate the use of the pianola and to explain the scope and purpose of the music collection. The work of the reference department of the children's room and of the cataloging department all prove the possibilities for broader work that may develop from the new building.

*Eveleth, Mich.* This little mining town has become of interest to all who took part in the post-conference trip through the iron and copper country last summer. The record of its school library during the past year was an excellent one. There were 441 borrowers and 5536 books were loaned during the six library months. There is, however, a strong sentiment in the town in favor of a public library, for the school library seems inadequate to its needs.

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* The library's receipts for the year ending March 31, 1908, were \$9,439.60 for the book fund, \$38,204.55 for expense fund, which includes balances for previous year, but not transfers. Expenses were \$47,721.04, book and expense fund (with the addition of \$170.06 from the rental fund and \$43.90 from the L. G. Stuart Fund.) These figures were incorrectly given in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL.

*Hibbing (Minn.)* The new Carnegie Library opened in August, has begun its work under encouraging conditions. The work of the reading room is being specially emphasized at the start with a generous supply of magazines and papers, including a number in foreign languages, Finnish, Italian, Norwegian and Swedish. A gift of \$2000 given by the township of Stuntz is all to be spent for books.

*Iowa. Legislation.* The Iowa Library Commission has held the opinion that women should be permitted to vote on the question of levying a city tax for the establishment and maintenance of a public library. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa this question has been settled in the affirmative, and the officials who refuse to receive the votes of women who are citizens, on questions involving the establishment and maintenance of a free library for public use, will henceforth do so with a certainty that their action will not stand in court.

*Lewiston (Me.) P. L.* (5th rpt.—year ending Feb. 29, 1908.) Added 1398 (accessioned); total 16,319. Issued, home use 56,557 (86 per cent. fict.); juv. circulation 13,726. Cards issued 1096; non-fict. cards issued 154. Receipts \$5500; expenses \$5500.

"The increase in the percentage of fiction taken from the children's room is particularly noticeable. This is due in great measure, I think, to the fact that the children frequenting the room are in general younger than those who were with us last year. It would be easy to influence them to good reading, but we are so busy with the routine of the day that we are unable to familiarize ourselves with new literature coming into the children's room, and can only direct them by a chance hint now and then. It will be a great gain for the work in this department if some one is ever selected to have charge of it and to give it the attention which it demands."

*Library of Congress.* J. Pierpont Morgan has presented to the library three volumes of the catalog of his collection of miniatures compiled by Dr. C. G. Williams. The catalog was privately printed for Mr. Morgan at the Chiswick Press, London, from copies made under the expert's direction at Hempstead. Only 20 copies of this edition were printed. The volumes are finely bound in white vellum with hammered oxidized silver shields in the center of each. The corners and clasps are also silver designs. Shields and corners are decorated with tiny initials and monograms of some of the artists represented in the work. Two more volumes are to be added, and the work will probably require two years in which to be completed.

*Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L.* (3d rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1908.) Added (accessioned) 10,308; total (in main lib. and branches) 92,554. Issued, home use 387,849 (fict. 76 per cent.). New registration 7237 (5058 at main lib. and 2179 at branches); total registration 27,480. Receipts \$597,745.35; expenses \$553,419.19.

The important features of the year's report are the completion of the Highland Branch building and the main building. The latter was formally dedicated July 24th. The building has cost to architects and contractors \$237,281.01, all of which came from Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$250,000 for the building. At the date of this report plans were being prepared for interior decoration, furniture, light fixtures and beautifying the grounds. The building should be ready to be occupied in the early part of the coming year. Of the five branch buildings for which \$200,000 was donated by Mr. Carnegie, the Highland Branch has been completed; three others are well under way, and a site has been secured for the fifth. The branch library for colored people will also be moved into a new building in the fall. The staff has increased to 37 members, not including pages and janitors. Dating from October the main library was open from 2 to 9 p.m. on Sunday instead of from 2 to 6, as formerly, with the result that the Sunday attendance has increased from

90 last year to 152 per Sunday, of which 25 per cent. was recorded after 6 p.m. Reports of the various departments are given. In the cataloging department there were 21,270 volumes cataloged, making a total of 77,637 cataloged to date. The reference department gives proof of its effective work in its interesting report. A special effort has been made to make this department useful not only to the students and all those engaged in literary pursuits, but also to business men. The attendance in this room was 75,727, an increase by one-half over last year, and the number of topics looked up by the reference staff were 13,439 and shows about the same proportion of increases; 178 bibliographies were compiled by the department during the year. A classified list of typical questions showing the demands upon this department is given in Miss Freeman's report. In the children's room the work has shown excellent results. Much school work has been done, and the total juvenile registration was 2468 white and 750 colored readers. The total juvenile circulation was 128,360, 33 per cent. of the total circulation.

— *Colored Branch.* The colored branch of the library was opened in rented quarters in September, 1905, where it has been conducted to the present time. It now contains 6492 volumes, has 4035 borrowers registered and for the year ending Aug. 31, 1908, has circulated 48,644 volumes. The new library building has been completed and was opened Oct. 29 and 30. At its opening there were appropriate exercises and much enthusiasm on the part of the audience.

— *Crescent Hill Branch.* This branch of the library was opened with appropriate exercises Sept. 29. Special exercises for children were held on the 30th, and the regular work of the branch began Oct. 1.

The Parkland Branch was opened Oct. 15 and 16 with similar exercises. The latter was filled to overflowing on both occasions.

The new Colored Branch building will be opened Oct. 29 and 30. All three of these are Carnegie buildings. The Colored Branch has been operated in rented quarters for three years.

*Madison (Wis.) F. L.* (30th and 31st rpt. — two years ending June 30, 1906.) Added 1792 (1904-05), 1888 (1905-06); total (June 30, 1906) 17,720. Issued, home use (1904-05) 81,079; (1905-06) 76,529. Registration (1906) 6657.

— (32d rpt. — year ending June 30, 1907.) (In above rpt., p. 43-64.) Added 1630 total 18,320. Issued, home use 78,204. Registration 10,770.

A music collection was established in the library during the year. The rent collection of the library is in constant demand. Its receipts have been \$254.44, the expenditure for books \$154.14, and its circulation 4909. Sev-

eral deposit stations have been opened during the year in various outlying parts of the city. The circulation of children's books is 41 per cent. of the total circulation of the library. The story-hour was a new feature in the work of the year.

*Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L.* Two new branches were opened during the summer, and a bindery has been installed in the basement of the central library.

*New York P. L.* In "The administration of public education in the United States," by Samuel Train Dutton and David Snedden, is the following statement: In New York City each of the thirty-eight libraries now in operation has a school librarian and much is done not only in class room work mentioned above, but in preparing and sending out to the schools circulating libraries for special purposes. Much is being done also to make teachers acquainted with what the library contains, and to bring quickly and freely to their use any books which will aid them in teaching or in preparing for the higher examinations which so many are desirous of taking in order to gain professional advancement. It is most gratifying to see how the New York Public Library has grasped the problem of aiding both youth and adults along the lines of their vocation by issuing bulletins announcing that books for mechanics, machinists, electricians, housesmiths and automobile builders may be obtained at any of the branch libraries, and that a complete catalog of these works may be consulted.

— A new branch of the library was opened at 201 West 115th street, on Nov. 6, 1908. The building is the twenty-seventh erected from the Carnegie fund by the New York Public Library. The library has been open for the receipt of applications since October 22.

The new building has a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 80 feet. It has three stories and a basement. On the main floor are the circulation and reference departments for adults, on the second floor, the children's room, which contains an open fireplace, and on the third floor the reading room for adults, as well as apartments for the janitor and his family.

The building is heated throughout with hot water on a combination of the direct and indirect systems, and is lighted with electricity. It is furnished with two small elevators, one for the janitor's supplies operated by hand; and the other for books, operated automatically by electricity.

The building with its equipment cost about \$85,000 exclusive of the site, which was furnished by the city.

The branch will have on its shelves about 10,000 volumes. Several other Carnegie buildings are in various stages of construction;

the next to be opened will be the Morrisania branch on East 160th street, Borough of the Bronx, which will be ready about December 1, 1908.

—*Astor Branch.* About 70,000 volumes in the Astor Branch have been packed ready for removal to the new building at Fifth avenue and 42d street. It has been stated the new library will be ready for occupancy in about a year and a half.

*New York City Mercantile L.* (87th rpt. — 1907.) Added, 7328; gifts 94; total not given. Issued, 112,224 (decrease, 3506), of which 87,296 were for home use, Eng. fict. 66.65 per cent. Membership, 4511. Receipts, \$43,237.80; expenses, \$38,914.29 (books, periodicals and binding, \$9,763.86; salaries, \$10,135.96; delivery service, \$3,393.65).

The delivery service issued 43,641 volumes, 38,435 by mail and by wagon and messengers; 5,206 by mail and express.

*Newton (Mass.) F. L.* (Rpt. — 1907.) Added, 2642 (gifts, 278); total (at main lib.), 64,360. Issued, home use, 196,122. Number registered at main lib., 1787. Receipts, \$14,561.26; expenses, \$14,535.81.

A change has been made in the library hours, as the doors now open at 8 instead of 10 a.m. The circulation for the year is the largest in the library's history. The library's collection of photographs has been well patronized, nearly 6000 pictures having been loaned, besides sets of stereoscopic views which have been in constant demand. A collection of lantern slides has been begun; 189 volumes have been added to the music collection. The work of re-classifying the library is in progress.

*Philadelphia (Pa.) F. L.* In the *Public Ledger* for October 8, was an interesting sketch of the development of the library, by John Thomson, from its beginning in 1894, when it was first opened to the public in two small rooms in the City Hall, up to the present time when it consists of a main library and 18 branches.

Of the 30 branch buildings provided for by Mr. Carnegie's gift, there are 20 yet to be erected. The new main library is to be erected at the cost of \$1,000,000.

—*Richmond Branch.* The cornerstone of the new branch library building to be called the Richmond Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, was laid on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 28, at 3 o'clock. Despite a steady rain, a crowd of about 500 persons gathered and remained throughout the ceremonies. These were directed by Mr. Joseph G. Rosengarten, president of the board of trustees of the library, who made a brief speech outlining the history of the new building, which is in course of erection upon a site donated to the city by Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker Penfield. Mr. Rosengarten read letters of regret from the Hon.

John E. Reyburn, mayor of Philadelphia; the Rt. Rev. Monsignor J. F. Loughlin, and from other gentlemen who were not able to be present. He then introduced the Hon. Thomas R. Fort, Jr., member of select council for the twenty-fifth ward, who spoke in an appreciative manner of the interest shown in the new library building by the people of Richmond, which promised a useful future. The Rev. A. J. Arkin, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, made a brief address, followed by Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of New York, the architect of the building, who outlined the general plan of construction, after which the cornerstone was laid by Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Rosengarten apologized for the unavoidable absence of Mr. John Thomson, the librarian, who was attending a meeting of city councils. He then introduced Mr. J. C. M. Gable, of the Fred. A. Havens Co., who is the supervising builder in charge of the work. With a few words from Mr. Gable, the ceremonies were concluded.

The new building is the eleventh to be constructed from the fund of \$1,500,000 given to the city of Philadelphia by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. It is located at the corner of Indiana avenue and Mercer street, and will provide larger space and ampler facilities for the work of the branch, which has been carried on since December, 1898, in a rented hall at Richmond street and Indiana avenue. The building is being constructed in gothic style, the material being brick, with granite foundations and terra-cotta trimmings. The city of Philadelphia has purchased sufficient ground to permit of opening a small park immediately in the rear of the new building, thereby increasing the beauty and effect of the building.

*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L.* (12th rpt. — year ending Jan. 31, 1908.) Added, 35,048; total, 280,088. Issued, home use, 884,760. Registration (new and renewed), 13,177. Receipts, \$235,651.89; expenses, \$230,599.15 (exclusive of J. D. Berndt and Schwartz funds).

The total circulation shows an increase of 16.05 per cent. over that of the preceding year. The rise in circulation during the last few months may be due partly to the hard times. It is a noticeable fact that the reading rooms are much used by men. In many cases these men have expressed the intention of reading and studying along the lines of their trades or professions while out of employment. Any card holder now may obtain a book for four weeks on request, this new privilege has been much appreciated by the library's patrons. In spite of the year's large increase in the number of books in the library's collection, the supply of foreign books is still inadequate to the demand, which is especially large for German, Italian, Polish, Hungarian, Russian, Yiddish and Hebrew books. In the several stations established

by the library, the circulation has increased rapidly during the year. The station known as the Carnegie Technical Schools Station was established in September, 1907, at the request of the schools and in a room furnished by them for the purpose. The majority of the books are technical and the station is used chiefly for reference. Work for the blind has developed rapidly during the year. The reports of the various branches are especially encouraging. The Laurenceville Branch shows an increase in circulation of 88,581; the West End Branch, an increase of 7373; the Wylie Avenue Branch shows also a marked gain; the Mount Washington Branch, an increase of 2480; the Hazlewood and East Liberty Branches also have satisfactory reports. In the reference department, there were 2369 more readers than last year, this is a greater increase than the figures would show, since in 1906 the reference room served also as periodical and newspaper room, and the figures show its use for that year included periodical readers. The use of the technology department, which occupies a portion of the reference room, has been 34 per cent. of the total reference use. The total circulation of the children's department has been 407,345. Eight playgrounds have been reached this year, in which 6077 books were circulated, 1533 children being registered. The division of work with schools has supplied 71 schools with books and the work of the home libraries and reading clubs shows the most encouraging results. In the training school for children's librarians, the interest of the year's work was added to by the attendance of several excellent lecturers, among them, T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Sara Cone Bryant, Dr. Valfrid Palmgren and others. Progress was made on the classified catalog of the library, and a separate annotated catalog of the books presented by the German emperor at the opening of the enlarged central library building was prepared.

*Plainfield (N. J.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending May 31, 1908.) Added 2341, of which 2060 were General Library, and 281 Babcock Scientific Library, bringing the total number in both libraries, less withdrawals, to 34,755. Periodicals regularly received, 225. New registration, 5715. Number of visitors to building, including Sundays and holidays, 59,054.

The city appropriation, \$7500, being the largest ever received, allowed the expenditure of about \$1520 for books, which brought the home circulation to 53,005, the largest in the library's history. The daily average circulation was 160; fiction circulation was 46 per cent. The circulation of books in the school libraries was 4183.

*Pomona (Cal.) P. L.* (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1908.) Added, 1275; total, 14,400. Issued, home use, 64,484. New cardholders,

768; total number of cardholders, 5448. Receipts, \$7740.32; expenses, \$6498.78.

The supply of books has been inadequate to the demand. The work of the library for the year has been excellent in all departments.

*Portland (Ore.) L. Assoc.* (44th rpt. — year ending December 27, 1907.) Added, 12,587; total, 71,755. Issued, home use, 282,790. Visitors to the reference room, 38,751. Receipts, \$43,084.46; expenses, \$42,079.25 (salaries, \$21,322.43; binding, \$3,153.55; lighting, \$570.20; heating, \$388.21.)

The records of the library show an increase over the preceding year of about 30 per cent. With the establishment of additional reading rooms and of three branch libraries, the prospects for the coming year are most interesting. Though the circulating department shows an increase in the use of its books of nearly 10,000 volumes over the preceding year, it would have far exceeded that record had it not been for the spinal meningitis epidemic in the city during April, 1907. For two months the statistics of the department were far below those of 1906, and recovery was difficult. The library was closed for fumigation for two days. There were 7500 volumes in circulation at the time and these were fumigated nightly on their return to the library. Feeling that the closing of the library and the fumigation might have been unnecessary, letters were sent to various libraries asking for information with regard to such situations. The letters in answer, given in the report, are interesting reading.

During the year, for the teachers' card, there was substituted a teachers' class card, really a booklet, copied from that in use in the Brookline Library. This card permits the charging of 25 volumes at once for the term of four weeks, and it is proving a very useful innovation, especially in favor of the teachers in the suburban schools whose scholars are too far away to visit the library. Many teachers draw books to the limit.

Mounted pictures as well as books may be drawn upon these cards, and the books are used at the teacher's discretion at the desk, or as a circulating class library. In the reference department, 39 reading lists have been prepared during the year and 20 lectures were given with a total attendance of 754. Special work has been done with debating clubs. The extension of the library along technical lines has been a particular object this year, in view of the constant and growing demand for such information.

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* Since October, 1902, a part of each year's program at the library has been to have the pupils in the upper classes of all grammar schools visit the library in charge of a teacher, where they are given a short but practical talk on how to use the library. A similar principle is to be applied this year to the upper class at the State Normal School.

*Rockford (Ill.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1908.) Added, 4059; total, 49,084. Issued, home use, 163,792. New registration, 3969; total registration, 9932. Receipts, \$17,694.28; expenses, \$17,074.15 (books, \$4378.21; binding, \$1094.05; salaries, \$6,155.66; light, \$591.64.)

During the school vacation in the summer, a deposit station was opened in one of the schools with a collection of about 500 books, and the experiment proved sufficiently successful to make it desirable to open a similar station another year.

*St. Paul (Minn.) P. L.* At a recent meeting of the board, it has been decided to establish a branch library at Fort Snelling, for the use of the soldiers and a sub-station will probably be established for the Y. M. C. A. in its new building on Cedar street.

*San Antonio (Tex.) Carnegie L.* (Rpt.—year ending May 31, 1908.) Added, 1766; total, 19,913. Issued home use, 73,896. Number of borrowers' cards in force, 6821.

Believing that the educational value in allowing readers to see and select books, and the economy in service would more than compensate for occasional losses, it has been the policy of the library from the beginning to allow perfect freedom of access to the shelves. This privilege has been abused, and there were missing at the inventory 140 volumes. The new children's room is attractive and much efficient work has been done in it.

*Saranac Lake (N. Y.) F. L.* The October number of *New York Libraries* notes this library as follows: "The Free Library was organized in October, 1907. By June 30, 1908, it had registered 350 borrowers and issued for home reading, 2938 volumes. Travelling libraries, consisting of 25 or more books each are loaned to boarding houses for sick people in the vicinity. The books in these collections are withdrawn permanently from general circulation and are never returned to the shelves of the library. Each time they are sent out they are carefully cleaned and fumigated. A building lot costing \$2000 has been purchased, of which amount \$1000 has been paid and \$500 additional subscribed.

*Trinity College L., Hartford, Conn.* (9th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1908.) Added, 1560 v.; 1186 pm.; total, 56,536 v.; 34,944 pm. Attendance, 9162.

The fire which occurred May 22, 1907, has already been noted in last year's report. The work of the year, however, was complicated by its effects, as the library could not be gotten into good order until October, 1907. The year's record is a satisfactory one; the attendance has shown a large increase. One drawback to the library's work is the difficulty of obtaining the requisite quiet, this is owing to the proximity of the library to other busy sections of the building.

*Troy (N. Y.) P. L.* (73d rpt.—year 1907.) Added, 2361; total, 41,911. Issued, home use, 89,381; reference room use, 3966. New registration, 1932; total registration, 8701. Receipts, \$7369.74; expenses, \$7571.29 (debit, \$201.55.)

"The circulation is five per cent. larger than that of 1906. For the first nine months of the year the gain was not marked, but the last three months show an increase of fifteen per cent. over the corresponding months of 1906. Were this gain confined to the adult department, it might be attributed to the financial depression which has crowded the public libraries in some cities—but the increase is proportionately larger in the children's room." Their statistics show a gain of twenty-seven per cent. for October, November and December. We also find that the increase has been almost entirely in the non-fiction used. The library has made a beginning in the purchase of foreign books.

Three delivery stations were opened during the year. Five schools have taken books for circulation among the pupils and the demand from the teachers for books has been greater than the collection of the library could supply. If this circulation was added to the statistics, it would make a material increase. The children's room has especially done efficient and vigorous work. The appropriation for this library has been increased from \$4000 to \$6500 in recognition of its rapid development and increased usefulness.

*University of Vermont L.* (Rpt.—1907-8, from librarian's summary.) Added, 1614 v.; 16,176 received under the provisions of the 468 pm.; total, 76,412 v.; 33,404 pm. 626 volumes and all the pamphlets were gifts; 19 volumes came by exchange; 372 were complete volumes of serials, of which 272 were bound, the others being tied into manila cases, 408 serials were currently received; of these, 187 were paid for at a cost of \$801.93, exclusive of binding, this being nearly 71 per cent. of the amount spent for books, and nearly 36 per cent. of the total income for increase of the library. A number of the gifts, especially among the serials, may be classed as exchanges, due for the publications of the University, the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station, etc.

For binding, there was expended \$313.65. A rebate of 10 cents on every volume detained over six weeks perceptibly reduces the amount of the binding bills.

The working hours continue to be nine and a half hours week-days in term time, with shorter hours on holidays, Sundays and during vacation. Books were given out on 303 days to the number of 8473.

Owing to deficiency in help there is a considerable number of accessions awaiting the steps necessary to put them on the shelves of the library and the cataloging and other work is falling into arrears. Also, time has



failed to use the 5000 to 6000 duplicates for exchange as much as desired. But relief has been experienced by disposing of 19 sacks of duplicate U. S. government publications partly to Washington and partly to another college library.

*Watertown (Mass.) F. P. L.* (40th rpt.—year 1907.) Added, 441; total, 33,330. Issued, home use, 42,832; library use, 1683. New membership, 405; total registration, 11,515. Receipts, \$6271.48; expenses, \$6180.48.

There is an increasing number of books placed on the open shelves of the reading rooms, the use of which is not shown in the figures reported. It would be possible to greatly increase the number of books taken away from the library by providing a large number of duplicates of the more popular novels, or by increasing the number of the newer popular books called for. Whether it would be a good policy to lower the standard of books purchased to increase the number of readers is a question always debated by the boards of management in all the libraries. In different libraries this standard widely differs, and should always be considered in comparing the value of the circulation of different libraries with the number of books or readers.

A large room is needed for the children. The report includes the twenty-sixth supplement to the second catalog of the library.

*WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY L.* Manual of the library, containing descriptive information and a few suggestions. (Pub. 1.) Morgantown, 1908. 20 p. D.

This pamphlet gives brief information as to the establishment of the library, its work and its collection.

*Winchester (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year 1907.) Added, 720; total, 18,282. Issued, home use, 43,185. Cards in use, 3773. Receipts, \$3304.36; expenses, \$3114.22 (fict. \$293.85; non-fict., \$631.36; binding, \$309.61; printing, \$95.60.)

The problem of what to do with the children was solved in March by transforming the upper reading room into a children's room.

*Wisconsin State Historical Society L.* (Rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1908.) At the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the four local press societies, held in October, the report of the library for the year was submitted by Dr. Thwaites. During the year ending Sept. 30, the society's library was increased by 13,210 titles, which makes the estimated collection number 307,674 titles, including books and pamphlets. The development in the collection has been especially marked along scientific and socialistic lines. The library is receiving the official publications of the Australian government, and has already re-

ceived those of Great Britain, Canada and several other countries. In the report of the catalog department the nineteen years of service of Miss Oakley, the chief cataloger, recently resigned, is recognized in appreciative terms. The publication of the reprint edition of the first ten volumes of Wisconsin Historical Collections is making good progress; volume 6 is now out, and volumes 7, 8, 9 and to are in press.

#### FOREIGN

*British Museum L.* (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1908.) The total number of visits to the museum were 646,300. The reading room was closed for repairs from the 15th of April to Oct. 31st. It was therefore accessible to readers for only 139 days in the year, during the period that it was closed temporary accommodation was provided in the North Library for about 150 readers daily on 172 days.

The total number of visits by readers in the year was 137,682, as against 212,997. The number of visits by students to particular departments was 55,738, as against 55,513 in 1906. "The arduous work of removing the books of reference from the reading room previous to the renovation, of revising the collection, of weeding out obsolete books and of refilling the shelves after the renovation was completed was punctually and successfully accomplished by the staff of the library." 30,499 volumes and pamphlets have been added to the library; of these 7535 were gifts and copyright act; 458 were received by colonial copyright, 675 by international exchange and 5655 were acquired by purchase. To the map collection 1944 maps in 8402 sheets have been added, and 10,111 musical publications have been added to the musical collection. The library also added 3442 newspapers, comprising 233,377 single numbers, of which 1208 were published in London and its suburbs; 1711 in other parts of England and Wales and in the Channel Islands; 277 in Scotland, and 246 in Ireland, besides 12,744 colonial and foreign newspapers. Seventy-one English books printed before the year 1640, and 45 incunabula have also been added. The department of Oriental printed books and manuscripts added 1608 printed books and 70 manuscripts. The total number of prints acquired were 4386.

*Leeds (Eng.) P. Ls.* (11th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1908.) Added 14,834; total 270,167. Issued, home use 1,435,623; reference use 125,657. Number of borrowers' tickets issued, 33,773.

There has been a decrease of 4261 in the number of volumes issued from the central lending library during the year. This decrease is mainly to be found in fiction. There has been, however, considerable increase in other classes, thus showing that the educational work of the library has progressed.



Excellent work has been done in the juvenile libraries and in the reference department. The Catalog of the Central Lending Library has been completed by the publication of the non-fiction section.

*Manchester (Eng.) F. P. Ls.* (56th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1908.) Added 7402; total 376,420. Issued, home use 1,249,565. No. of readers at ref. lib. 409,098; no. of times borrowers have used libs. 1,227,434. No. of borrowers' cards issued 24,313.

A new reference library has been planned, and it has been suggested that a library of technical literature should form a part of it, by committee, and new branch libraries are also under consideration. Lecture courses have been given to assistants at the expense of the committee. From the Henry Watson Music Library 20,835 volumes, sheet music and separate parts have been issued. The number of books consulted in the reference library during the year has been 494,908 volumes. On Sundays, 12,937 volumes have been consulted at the reference library, the average being 248 each Sunday.

*Sunderland (Eng.) P. L.* The new branch library, the Hendon Branch, was opened on Oct. 19. The collection in this branch is over 7000.

*Wallasey (Eng.) P. Ls.* Reader's handbook; description of the libraries, rules and regulations and subject-index of books; pub. by the Libraries Committee.

Ed. 2. 42 p. O. Seacombe, Wilmer, 1908. In this small pamphlet a brief description of the library, its rules and regulations, and an index of subjects represented in the libraries are given.

The reference department contains over 2600 volumes. The library also possesses a fine collection of over 600 photographs of continental buildings and scenes. The home reading libraries contain altogether 15,930 volumes.

*Paris, France.* The Institute of France will, it is expected, inaugurate the Bibliothèque Thiers early in the new year. Alterations have been made in the interior of the Hôtel Thiers in the Place Saint-Georges. The chief feature of the library is the history of France, and on this subject Thiers left about 5000 volumes. Apparently this number will be increased from time to time. The Institute has decided to house the fine library of books and manuscripts left by the late Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjari in a building situated in the garden of the Soeurs de Saint-Joseph de Cluny at Chantilly.

*Paris. Libraries.* FRANKLIN, Alfred, ed. Guide des savants, des littérateurs et des artistes dans les bibliothèques de Paris par un vieux bibliothécaire. Paris, H. Welter, 1908. 7+219 p. 12°, pap., 5 frcs.

## Gifts and Bequests

*Harvard University L.* The library has received from Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, of Lenox, a sum of \$1500 to be spent for books as a memorial to their son, the late Arthur Sturgis Dixey, who was a member of the class of 1902. Friends also made contributions to this fund, which, it is stipulated, shall be spent within five years and that the books bought shall be French works.

*New York City. American Seamen's Friend Society.* By the will of Mary E. Hidden, of Cambridge, \$1000 is left as a bequest for the library.

*Sag Harbor, L. I.* Mrs. Russell Sage has purchased a small house and lot, costing \$10,000, which she desires as a site for the memorial library she is to present and endow for the village of Sag Harbor.

*San Francisco (Cal.) P. L.* By the will of the late Philip N. Lilienthal his private library is left to the San Francisco library, with the exception of such volumes as his four children may desire to have.

*Two Harbors, Minn.* A convenient site for the Carnegie library has been secured and plans have been submitted to Mr. Carnegie. The council has agreed to increase the tax levy to \$1500 annually and the Carnegie donation has been increased to \$15,000.

*Yale University L.* By the will of the late Lucius W. Fitch, which was filed in the probate court recently, Yale University is to receive \$500 to be used for the benefit of the Lincolnton library.

### CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS

		<i>June to October (1908) inclusive</i> (Increases in italics)	
June	8. <i>Annan, Scot.</i> .....		£62
	<i>Crompton, Eng.</i> .....		425
	<i>Darwen, Eng.</i> .....		750
	<i>Lee, Mass.</i> .....		\$2,000
	<i>Nelson, Eng.</i> .....		£293
	<i>Wigan, Eng.</i> .....		571
	29. Big Horn Co. (Basin), Wyo.....		\$15,000
	Eaton Rapids, Mich.....		10,000
	Escondido, Cal.....		7,500
	Fergus, Ont.....		6,000
	Ingersoll, Ont.....		10,000
	Stamford, Texas.....		15,000
	<i>Swadincote, Eng.</i> .....		£202
July	1. <i>Olean, N. Y.</i> .....		\$15,000
	20. Chelsea, Mass.....		50,000
	Clondalkin, Ire.....		£1,600
	Douglas, Wyo.....		\$10,000
	New Mills, Eng.....		£2,000
	Oakley, Eng.....		150
	<i>Peretanguishene, Ont.</i> .....		\$2,500
	<i>Reeding, Eng.</i> .....		£194
	<i>St. Helena, Cal.</i> .....		\$862
	Seaforth, Ont.....		6,000
Aug.	Settle, Eng.....		£1,000
	31. Kinsale, Ire.....		1,250
	5. Stockport, Eng.....		10,000
	10. Wallasey, Eng.....		9,000
	15. New Hampton, Iowa.....		\$10,000
	29. <i>Bridgend, Eng.</i> .....		£54

Cahiriveen, Ire.....	£2,000
Glasgow, Scot. (2 branches).....	15,000
Minot, N. D.....	\$15,000
Ponca City, Okla.....	6,500
Seychelles Islands.....	£250
Thessalon, Ont.....	\$8,000
Luton, Eng.....	£10,000
Sept. 9. Felkestone, Eng.....	5,000
Bolton, Eng.....	15,000
12. Balrothery, Ire.....	400
Fairbury, Neb.....	\$2,500
Mansfield, Ohio.....	2,000
South Pasadena, Cal.....	2,000
30. Bloomfield, Ind.....	8,000
Mallaig, Scot.....	£192
Milo, Maine.....	\$5,000
Mitchell, Ont.....	2,000
Two Harbors, Minn.....	5,000
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Total for U. S. and Canada:	
15 new gifts for buildings.....	\$182,000
9 increases to previous gifts.....	33,862
Amount given.....	\$215,862
Total for United Kingdom and Colonies:	
12 new gifts for buildings.....	\$285,960
11 increases to previous gifts (incl. 2 new buildings).....	91,005
	\$396,965
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Total, June to October incl.:	
27 new gifts.....	
20 increases.....	
(Comprising 29 new buildings.)	

## Librarians

AMES, W. Homer, resigned his position as librarian of the J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library, Carlisle, Pa., which he had held for several years.

BRIGHAM, Clarence S., has resigned his position as librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society to take charge of the collections of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester.

CHAMPLIN, Miss Mabel N. (Pratt, '08), has been appointed librarian of the Newark (N. Y.) Public Library.

DURAND, Miss Adah (Pratt, '08), has been appointed librarian of the Milbrook (N. Y.) Free Library.

DURLIN, Miss Maud (Pratt, '06), has been appointed librarian of the El Paso (Texas) Public Library.

FORD, Worthington C., has resigned his position as chief of the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, to become editor of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The duties of his new office to begin on January 1, 1909.

GILMAN, Daniel Coit, formerly president of the Johns Hopkins University, died in Norwich, Ct., on Oct. 13. He was born in Norwich, July 6, 1831, and graduated from Yale in 1852. After spending some time abroad he returned to America to hold various posts in Yale. He was for a time librarian of the university. In 1872 he became president of the University of California and later president of Johns Hopkins University, of which he was practically the founder.

HOWARD, Miss L. Elizabeth (Pratt, '94), has become librarian of the Engineering Societies, New York.

JACOBSON, Mrs. Karen M., librarian of the Minnesota Public Library Commission, and in charge of the travelling libraries for three years, resigned her position on May 4, to travel and study in Europe.

KEATING, Miss Anne C., has resumed the assistant librarianship of the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana.

KNIGHT, Miss Jennie L., New York State Library Summer School, 1907, was appointed librarian of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library, Gardner, Mass., and began her duties Oct. 1.

LA TOURETTE, Miss Alexandrine (Pratt, '08), has been made librarian of the Stevens Point (Wis.) State Normal School.

LESTER, Clarence B., has been appointed as legislative reference librarian in the New York State Library. The appointment is made from the eligible list certified by the state civil service commission for this position, Mr. Lester's standing being the highest upon the list.

POWELL-BUTTERFIELD, Miss Josephine Powell, librarian of the St. Peter, Minn., Public Library, since its establishment in 1895 until her resignation last winter, was married on April 30 to Mr. George C. Butterfield, of Eothen, Wyoming.

PUTNAM, Dr. Herbert, librarian of Congress, has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Spofford as trustee of the Public Library of the District of Columbia. Dr. Spofford was librarian of Congress at the time of his original appointment as Public Library trustee.

REED, Miss Gertrude A., has been appointed to the librarianship of the J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library, Carlisle, Pa., to succeed W. Homer Ames.

ROSS, Miss Georgette, New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed acting children's librarian for four months at the Broadway Branch of the Cleveland Public Library.

SHIVERS, Miss Anne O. (Pratt, '08), has been appointed librarian of the Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

TILTON, Asa C., has been appointed secretary and treasurer of the National Association of State Libraries, owing to the resignation of Miss Oakley.

UPLEGER, Miss Margaret (Pratt, '07), has returned to her former position as librarian at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WILEY, Miss Stella (Pratt, '07), has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Onawa, Iowa.

## Cataloging and Classification

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of music, v. 1, pt. 2. Bost., 1908. p. 145-208. F.

Continues the collection (Boosey-Concertos), following pt. 1 (A-Boosey), published in June and noted in the July L. J. A review of this extensive work will be given in a coming number.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Finding list of fairy tales and folk stories in books at the branches of the Public Library of the City of Boston. Bost., 1908. 48 p. O.

This index was prepared by Miss Louise Prouty. It will be chiefly useful to the storyteller. The stories are indexed under title, the best known or most characteristic title being selected in the case of stories published under various titles. Cross references are used to suggest similar stories that may be useful to a story-teller.

CAVALIERI, G. Catalogue des livres composant la bibliothèque de M. Giuseppe Cavallieri à Ferrara. Florence, 1908. 524 p. O.

This catalog numbers about 2026 titles and is divided under Manuscripts and Printed books, with alphabetical arrangement under each. There are supplements for additional manuscripts and printed books, bibliographies, and autographs. The titles are numbered consecutively.

CLAYTON, C. E. A. Lists of medical references and their compilation, 1908. Lond., Sherratt & Hughes. 13 p. 8°.

This small pamphlet describes briefly the use of the catalog of the Surgeon-General's office, Washington, and of the Index Medicus in the preparation of medical bibliographies and lists of references.

ECLECTIC LIBRARY CATALOG; an index to twenty magazines and to the recent government publications. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Company, 1908. 110 p. O.

This index supplies a much-needed want of small libraries. It indexes 20 periodicals, the periodicals to be included being selected by vote of nearly all the state library commissions and of more than 100 librarians of small libraries. The index, the first issue of which was July, 1908, is to be published quarterly, and each successive number is to be an accumulation of all that have preceded it during the year. The regular subscription price is to be \$4 a year. During 1908, however, the catalog may be secured for \$2, and this includes the December (annual) number, the price of which alone will be \$2. Heretofore small libraries have had to depend upon the large indexes of periodicals, which were ex-

pensive and which included many titles that were not contained in their limited collections, so that this new publication of the H. W. Wilson Company should have a very definite place among bibliographic aids. Government publications are included, and thoroughly indexed by subject and less thoroughly by author. They have been given call numbers made up of a combination of the Dewey Decimal classification number and the Cutter author number, in the hope that new libraries may be able to use them and that they may be a help also to other libraries with a similar system. For the magazines indexed the same method is pursued as in the *Reader's Guide*, the references for magazines indexed in both the *Reader's Guide* and the *Eclectic Library Catalog* being identical.

HAVERHILL (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Picture bulletin, no. 6. November, 1908. Thanksgiving bulletin.

OTTAWA, CAN. CARNEGIE L. Deutsche bücher in der Carnegie Bibliothek, 1908. 12 p. S.

SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Finding list of fine arts. Seattle, 1908. 64 p. O.

## Bibliography

AERIAL NAVIGATION. A list of books on aerial navigation. (In New York Public Library Circulating Dept. *Monthly list of additions*, p. 48.)

AGRICULTURE. Nijhoff, M. Agriculture et économie rurale. (Livres anciens et modernes, no. 360, 1908.)

AMERICANA. Catalogue of books relating to America, including Philippine Islands, together with a miscellanea of manuscripts, ancient maps, engravings, views, etc. On sale by Otto Lange. Florence, 1908. 64 p. O. (Catalogue no. 4.)

BOOKPLATES. Almack, E. Bookplates; with 42 illustrations. Chic., A. C. McClurg & Co., 1908. 8+180 p. S. (Little books on art; ed. by Cyril Davenport.) cl., \$1 net. Bibliography (2 p.).

*Bulletin of Bibliography*, October, contains a title index to the works of Honoré de Balzac, by Fredericka B. Gillette, pt. 2; an index to reference lists published by libraries, 1907-1908, by the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, pt. 1; and pt. 4 of Frederick W. Faxon's "Literary annuals and gift books, American and English: a bibliography;" also the Quarterly magazine subject-index, July-Sept., 1908.

CATHOLIC LITERATURE. Trenton (N. J.) Public Library. Catalogue of the Trenton (N.

- J.) Public Library, including Catholic authors and also certain works of Protestant authors which have some special interest for Catholics. Trenton Council, no. 355. Knights of Columbus, 1908. 63 p. D.
- CERAMICS AND GLASS. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to ceramics and glass. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, October, p. 577-614.)
- CHURCH HISTORY. Moncrief, J. Wildman. A short history of the Christian church, for students and general readers. 3d ed., rev. N. Y. and Chic., Revell, [1908.] c. 475 p. 8°, cl., \*\$1.50 net.  
Contains short bibliographies.
- CLINTON ORES. Bibliography (*In New York State Museum. Bulletin* 123. Iron ores of the Clinton formation in New York State, by D. H. Newland and C. A. Hartnagel. Education Department Bulletin, no. 434, p. 71-72.)
- COLLINS, W. The poems of W. Collins; ed. by Christopher Stone. [N. Y., Oxford University Press, (Amer. Branch,)] 1907, [1908.] 34+90 p. por. pls. S. limp cl., 90 c.  
A list of chief editions of works of Collins. (2 p.).
- CO-OPERATION. Fay, C. R. Co-operation at home and abroad; a description and an analysis. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 16+403 p. 8°, cl., \*\$3 net.  
Bibliography.
- ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE. Bond, F. Screens and galleries in English churches; il. by 152 photographs and measured drawings. [N. Y., Oxford University Press, (Amer. Branch,)] 1908. 12+192 p. O. cl., \$2.  
Bibliography (2 p.).
- EDINBURGH PRESS. Couper, W. J. The Edinburgh periodical press: being a bibliographical account of the newspapers, journals and magazines issued in Edinburgh from the earliest times to 1800. 1908, Stirling Mackay. 2 v. 24°.
- EMBRYOLOGY. Bryce, T. H., Teacher, J. H., and Kerr, J. M. Munro. Contributions to the study of the early development and imbedding of the human ovum. 1, An early ovum imbedded in the decidua, by T. H. Bryce and J. H. Teacher; 2, An early ovarian pregnancy, by T. H. Bryce, J. H. Teacher and J. M. Munro Kerr; with 10 plates and 12 figures in the text. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 8+90 p. il. pls. 4°, cl., \*\$4 net.  
Bibliography.
- ENAMELS. Dawson, Mrs. Nelson. Enamels; with 33 illustrations. Chic., A. C. McClurg & Co., 1908. 12+207 p. S. (Little books on art; ed. by Cyril Davenport.) cl., \*\$1 net.  
A list of books and articles on enamels (2 p.). Index.
- ENGRAVING AND ETCHING. Hind, A. M. A short history of engraving and etching, for the use of collectors and students; with full bibliography, classified list and index of engravers; with frontispiece in photogravure and 110 il. in the text. Bost., Houghton Mifflin Co., 1908. 18+473 p. O. cl., \*\$5 net.  
Appendix. 1, Classified list of engravings; 2, General bibliography (20 p.); 3, Index of engravers and individual bibliography.
- HERCULANEUM. Waldstein, C., and Shoo-bridge, Leonard. Herculanum; past, present and future. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 21+324 p. il. maps, 4°, cl., \*\$5 net.  
Bibliography.
- INCUNABULA AND EARLY BOOKS. Catalogue of the library of the Comm. Giuseppi Cavalieri of Ferrara. Florence, De Marinis, 1908. 524 p. 8°.  
The collection, though not an extensive one—the catalog covers 2026 titles of books and manuscripts—is an extraordinary one, inasmuch as it contains so many either first or rare editions of the noble books produced in the first three centuries after the invention of printing. For this reason the catalog should easily find its way into the reference library of the scholar, the book lover and the bibliographer. The catalog is compiled with great care and attention to bibliographical details, and contains a number of facsimiles of title-pages and type specimens, also a photogravure of a section of the interior of Signor Cavalieri's library and half-tone reproductions of remarkable illustrations, book covers, etc. Appended to the catalog is a list of a portion of the autographs in the possession of Signor Cavalieri, including some of the greatest names known to the world.
- INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. New York State Education Department. Division of Trades Schools. General industrial and trades schools. [Circular, Oct. 1, 1908.]  
Bibliography, p. 10-17.
- JEWELLERY. Davenport, Cyril. Jewellery; with 42 illustrations. Chic., A. C. McClurg & Co., 1908. 10+166 p. S. (Little books on

- art; ed. by Cyril Davenport.) cl., \*\$1 net.  
Bibliography (2 p.).
- LACE AND NEEDLEWORK. Lowes, Mrs. Emily Leigh. Chats on old lace and needlework. N. Y., Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1908. 386 p. pls. O. ("Chats" ser.) cl., \$2.  
Bibliography (1 p.).
- LINCOLN. Rothschild, A. Lincoln, master of men: a study in character. Anniversary ed. Bost., Houghton Mifflin Co., 1908. c. 531 p. por. O. cl., \*\*\$1.50 net.  
A list of books consulted (12 p.).
- LIQUOR PROBLEM. [Bibliography.] (*In* The liquor problem; ed. by R. H. Edwards. Studies in American Social Conditions, 1. Madison, Wis., 1908. p. 13-30.)
- MARINE BIOLOGY. Johnstone, Ja. Conditions of life in the sea: a short account of quantitative marine biological research. N. Y., Putnam, 1908. 13+332 p. il. maps, O. (Cambridge biological ser.; ed. by Arthur E. Shipley.) cl., \$3.  
Bibliography (4 p.).
- MASSACHUSETTS IN THE CURRENT MAGAZINES. Flagg, C. A. Some interesting articles in recent magazines. (Massachusetts Magazine, Salem, Mass. April and July nos. v. 1, p. 111-112, 192-194.) To be continued.
- MICHIGAN COUNTY HISTORIES. Flagg, C. A. Works indexed for Massachusetts Pioneers, Michigan series. (Massachusetts Magazine, Salem, Mass. April and July nos. v. 1, p. 76-79, 186.)
- MINIATURES. Davenport, Cyril. Miniatures, ancient and modern; with 46 illustrations. Chic., A. C. McClurg & Co., 1908. 12+174 p. S. (Little books on art; ed. by Cyril Davenport.) cl., \*\$1 net.  
Bibliography (2 p.).
- Foster, J. J. Chats on old miniatures; with 117 illustrations. N. Y., Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1908. 374 p. O. ("Chats" ser.) cl., \$2.  
Bibliography (2 p.).
- NAPOLÉON I., BONAPARTE. Kircheisen, F. M. Bibliographie du temps de Napoléon, comprenant l'histoire des États-Unis. 1908. 2 v. 8°.  
V. 1, now published, contains: Introduction; Index; General history, 1795-1815; History of states (France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Germany and Austro-Hungary, Switzerland, Great Britain and Ireland, Poland, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Northern states, Balkan states, United States); Wars.
- NEWTON, Sir Isaac. Gray, G. J. A bibliography of the works of Sir Isaac Newton, together with a list of books illustrating his works; with notes by G. J. Gray. Ed. 2, rev. and enl. Cambridge, Barnes, 1907. 80 p. 4°.  
This is not simply a reprint of the first edition published in 1888, but contains many important editions.
- PAUSANIAS. The Attica of Pausanias; ed. by Mitchell Carroll. Bost., Ginn, [1907, 1908.] c. 7+293 p. O. (College ser. of Greek authors; ed. by J. Williams White, T. Day Seymour and C. Burton Gulick.) cl., \$1.65.  
Bibliography (9 p.).
- RAILROADS. Nijhoff, M. Chemins de fer. (Livres anciens et modernes, no. 359, 1908.) Includes: Poste, télégraphe, téléphone.
- SOCIALISM. Special reading list. (*In* Salem Public Library. *Bulletin*, October, p. 63-64.)
- SPAIN. ARTS AND CRAFTS. Williams, Leonard. The arts and crafts of older Spain. Chic., A. C. McClurg & Co., 1908. 3 v., 13+289; 10+262; 8+282 p. pls. D. (World of art ser.) bds., \*\$4.50 net.  
Bibliography (9 p.).
- SWINBURNE, A. C. [Special reading list] (*In* Salem Public Library *Bulletin*, October, p. 63-64.)

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## Library Calendar

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### NOVEMBER

- 6-7. North Dakota L. A. State meeting.  
9. Penn. L. C. Phil. F. L. H. Josephine Widener Branch.  
Address: "Some suggestions for improvement in library management," by Dr. H. Leffmann, professor of chemistry at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.  
11. Hudson Valley L. C. Irving, N. Y. Guiteau L. 10 a.m.  
12-13. N. C. L. A. Greensboro. Annual meeting.  
18. District of Columbia L. A. State meeting.  
"Bookbinding for government libraries," by Peter Frank.

### DECEMBER

9. District of Columbia L. A.  
"Methods of distributing public documents," by W. L. Post, superintendent of documents.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 33

DECEMBER, 1908

No. 12

THE American Library Institute, in its second general meeting since its inception three years ago, passed a pleasant and profitable evening in the consideration of important problems regarding library training through the schools, although the personnel and discussion were much the same as that at "Library week" or at the Atlantic City meeting, since only one person was in attendance from west and two from south of Pennsylvania. The other two sessions were given chiefly to the discussion of the future of the Institute, in case the A. L. A. constitution in its final form, which will be determined at the ensuing meeting, should provide for a council which would really be deliberative and thus fulfill the functions of the Institute and those originally planned for the Council itself. In recent years the uncertainty of jurisdiction as between the Council and the Executive board of the A. L. A. has resulted in weakening the business effectiveness of both bodies, and members of the Council have themselves come to look upon its work as time-wasting and futile. On the other hand, it is the opinion of many members of the Institute that it would be both undesirable and impracticable to continue a separate organization if the Council should be reshaped to do real deliberative work. Under the constitution of the Institute action requires approval through correspondence vote of three-fourths of the sixty-two members, and the absence of such a vote results in no action. It is desirable, therefore, that each member of the Institute should vote upon the main question which will be submitted by the secretary, as the decision should greatly influence the constitutional provisions for the new A. L. A. Council. The JOURNAL has more than once indicated its view that the Institute is rather a fifth wheel in library organization and the new constitution has really been shaped to do the work of the Institute within the general scope of the A. L. A. as the comprehensive national organization.

THE New York Library Club is giving this season's sessions to discussions by and with other classes who have to do with the making or handling of the books of which the libraries are the distributors—a capital plan which should have interesting results. Naturally authors come first as the creators of library material, and the topic of their relations with libraries and librarians is especially timely because of the renewal of interest among librarians in books as distinctive from library machinery. The first meeting was appropriately held in the pleasant rooms of the Authors' Club, in an environment of authorship. But to tell the truth, it did not develop that there was any special relationship between authors as such and librarians, involving problems to be worked over or fought out. The authors who spoke acknowledged their indebtedness to the courtesy of librarians, and their only plea was to be allowed as many books at a time as they needed for their work, and perhaps be less repelled by cabalistic book-numbers taking the place of knowledge of the books. That authors write their books with reference to library patronage or library circulation did not appear in the discussion; and, in fact, though the meeting was pleasant and useful as an *entente cordiale* it had no special significance.

INCIDENTALLY, however, there was an interesting discussion of what President Bostwick happily called "infra-library books"—the cheap paper-covered books which flood the newsstands but are not purchased for library circulation. It is surprising how many books of this sort escape the drag-net of the bibliographer, and the fact that there are such books, bought in large numbers by the public, is perhaps a surprise to many librarians. They do not come to their notice because libraries are never asked to purchase them. Many of them are of the general quality known to dramatists as "Laura Jean Libby drama," and a few

years ago Laura Jean Libby, living or dead, was the chief source of this class of books. The librarians who have studied this phenomenon bear witness to the fact that there has been both a decrease in numbers and an increase in quality of late years, and this is fairly attributable to the fact that libraries have bettered the reading taste of the community and reached down to widening classes of readers who are gradually being lifted up to better reading. This is a public service of real importance, which has received heretofore little recognition, and the authors' session of the New York Library Club is entitled to the credit of bringing out this important fact.

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THE Spofford Memorial meeting was a worthy tribute to the honored memory of Mr. Spofford, and its record with other tributes to this Nestor of the library profession will form part of a memorial volume which will be one of the most interesting contributions to library literature. The appreciation by Mr. Putnam, which we reprint elsewhere from *The Independent* with corrections, is the last word in a relationship which has been singularly fitting and beautiful. During Mr. Putnam's administration of the National Library in its new and splendid home he had constantly put Mr. Spofford to the fore, with delightful deference to his age and experience, especially as a host when there were notable visitors to be entertained or to be shown the library. Thus Mr. Spofford's last years were made in some respects the happiest of his life, for he could take pride in the great building so largely the result of his own efforts for the better housing and handling of our National Library. The epilogue, also from Mr. Putnam's graceful pen, is the Amen to a life of value. In this issue also there is a thoughtful memorial of another veteran who has gone over to the majority during the year and will long be pleasantly remembered by the early members of the American Library Association. It is noteworthy that she came to the library profession when fifty-seven years of age and for nearly a generation gave her experience as a teacher and her mature views of life to the service of the library. It will be well

if the younger members of the profession come to be imbued with the cordial, helpful spirit of Mr. Spofford and Miss Hagar.

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THE proposal for a local parcels post on rural free delivery routes which is now pending in Congress, is one step toward a library post or at least toward broader and cheaper facilities for handling books through the mails. As such, though it does not go very far, it should have the support of libraries. As to copyright legislation, there seems likely to be no further development in which libraries are specially concerned. The compromise permitting incorporated libraries to import one copy in any one invoice of a copyrighted book without asking consent from the copyright proprietor, has become practically an unchallenged feature of the proposed legislation, and unless the interpolation of "binding" in the manufacturing clause should be included in the reported draft, all that is necessary is to keep watch of the bill through its final committee stages and on the floor of Senate and House, if, as is expected, it is reported by the Committee on Patents for action during the coming session. Should binding in this country be made a condition of copyright, librarians might be prevented from any importation of rebound books, and this would be a serious matter.

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IN the tariff hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, with the purpose of tariff revision and reduction, an extraordinary proposal was made by the Typothetæ of New York for an increase of the duty on books from 25 to 75 per cent. and the repeal of the free list provisions. This is unlikely to receive serious consideration, but librarians should be on the watch against any tariff legislation in this direction. The trustees of the New York Public Library have adopted vigorous resolutions in protest against such action, and it will be well for other boards of trustees to take like action. Libraries are interested both in free art and free books, and any resolutions that are drawn might well cover both fields and also call attention to the desirability of removing or reducing tariff duties on the materials of bookmaking.



## LIBRARY WORK IN THE BROOKLYN GHETTO

By LEON M. SOLIS-COHEN, *Librarian Brownsville Branch, Brooklyn Public Library*

SOME three years ago the Brooklyn Public Library established a branch in Brownsville, the Ghetto district of Brooklyn, N. Y., by taking over a small library that had been maintained by the Hebrew Educational Society. Its growth during the trying period of reorganization has been so abnormal and its location so unsuitable, that scant opportunity has been left to attend to more than the physical side of the work. The library is interesting therefore, not for the work it has yet been able to do, but for its unique district and peculiar clientele.\*

Brownsville differs from the other Jewish districts of New York City in containing a nearly homogeneous population. In the great "East Side" of Manhattan the people are broken up into groups of Russian Jews, Polish Jews, Roumanian Jews, Lithuanian Jews, etc., but in Brownsville, where the population is 98% Jewish, the Russian Jews make up about 90% of the total. The result is a Russian Jewish community of nearly 90,000 souls, with community life and community interest. It has its own board of trade and in the Hebrew Educational Society its own settlement house, but though the city has provided some eight or ten public schools, it has as yet no high school and but one branch library. This community is not the result of a slow, steady growth, but rather has grown up over night and is in all essentials new. New, in that six or seven years ago, before the opening of the Williamsburg bridge permitted the teeming ghetto of Manhattan to pour some of its overflow into Brooklyn, Brownsville was but a barren suburb part of the sparsely settled East New York. And new, in that its inhabitants have been in America but a short time varying from a month to fifteen years.

This newness of the people shows in their attitude towards our institutions. Although every Russian Jew is at heart an earnest student and a lover of books, the outrageous conditions under which he has been forced to live in Russia bring him here with little

knowledge of other books than the Bible and the Talmud; indeed, in the rural districts the word book, especially to the women, means little more than Bible. Many mothers, therefore, on their arrival here are suspicious of all reading matter and though soon grasping the idea of the public school, show no understanding of the public library and do not encourage their children to use it. With the rising generation it is different. The children often think it is as obligatory to come to the library as it is to the school, and are sorely disappointed when their parents will not help them to become members. Frequently when failing to interest their parents, they will sign their mother's or father's name to a note or an application, for by one means or another they must "take themselves in the library." In a few cases there is deliberate forgery, but more often these false signatures are due to the inability of the parents to write English and to the belief that what the library requires is merely the name of the parent. Young children do not appreciate the responsibility an endorsement represents and, moreover, are frequently instructed by their parents to write the names themselves.

Wherever proper names are used a general looseness seems a characteristic of the district. Scarcely two adults in fifty will give more than an initial when asked for their full names; not many more will always spell their own names the same way, and for every member of a family to spell the family name alike is unusual. A girl may start life as Rebecca Liffschütz, then become Beckie Liphshütz, and end to the library's confusion as Beatrice Lipschitz. This happens chiefly because the people think of the name in their vernacular and the way in which it is transliterated or translated is an unimportant detail. To them, however spelled, it is always the same name. Moreover, when they first arrive and begin to learn our characters they spell their names phonetically, not becoming acquainted with the vagaries of English spelling until much later. With children much of the trouble is due to anglicizing a foreign

\*Since this paper was written the new building for the Brownsville Branch has been opened (see p. 525).

name, e.g., changing Rozinsky into Rosen, and to the carelessness of the school teacher who insists that a child spell his name a certain way without first discovering how his father spells it.

In the face of such happenings, a library cannot prevent confusion from creeping into its registration records. The problem can be partially solved by insisting that a child spell his name the same way his father does, and by placing together in the application file, with appropriate cross references, all known variants of the same name. This helps little, however, when, without notifying you, a borrower changes his name from a form like Lubarsky to so different a one as Barr.

To one beginning work in a poor foreign district many habits of the people seem particularly objectionable that later become better understood. For example, the practice of many men of coming to the library and failing to remove their hats; or instead of keeping to the right, the trying of some to force an exit where others are entering; or being untidy in appearance; or apparently careless in the handling of public property. But after some time it is recognized that the unpleasant characteristics arise from the fact that many social ideals of these people are different from ours; that in some cases they have never been able to have any. Later on it is realized that the socialist speaks truth when he contends that "the chief trouble with the poor is their poverty." The foreign Jew does not think to take off his hat because it is his custom to cover his head in the synagogue, and other public institutions are new to him. He is no longer on constant watch for cleanliness other than ritual cleanliness, for the herding and the crowding he has been subjected to in the medieval and modern ghetto has well nigh destroyed such an ideal and a generation under slightly better conditions is not sufficient to wipe out the stunting effects of a thousand years. He seems to be careless with public property, or rather his young son does, because his home is often so crowded and so poverty-stricken that he has no place to put his book where the baby cannot get at it, or where a greasy dish may not be set upon it. And in the case where the attitude towards a public institution looks as if liberty and license were hopelessly confused, such confu-

sion is but part of the reaction when the pendulum swings to the other extreme after generation upon generation of repression.

Such a people, nevertheless, make a reading public many librarians long for in vain. You are not eternally beseeched for the latest novel — possibly because there are few women among the adult readers. Your reference assistant is not pestered with requests for witty mottoes for luncheon favors, or the heraldic crest of the younger branch of the Warringtons. Nor do you need to be ever on the watch for novel methods of advertising your library, or new means of attracting the public within its doors. But rather are you constantly beseeched for more books on sociology and for the best of the continental literature. Your reading room is full of young men preparing by themselves for civil service and college entrance examinations. Your reference desk is overtaxed with demands for material for debates on every conceivable public question, from "equal pay for women" to the comparative merits of the library and the gymnasium. And when there are more youngsters awaiting help in looking up every single allusion in their text-books than the assistants can serve, you are apt to find some child seeking for himself something about currents in the latest number of *Current Literature*. And what is better still, you have to be conservative and ever on guard lest your reading public increase three times as fast as can the library's resources.

Fully two-thirds of the work in all departments is with children. The little readers are the most insistent and are very willing to wait a whole afternoon for the return of a copy of the book that they want. Their reading is an odd mixture of the serious and the childish. Their race tragedy often sobers them in appearance and taste very early, and as is well known, they are very precocious. Sometimes a little toddler will come in whose head just reaches up to the registration desk and to the surprise of all, after writing his name readily will read right off some paragraph given as a test. Occasionally children will confuse the titles of desired books and ask for "Uncle Tom's cabbage" or "Mrs. Wiggs of the garbage patch." They are very responsive, however, nearly worshipping their "library teacher," and when once understand-

ing the situation are most polite little people.

The reading of both young and old shows a rather high percentage of non-fiction; but in this Brownsville is not an exception. In similar sections of Manhattan the New York Public Library reports the same more serious trend of reading in comparison with its other districts. Books of biography, contrary to the usual habit, are drawn 50% oftener than books of travel. This is particularly gratifying; for when the reading of biography seldom fails to inspire and stir much duller minds, how great must be its stimulating influence on a race so ambitious? Towards books whose use some libraries restrict, the attitude of the adults is very liberal. No explanation completely satisfies them and their indignation rises high when they learn that libraries occasionally see fit to withhold certain volumes of Tolstoi, of Zola, or of Shaw.

In a poor crowded district, at least, the access-to-shelves question is an open one and Brownsville's experience does not differ enough from the usual to indicate a final solution. The annual missing list runs well into the hundreds and the tally of mutilation cases looks proportionately bad. Among the adults as many volumes are lost through misunderstanding the meaning of the word "public" as through wilful theft. Little children will slip out without knowing that there is a charging process to be gone through. Young boys will sometimes steal a book out of pure bravado. But more often in both departments, books will be taken because the readers "must have them" for their studies, and as fines are owing on their cards they feel that there is no other way for them to obtain the volumes. It would seem, therefore, that in a foreign tenement district it may be unwise to start a new library with all its shelves wide open, or to suddenly convert a closed into an open-shelf library. A gradual opening would perhaps be better.

Home damage to books was excessive at the time the Brooklyn Public Library took charge in 1905, but in the last two years it has been largely reduced. The method has been to require the assistants when discharging, to run each book through their fingers before returning his card to the borrower. In this way a reprimand may be ad-

ministered, or a fine charged when the damage calls for it, at so slight an extra cost of time that it has been practicable to continue the process with a monthly circulation of 23,000 volumes.

A harder matter to deal with is the losing trace of borrowers through their frequent removing from house to house. The average is two removals a year, but often it runs up to five or six. An additional complication arises where so many different people bear the same name. The only available resources have been to inquire whether the reader is "still living there" at every opportunity, such as when rewriting a filled reader's card, or returning one that has been filed away, and to make each applicant read the rule requiring notice at the library of every change of address.

Somewhat similarly, when a reader's card is issued to a new borrower, he is handed the rules of the library mounted on a card, which he reads and returns to the desk. If he cannot read English he is given a Yiddish or a Russian copy. If he is a child he is given a copy in simpler language typewritten in capitals. This permits strict dealing with delinquents who might otherwise plead, with some justice, that they are "strangers in a strange land" unfamiliar with its customs.

A Yiddish variant of the endorsement clause has been printed on all Brownsville application blanks and the accompanying slip, when applications are mailed to the parents for signature, is printed in both Yiddish and English. It is expected that Yiddish notices and signs will be more widely used in the new building now nearing completion.

Hardly anything more than a survey of the field has been attempted in regard to personal work with the public. Five hundred Yiddish, Russian and Hebrew volumes have been too few to attract many of the fathers or grandfathers. Although a library representative has given talks at the monthly mothers' meetings and club leaders' meetings of the Hebrew Educational Society, has addressed a mass meeting of the Society's clubs and has talked to various clubs and associations in the neighborhood, few important results have been accomplished. Such work could not be done thoroughly enough or frequently enough to bear fruit. A weekly story hour, perhaps, has been the only exception. This was so popular

and seemed to mean so much to the children, that the children's librarian was prevailed upon to continue it throughout the season, despite the fact that utterly unfit physical conditions cried aloud for its discontinuance.

When the library has settled down in its new building however, and personal work can be taken up in earnest, there is so much waiting to be done that the future glows with promise. With hardly another cultural institution in the district, with no other now

conducted so as to inculcate ideals of orderliness and with a public that is composed of real readers, the possibilities and the responsibilities of the library's position are enormous. A reference department may be built up second to that of no branch library in the whole city, a circulation, if one desired it, rivalling that of Somerville, Massachusetts, and a position in the civic and social life of the community equal to that of Cleveland.

## THE RELATION OF THE LIBRARY TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD; OR, THE LIBRARY AND PUBLICITY\*

BY MARILLA WAITE FREEMAN, *Reference Librarian, Louisville Free Public Library*

THE essential point of all the public library stands for is expressed in this phrase—the relation of the library to the outside world. This relation is the touchstone of success. By it we are tested. It matters not how classically correct the library building, how carefully chosen the collection of books, how letter-perfect the card catalog; if the outside world is not drawn irresistibly to our building to struggle with our card catalog, to read and use our books, then we are merely ornamental nontax-paying cumberers of the ground. What we need in such case is something analogous to the social consciousness of which we hear so much—a library consciousness which shall wake up, take account of itself, and bring itself into vital relations with the outside world.

We librarians need to ask ourselves searching questions now and then. What is the purpose of our library? Is it fulfilling that purpose? Are we making an adequate return to the community on its library investment? Does every one in this community know that the library has something for him? Has it something for every one? If not, is it willing to get it? How are we making this known?

For the purpose of to-day's discussion we will concentrate some of these questions into three: What do we wish the public library to stand for in our community? How shall

we bring this about? and, How make it known?

I suppose we shall agree in desiring our library to be, perhaps first of all, a center to which all kinds of people will naturally turn whenever they "want to know." There is the amateur farmer ambitious to raise poultry after the most approved methods; the investor interested in the new lithographic stone quarries, who wishes to learn the sources and quantity of the present supply; the mother who doesn't know where to send her daughter to college; the young mechanic who would like to read up on socialism; the stenographer who feels the need of a wider knowledge of the English language and literature; the young woman who wants to "do something," but doesn't know how nor for what to train herself; the inventor who wants to find out if any one else has already patented his contrivance for a self-filling fountain-pen. These are all actual instances of the inquiring mind; a hundred more will occur to us. They are all problems upon which even the small library, if it have an alert and thoughtful librarian, may attempt to give aid. At least six of the questions noted may be answered from material which the library may possess free of charge; three from government publications free to every library. For the aspiring young people who in every community are groping their way to the choice of an occupation, light may be thrown by the questions, the suggestions, contained in the remarkably interesting circulars and other publications of the new Vocation Bureau,

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\*Read before the Indiana Library Association, October 22, and the Kentucky Library Association, Nov. 13, 1908. The paper was accompanied by a small exhibit of book lists, dodgers and other illustrative material.

which under the forceful leadership of Prof. Frank Parsons has its executive offices at the Civic Service House, Boston.\* True, it is not an easy task for the librarian to conduct for all inquirers such a bureau of information as I have indicated; it requires limitless patience and large sympathy, quick intelligence, endless zeal in securing material, familiarizing one's self with its contents, making its accessibility known. But there are few tasks which so happily combine a helpful touching of other lives with a broadening of one's own.

I sometimes think we are inclined to underestimate the importance of making our library a place to which people *like* to come, whether for information, inspiration or recreation. We all know the severe type of library which the reader approaches reluctantly, in fear of the austere and superior attendant, and from which he hurries away with relief as soon as his business is done. Making a library a likable place to go to involves a good many things, but all are attainable by the least of us. If we can begin as far back as the building, or rooms, and furniture, we shall make them approachable and comfortable rather than merely monumental and grand. We shall give careful thought to the coloring of our walls, choosing soft greens and buffs for their restfulness. We shall recognize the importance of well-regulated temperature and ventilation. We shall have a watchful eye for the variations of light in the rooms, adjusting window shades as the sunlight grows too glaring, or begins to fade. We shall keep our reading rooms quiet, though not sepulchral so, and we shall have spots where those who wish to talk may do so comfortably and legitimately. Some of these details may seem trivial, but none is too small to contribute to the atmosphere of comfort.

Most important of all to this atmosphere is the spirit of the librarian and her assistants. It is a difficult and delicate thing to define, this ideal library spirit and manner, but an excellent broad basis for its attainment is the Golden Rule, translated into "Put yourself in his place." As no two people who approach us are alike, a constant application of this rule will lead in time to great flexibility, great tact, a quick adaptability to new points

of view. It will also lend elasticity to all our other rules, and may help to clear us from the imputation cast by the unfortunate author who in her open letter to a recent library meeting declared that she had never seen a librarian yet who cared about anything but the rules of the library. "Of course," she deprecates, "the people here are nice to one, but underneath the smiling exterior is a deep-seated devotion to rules, which were made for people who amuse themselves with a library, and without consideration for those who want to use it." This is a hard saying and one we should all ponder. But indeed the subject of library rules would require an hour all its own.

A natural outgrowth of the library as a place where people like to go, if we achieve that happy result, will be the library as a social center. The phrase is an old one, but it does express one of the things for which, in the smaller towns, at least, we wish our libraries to stand. We use the word social here in its larger sense, not as suggesting afternoon teas and neighborly gossip, but as it connects itself with community interests which make for progress.

Thus it seems the fitting thing that the library should become the center of the civic, cultural, and educational activities of the town. We should encourage the chairman, whether of the woman's literary, the men's civic, or the boys' debating club to come to us for help in the preparation of their programs, as well as for material on the subjects chosen. This will give us a wonderful quiet opportunity to direct and systematize some of the organized reading and study and thought of our community. We may fortify ourselves with a collection of programs that have been used by other clubs. By writing to the Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wis., we may secure at 10 cents each some 25 outlines for study clubs, which have been worked out with care by the commission. Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H., secretary of the Bureau of Information of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs, has innumerable programs on file, and will send one or more on almost any subject desired, to any public library or chairman of a federated club. A list of subjects for debate, or of interesting topics for discussion in civic or current events clubs, may be kept by the

\* Since this paper was written the Vocation Bureau and many other organizations for civic and social betterment have met a great loss in the death of Prof. Parsons.

librarian, and added to from suggestive articles in the magazines, or even from the crisp subject-headings in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.

If the library is so fortunate as to have a building of its own, the use of library study rooms by various clubs and organizations should be encouraged as a means of making the library a center of community life. The conditions of use should be simple, in most cases involving only a small fee sufficient to cover light, heat and janitor service. In one library it was stipulated that no sectarian, partisan nor purely social organization should be granted use of the rooms. This did not exclude the Ministers' Association, nor the Sunday-School Union, to which all denominations were eligible. Beside these bodies, the Mothers' Kindergarten Association, several Woman's Study Clubs, the Civic League, and two or three other organizations of men were prompt in taking advantage of their opportunity.

A room for popular lectures is of value to the library as a social center. One town began the use of its lecture room with informal talks to young people by local authorities on various subjects—electricity, birds, what various trades had to offer young men and women. Later this grew into a university extension center with regular courses of lectures from university men.

Exhibits may be made in the library illustrating the subjects of the current lectures, and lists of interesting books printed in the papers. Almost any sort of exhibit well announced will draw people who would never have discovered the library otherwise. I shall never forget the first exhibits in the early days of my library enthusiasm and how we worked over them. An Indian Day was the very first. Indian rugs and pictures on the walls of the exhibit room, Indian relics in a long glass case down the center, even a full-fledged tepee in one corner, and Indian books on a table downstairs—as long as they lasted. Everybody had contributed or loaned something, and the whole town came to see, and remained to sign a library card. On another day home-made electrical appliances, with book prizes for the best, offered by a local manufacturer, made a thrilling display to all the boys in town and interested many men. A poster exhibit, when the poster rage was

at its height, a charming display of amateur photography—each of these, and many others, drew to the library many new friends and helped to make them feel it theirs.

Library clubs among the boys and girls may be made effective in proportion to the enthusiasm and physical strength of the librarian and her helpers. The weekly story-hour for the children is a library function which, in addition to its imaginative and educational stimulus, may be made of great value in inculcating ideals of patriotism and of civic honor and responsibility among our future citizens. Most of these forms of endeavor must come originally through the librarian, but as her efforts are known and understood others will gradually come to her help.

As to that word "publicity" in my subtitle. We used to call it "advertising the library"; now we like to speak of "making the library known," or, still better, of "interesting the public." Whatever we call it, and however we do it, it is a most essential point in library service, for it must always be borne in mind that our library stewardship is fundamentally a trust. I believe the time will come when the largest libraries will have a regular "publicity" department, or at least a member of the staff whose duty it shall be to devise and execute plans for making known to all classes of people what resources the library has to offer them. And in the small library the librarian will come to realize that the buying and cataloging of a book is merely a first step; that of quite equal importance is the making known the presence of that book in the library to all who might possibly be interested.

In a list of questions recently sent to libraries was included the query: "What do you find the best methods of making your library known?" Almost without exception the first clause of the reply was "newspapers." One western library reports more than 1000 library items yearly in the 10 local papers, an average of some three a day. The small library cannot emulate this record, but it can have at least its weekly library notes and announcements of new books.

Every library that can afford it should put out its own monthly or quarterly bulletin of new books in some form for distribution, but that is an expense and labor beyond the

reach of the smaller institutions. For all such the local newspaper columns are a boon indeed. It is well to establish a regular day of the week on which book lists are to appear. Then, if the library has no new books, or very few, fill the space with a brief list of books already in the library on some timely topic. At top or bottom add, "Cut this out and use as a call list at the library." In my first library a nearly complete finding list appeared in this way. The two local papers were generous with their space (emulating each other) and would print the titles of half the books in a given class, say Fine Arts, one week, the rest the next. Readers cut out these lists, in many instances pasted them in a scrap-book, and thus, by clipping also the later lists of new books, had an up-to-date catalog of the library.

With the short lists of new books, a descriptive line about each title condensed from the notes of the *A. L. A. Booklist* or the *Book Review Digest*, makes it far more interesting to the public. General items of book-news are welcome; mention of gifts with names of givers, names of new periodicals for the reading room, or interesting articles in the current magazines, brief description of a valuable new government publication, reports of meetings of the library board, items from the librarian's monthly report, and, if possible, all of the annual report, with statistics condensed and summarized. In a presidential election year the library may get itself upon the mailing list of the various political parties and announce their campaign literature, handbooks, etc., as on file for use of readers. Interesting incidents and bits of library news should be jotted down daily for the weekly library column or for the friendly reporter in search of an item.

Aside from the newspapers, many libraries are using a large amount of printed matter, or type-written circulars, for making the library known. Mimeographed lists of books interesting to teachers, Sunday-school workers, architects, city officials, business men or members of any trade or profession, are sent to individuals or organizations. Even libraries which cannot afford regular bulletins can print an occasional list on some timely subject, in inexpensive form, for distribution at the library and by mail. Short selected lists for local use may be made up from the fuller lists printed by larger libraries. The

Louisville Free Public Library has on hand at present an annotated list of books on Sunday-school work, prepared for the recent meeting of the International Sunday-School Union in that city; also a list of detective stories, and an interesting list of books in the library on Socialism, printed and distributed by the local chapter of the Socialist party, copies of any of which will gladly be sent to any library asking for them, as long as the supply lasts.

To the workmen of our community we owe special attention. An attractive vest-pocket list of books "of practical interest to men in the shops" was recently published by the Dayton (Ohio) Public Library, with union imprint, for distribution among workmen. An edition of eight hundred was paid for in advance by orders from firms and trade unions in the respective industries. A slip containing the titles of periodicals the library has relating to the mechanical trades may be enclosed in the pay envelopes of the factory and other employees. Small dodgers, calling attention in an interesting way to the location of the library, its resources, the fact that there is no charge for its use, may be distributed in similar ways. The psychology of advertising should be studied for simplicity and directness of expression and style of printing.

Framed placards or signs calling attention to the library, its location, the freedom of its use, posted in hotels, railroad stations, street-cars, the post-office, have been found effective in many places, especially in attracting the interest of transient visitors. In one library we placed in the car shops, the chair factory and elsewhere small wall boxes filled with library application blanks, and on the box the inscription, "Public Library, Eighth and Spring Streets—Books lent free. Take one of these cards, fill it out, then bring or send it to the library and books will be lent you without charge. Library open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m." A number of these blanks came back to the library filled in, but many more were wasted. On the whole, I believe an attractively printed library sign in the factories answers quite as well, especially if supplemented by a personal invitation or a brief list of technical books enclosed in the pay envelopes of the employees.

In Grand Rapids, directly after the close of the night schools, the librarian gets from the Board of Education the names and ad-



dressess of all the pupils, and personal letters are sent to all these, calling attention to the library and how it may be of use to them. Similar letters are sent to all the pupils who leave school permanently. The Grand Rapids letter, signed by Mr. Ranck, is uniquely interesting. A similar one, in mimeographed form, could be sent out by any library at slight expense. The personal touch gives it its great value.

The telephone may be made one of our most effective agents of library publicity. If a busy newspaper man or lawyer can feel free to call us up and ask the Republican majority in Nebraska in 1900, or the exact date of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, he is going to know and make known that the library is of real value to busy people. We should encourage the use of the telephone for emergency information. During a recent street-car strike in Louisville a prominent judge, chairman of a citizens' committee, meeting the street-car company in an effort to secure arbitration, telephoned the library from the committee-room asking for an account of the terms of settlement in the St. Louis strike. The Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature disclosed an article in the *Independent* of a certain date giving the exact information desired. The *Independent* was at the bindery. We telephoned the bindery to give the required volume to our messenger at whatever stage of binding, and the messenger delivered it at the seat of war. Next morning's papers announced that the strike had been settled that night through information secured from the Public Library at a critical moment in the conference.

We may use the telephone for asking as well as giving information. An electrician, engineer, teacher or professional man, whom you know as an authority, will be glad to give you any information in his power. An architect came into our reference room not long since and said it would be worth \$10,000 to him to have his solution of a certain practical problem in hydraulics verified. We called up a specialist in physics at one of our manual training schools and he verified the architect's solution. Then, to clinch the matter, we sent to the Library of Congress for a certain volume which our specialist referred us to, so that the architect should have line and page.

Often by calling in this way upon people

possessing special knowledge, the library makes friends of them as well as of the reader for whom the information is sought.

There is no good reason why book-renewal by telephone should not be allowed. The inconvenience to the library is slight in comparison with the convenience to the borrower. Pad and pencil should be kept fastened to wall or table near the telephone and name and number of book and date due written upon slip and taken to the charging case for renewal.

Another use of the telephone is to notify readers of books received for their use and to call the attention of anyone to whom you think a certain new book or magazine article will be of special interest. The Grand Rapids Public Library is one of the libraries which makes systematic use of the telephone in this and many other ways, and it considers the telephone one of its most useful mediums of library publicity and extension.

Perhaps most effective of all methods of making the library known are the personal talks given by the librarian or other representatives of the library, before schools, clubs, groups of factory workers, labor unions, masonic lodges, any organization which one can gain courage and opportunity to address. Nothing goes so far to win intelligent appreciation and understanding of the use of the library. It is the personal touch again and this in the end is always what counts most. To find out the native interest which already exists in an individual or a group of individuals and to build on that an interest in what the library has to offer—this requires personal work both within and without the library. And when these individuals have found for themselves that they really get something from the library that is worth while, they in turn arouse the interest of others. So, by a sort of endless chain, the users of the library become its best advertisers. Like Mellin's Food, "We are advertised by our loving friends."

In short, we owe to our entire constituency the fullest and most suggestive setting forth of the resources of the library if we are to hope for their increasing co-operation and support. And it is only through that co-operation and support that we can make the library what it should be, the intellectual and inspirational power-house of community life.

## A SUCCESSFUL LIBRARIAN—MISS SARAH C. HAGAR

By SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD

THE qualifications of the librarian form a favorite topic for lectures in library schools. It is easy in approaching the subject deductively to make a case for every possible qualification, both natural and acquired, and the standards set up read much like a catalog of the abstract virtues.

Two aged librarians have dropped from the ranks during the year. Dr. Ainsworth R. Spofford was a positive genius in tearing the heart out of a book in a brief examination and in classifying in his mind the contents of a multitude of books so that he could make them quickly available to others.

Miss Sarah C. Hagar, of Burlington, Vt., was equally a genius in understanding the reading habits and interests of her community and in really getting into the hands of the people the books that meant something to them.

It is quite possible that instead of sitting down to consider what qualities a librarian ought to possess, the young people who are entering library work might more profitably study the lives of the men and women who have attained a high ideal.

Dr. Spofford's unique and distinguished personality has been admirably interpreted by Dr. Putnam in his article published in the *Independent* and reprinted in this number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. I should like quite simply and plainly to tell what there was in Miss Hagar's character and in her preparation for library work which made for success.

1. *She had a liberal education.*

To be liberally educated is to be free from narrow prejudices, to have a thirst for knowledge, to know how to study, to be acquainted with the best that has been written, to have acquired various and worthy interests. Miss Hagar was not educated in college. She was thirty-four years old when Vassar College was founded. Girls to-day are quite likely to think that college training is the only thing that counts. Miss Hagar's success proves that such is not the case.

She attended a seminary in Burlington; studied French in Montreal; taught in the South and West. She then spent twelve years

in Europe, living in St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris and other continental capitals. She improved her opportunities to study the language and art and literature of the countries visited. She associated with people of learning and culture.

2. *She had an intimate knowledge of the city where her library work was done.*

Returning to Burlington, in 1885, when she was fifty-seven years old, she was appointed librarian of the Fletcher Free Library, and began to pour out freely and enthusiastically for her home city the rich intellectual treasures which she had garnered abroad. Her knowledge of the community was one reason for her success. When a child came to her for help she was quite likely to know what house he lived in, who were his parents and grandparents, his teacher and his playmates. Such knowledge, joined to her deep interest and prodigious memory, gave her a hold on the community which I have never seen excelled. She carried in mind not only what individuals were reading, but what they had read as boys and girls, as young men and women. Such familiarity with the reading habits of the people served is very refreshing in these days when library workers flit so lightly from one position to another, appearing to think that the so-called "organization" of a library on a set pattern is the chief work of a librarian. Miss Hagar never made that mistake. She respected technique but she kept it in its place.

3. *She had a passion for helpfulness.*

It was my good fortune to see her not only at many meetings of the American Library Association, but in her own library and home. The picture which forms the frontispiece of this number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* shows her in her beautiful old-fashioned garden which surrounds the spacious and comfortable New England house. It is very like Miss Hewins' ancestral home in Roxbury, Mass. I paid Miss Hagar several short visits, spending most of the time as she did at the library. Until 1904, when a commodious Carnegie building was dedicated, her work was done in dark and inconvenient rooms in the

city hall. Amid these forbidding surroundings she met each reader as a gracious hostess greets a welcome guest. With expectant face and head bent slightly forward as if in deference, she would listen to each request. Then her lithe, slender frame could be seen as she sought the books in a habitat known only to herself. I can recall distinctly volumes read during such visits; my pleasure in the books themselves being heightened by her knowledge of them and by her delight in having me enjoy them. I asked a student in the University of Vermont to tell me why she liked to have Miss Hagar serve her in the library. Miss Hagar's influence is all summed up in that student's reply, "She gave herself to you."

4. *She had extraordinary physical health and vigor.*

During the twenty-three years of her work as librarian, she averaged twelve hours a day in the library. She was at her post on holidays, and finally prevailed upon the trustees to open on Sunday. She often went without food from breakfast time until ten at night. She seldom left the library except to attend

library meetings or to entertain a visiting librarian by one of the beautiful drives about Burlington. The only vacation she had taken for years before her death was a week spent in New York with the wife of F. Marion Crawford, one of her early pupils. So many hours of hard work would convert most women into a library drudge. She was so thoroughly alive that she kept constantly in touch and sympathy with what was going on outside. She founded the Vermont Library Association and was for ten years its president. A remarkable constitution, strengthened by an early training of almost Spartan hardness, enabled her to do what few persons could accomplish.

She passed quietly away at the age of eighty. Until about three weeks before her death she did her usual work at the library, and in addition kept it open on Sunday. She retained to the last her buoyancy of spirit and her light, springing step.

The people of Burlington appreciated what she did for them and for their children. Her life was a satisfaction to herself and to others. She was a successful librarian.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR ECONOMY IN BOOK PURCHASING

BY LE ROY JEFFERS, *New York Public Library*

IN noting the following suggestions it should be remembered that these methods have proven applicable for a system of 42 branches. It is possible that they involve more work than is warranted for libraries having only a small appropriation for books. However, it is interesting to note that proposals have recently been made to group several small libraries under one executive staff in order to secure uniformity and economy in the work and expenditure.

We have found that for transacting a large volume of business the most economical method in the purchase of American books is to secure discounts upon general classes. Eliminating sets and books of special character which we handle separately, American books are easily classifiable, as, fiction protected for the year of publication; all other fiction; net books during the year of publication; net books after expiration of protection; juveniles, text-books, scientific, and miscellaneous, which includes biography, travel, na-

ture books, etc. Any dealer who desires to secure business is asked to quote the per cent. of discount which he will give on each of these classes. Owing to competition and to the volume of business, the rates secured in this manner are very much lower than are obtainable by other methods. Orders are then distributed upon the basis of the lowest rates in connection with the rapidity and accuracy of the service. The submission of title lists to dealers for pricing seems a very slow way of securing books, and the prices obtained are not always indicative of similar charges in the future.

In order to give the public a rapid book service, in most cases we do not hold requests for a title until several have accumulated, but we order the book upon the same day that the request is received from a librarian. To offset the disadvantage to the dealers of supplying single copies at very low rates, we select upon date of publication titles that are worthy of purchase for several branches. During the

first hour and a half of the weekly meeting of librarians these books are passed to each librarian for examination. To the first page is attached a slip bearing the initial of each branch, against which the librarian places her initials when the book is desired, or an "X" if it is not needed. In this way we are able to order many titles in quantity almost as soon as they are published, and to effectively distribute among dealers what they consider "the cream of their business."

Before adopting this method we often pointed out to dealers that they secured these orders from day to day in the usual manner upon individual order slips. We found, however, that a quantity order of a title goes psychologically much further with any dealer than do scattering orders, and that it readily offsets heavy orders for books on which a dealer makes little or no profit.

For the purchase of books or sets exceeding \$5 in value, we refer to alphabetical record cards on which are noted the transactions of several years. They show the publisher, edition, number of volumes, style of binding, and published price. When a purchase is made, or when a low price is offered, the dealer's name is entered with the date and price.

Notwithstanding increase in market value, the average price is evident, and nothing so easily reduces a dealer's apparently charitable offer as the evidence that on certain dates he sold us similar articles for less money. Usually a fair compromise is speedily effected. We have frequent evidence that this method saves several hundred dollars a month.

We have compiled outside of library hours a reference catalog showing author, title, publishers, editions, published prices, and cost of each book to the library. The cards are arranged alphabetically by authors, and include all titles in fiction, poetry, and essays that are still commonly read, or that were written by authors of some note. By careful reading of many catalogs and lists, and a most important verification of each item in the latest published "Trade List Annual" to determine whether it is still in print, we secured up-to-date information on many thousand titles.

The next step was to read through the "Publishers' Trade List Annual," noting on each slip all the publishers and prices of editions suit-

able for a library. Comparison was then made with the English catalogs and the publishers and prices in shillings were noted. Often books still called for, but no longer in print in America, were found available in English editions.

From this list of editions in print we made a comparison of actual books, both American and English, to determine those most suitable for library purposes. Often there were two or more editions that met our requirements for legibility and quality, in which case preference was given to the one of lower price. This comparison was especially interesting, as it developed the fact that editions of many standard English authors are imported by American publishers and listed at a largely increased price. One naturally wonders why do libraries, having the privilege of importing free of duty, purchase books by English authors which bear the imprint of an American publisher for \$1.50 or \$1 list, when they may import the same book, bearing the English imprint, for 3s. 6d. or 2s. list price?

It was further evident that a considerable number of both American and English titles are issued by the same publishers in different editions. As these are usually printed from the same plates, but are bound differently for different classes of trade, it is obvious that the sheets of the cheaper priced book are the ones for a library to purchase, and to place in its own binding. Whether this is done in America or in England, the saving is very large. It may be the difference between the list prices of \$1.50 and \$0.75 or \$0.50, or between 6s. and 3s. 6d. or 2s. It should not be inferred that this difference in price is always indicative of inferiority in the sheets, for exactly the same sheets, are often used in both editions.

Neither do we always select the lowest price book, for its illustrations may not be as attractive as one slightly more expensive. But we have found that this comparison and selection according to the best method of purchase has saved the library several thousand dollars a year on books that are listed at \$1.50 or less.

These are only a few of the possibilities which are open to every large library, or group of smaller libraries acting through one executive, for economy in book purchase.

## A LIBRARIAN PASSED

AINSWORTH RAND SPOFFORD — 1825-1908\*

[Born at Gilmanton, N. H., September 12th, 1825; died at Holderness, N. H., August 11th, 1908, in his eighty-third year of age and forty-eighth of government service. Prepared under private tutors and at Williston Seminary for the course at Amherst College, but prevented from this by threatened weakness of eyes and lungs. (An honorary LL.D. of Amherst in 1882.) Removing at nineteen to Cincinnati where he spent the succeeding fifteen years (1845-1860) as clerk in a bookstore, as bookseller and publisher, and (from 1859) as associate editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial*. Despatched by this to report the battle of Bull Run, he was, on his return through Washington, offered, and accepted, a position as first assistant in the Library of Congress. In 1864 appointed, by President Lincoln, librarian-in-chief. In 1897, on the removal of the library to the new building, resigning this to become chief assistant librarian, in which office he continued until his death.

(In 1861 the collections of the library numbered 63,000 items; in 1897, 1,006,055 items; in 1908, 1,534,346 books and pamphlets and (circa) 900,000 miscellaneous items. From 1870 it was also the Copyright Office. The entries for copyright from 1870 to 1897 numbered 1,200,000.)

One of the founders of the Literary Society of Cincinnati—an organization still flourishing. A member of the leading learned societies at Washington. Editor of voluminous reference books and compilations and a constant contributor to encyclopedias and reviews.

At his death, and for years preceding, the Dean of America: Librarians.]

THIS number of *The Independent* is concerned particularly with the books of the day, and thus with the contemporary traits of which they are the reflection. It may be wholesome to contrast an expression of the past. Such an expression one may find in an ancient edifice, but also in books, and here and there personified in some individual, who remains to us as a relic of an earlier time, a memorial of different ways. It is of such a one that I offer these partial notes.

To those who visited the old Library of Congress at the Capitol (and during the latter half of the 19th century they numbered thousands) he will always be associated with it—a long, lean figure, in scrupulous frock, erect at a standing desk, and intent upon its littered burden, while the masses of material surged incoherently about him. From time to time—an inquiry interrupting—a swift, decisive turn, an agile stride, a nervous burrow in some apparently futile heap, and a return triumphant, yet staidly triumphant, with the required volume. Then again absorption: in other volumes already subjugated, in auction catalogs, in copyright certificates, in correspondence (invariably autograph), in notes for editorial use, in the countless minutiae of insistent, direct, undelegated labor. A figure of absorption and of labor, consonant with the collections as they then existed; quaint indeed in mode and expression, yet efficient; immersed in the trivial, yet himself by no means trivial, imparting to it the dignity that comes of intense seriousness and complete

sincerity. Grave in the task of infinite detail upon a mass of infinite dimension: grave, but never dour. Cheerful rather, even buoyant. Disdaining the frivolous as a waste of time; yet appreciating humor, and even responsive to accredited jest: although the response might concede no more than an "It pleases you to be facetious!" A lover of Nature, too, as booklovers often are: and pursuing her on occasions with deep breath and long stride. Granting himself, nevertheless, few vacations, and generally ignoring even the "annual leave" so scrupulously observed by most Government employees. Glorifying, rather, in the assiduity which his hardy, if attenuated, frame permitted: for the weakness of the lungs survived only in a mechanical cough, and the weakness of the eyes was remedied so completely that in his eighty-second year he resisted a prescription for glasses as premature and derogatory. A circulation free and abundant; the palate of a child; and a digestion unafraid.

Few knew him in all these phases or fully understood him in any; yet many saw him in the one hour of recreation that he allowed himself out of the twenty-four: on horseback, ambling through the streets of Washington or over neighboring roads—the tails of the still tenacious frock flapping behind him, untethered trousers rising toward the knee, an umbrella, if the sun beat hot, in his rein hand, and possibly an auction catalog in the other—unless, indeed, history (in his friend Bancroft) supplied him livelier companionship and converse.

I have said "ambling;" but this is not the word if it imply a slow jog, for his temperamental, patience itself in matters of labor, became impatience itself in modes of motion. Especially did this show when during the heated spells he substituted a carryall for the saddle—urging the horse with whip and slapping rein in the one hand, the invariable catalog still in the other. No mere jog for him, but a smart trot, always verging on a canter, and without abatement for curve or corner. Then indeed would the passerby marvel, and the passenger (I write from experience) grip the seat and thank his stars that there is a special Providence for the confiding and reckless. Once a too narrow yet customary "shave" of a lamp-post ripped off the top of the carryall; but as a whole the temerity went unscathed.

The rides continued long after Dr. Bancroft had ceased to companion them, and, indeed, till after Dr. Spofford's eightieth year. If they were discontinued then it was not from failing zest, but from impaired ability. For one day, while standing as usual at the center desk in the great rotunda, which now took the place of his narrow upright at the Capitol, intent as usual upon an accumulated mass before him, the sustaining muscles of his left side suddenly gave way, and he crumbled to

\*By Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress. Reprinted from *The Independent*, Nov. 19, 1908.

the floor. He was lifted—laughing and ex-postulating—protesting also that it was “nothing”—yes, that he *would* go home, but would certainly “be back again in a day or two.” He was—in six weeks; but with his left arm fastened inert across his chest, and his left leg faltering.

But not his courage, nor his zeal, his enthusiasm, or his industry. The nervous vigor, before expressed in all his members, became now concentrated in his right hand. With this alone to take the instructions of his eager mind, he continued, though no longer erect or in public view, to pursue elusive titles through trade catalogs and bibliographies and trays of cards—managing even folios with dexterity and uncomplaining patience. An old man now for the first time; but resisting doughtily the inabilities as he resisted the insignia of old age; and ever, and until the last inability of all, the simple, arduous servant of his office and his duty.

His life was for the most part concentrated upon a single interest, yet it touched many men and women having varied interests. It was not, in comparison with some others, a life extensive in its own movement or experience. Its geographical compass was indeed very limited—a boyhood passed—as other boyhoods pass, in a small New England town, a brief period of youth in the chief city of New England, a few years of early manhood in a city of the Middle West, and the entire remainder at the national capital. It was deprived, through ill health, of the maturing influences and the invigorating associations afforded by a college career. It was not, on the other hand, in the ordinary sense a life of affairs. Its vocation, except for brief trials in business and in journalism, was a single one; the material of this not men, but books; its concern not achievement, but the record of achievement; its main purpose not to produce or to express, but to aid others in producing or expressing: for such is the vocation of the librarian.

But such a life is not thus merely intensive, still less is it narrow or merely local. A life among books is a life of manifold and matchless experiences—though they stop with yesterday. In a sense indeed it is not even geographically limited. “Ah, master, master,” says the ex-sailor host in “Joseph Andrews,” “if you had travelled as far as I have, and conversed with the many nations where I have traded!” “Master of mine,” retorts the parson, “perhaps I have travelled a great deal farther than you without the assistance of a ship. Do you imagine sailing by different cities or countries is travelling?”

*‘Colum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.’*

I can go farther in an afternoon than you in a twelvemonth. What, I suppose you have seen the Pillars of Hercules, and perhaps the walls of Carthage. Nay, you have heard

Scylla and seen Charybdis. You have entered the closet where Archimedes was found at the taking of Syracuse. I suppose you have sailed among the Cyclades, and passed the famous straits which take their name from the unfortunate Helle; you have passed the very spot, I conceive, where Dædalus fell into that sea; you have traversed the Euxine I make no doubt—nay, you may have been on the banks of the Caspian, and called at Colchis to see if there is ever another Golden fleece.’ . . .

“Not I truly, master,” answers the host; “I never touched at any of these places.”

“But I have been at all these,” pursues Adams. . . . “Nay, since thou art so dull to misunderstand me still. I will inform thee the travelling I mean is in books, the only way of travelling by which any knowledge is to be acquired.”

So Dr. Spofford, persistent resident of Washington, visiting Europe only once and for a brief few weeks until after his seventy-fifth year, was day by day throughout his career a busy and ardent traveller in every quarter of the globe, as he was also an enthusiastic comrade of the choice spirits of all time. On occasions, as in his “Book for All Readers,” he would describe these travels and these majestic intimacies in terms which in another would have seemed pompous, but in him represented an actual and experienced exultation. To him the book was the thing; Homer, Dante, Milton and Shakespeare active associates; the past of infinite interest, the dicta of the poets and sages enduringly fresh. (That to him they could never be trite, the walls and ceilings of this building bear ample witness.)

As a journalist he must of course have had to deal with the motives and movements of his time. And the pamphlet, remarkable for his years, which in 1851 he put forth in appeal to the Higher Law against a law of Congress, is evidence of not merely a vigorous but a fiery interest in a burning question of the moment, as it is also of that rotund style, from which he never lapsed even in correspondence. But with his entrance upon librarianship he put away the merely contemporary, and from that moment no one could find him partisan upon a current issue, nor, except after insistent effort, could discover his opinion upon it.

His indifference to such would have sufficiently accounted for that abstraction of manner which became characteristic, and was so often misconstrued—except that he has himself furnished us a different explanation. It was his recipe against bores. He writes:

“The bore is commonly one who, having little or nothing to do, inflicts himself upon the busy persons of his acquaintance, and especially upon the ones whom he credits with knowing the most—to wit, the librarians. Receive him courteously, but keep on steadily at the work you are doing when he enters. If you are skilful you can easily do two things at once; for example, answer your idler friend or your bore, and revise title cards, or mark

a catalog, or collate a book, or look up a question, or write a letter, at the same time. Never lose your good humor, never say that your time is valuable, or that you are very busy; never hint at his going away, but never quit your work; answer questions cheerfully, and keep on, allowing nothing to take your eyes off your business. By and by he will take the hint, if not wholly pachydermatous, and go away of his own accord. By pursuing this course I have saved infinite time, and got rid of infinite bores, by one and the same process."

According to his own testimony his abstraction of manner was thus on occasion a deliberate and cultivated one. But its habitual cause was absorption elsewhere. As the years advanced this absorption grew. In his latter days it seemed at times to draw him completely from us, while sitting in our midst. We could more than forgive him; he was in better company!

A soul aloof, in a world ideal—the world of books. To him it was only

"the thoughts and the facts that are garnered up in books [that] are endowed with a life that is perennial. Men may die, and legislators may perish, and librarians are mortal; but libraries and literature are immortal. Even though the ever-gnawing tooth of time should one day undermine this beautiful structure, and its granite walls should crumble to decay—yet through the ever-living power of the magic art of printing books will survive, and the thoughts of the mind will far outlast towers of granite, and monuments of marble."

So, in a latter year, he spoke at Concord. And what he felt of the structure and its contents there he lived here. The physique about him was of small concern—the mere apparatus of life, even contemptible. *Why* apparatus, when the contact could be immediate? *Why system*, when the motive was pure? Hence his complacency—quite incorrigible—in disorder about him; a complacency as delightful to me personally as it was, at times, perplexing officially. He had, in fact, an order always in view; but it was an ultimate and ideal order, not a present and adjacent one. The things about him were merely things—external, temporal; he was engaged with the truths and beauties that are inner and eternal.

In matters of mere business, indifference to conventional order entails disaster; and it did with him. But never to a doubt of his unselfishness, of his honesty of purpose, or of his profound personal integrity.

His own contributions to literature, apart from reviews and the "Book for All Readers" (1904), were chiefly compilations: The "American Almanac" during a series of years (1878-89); "A Manual of Parliamentary Rules" (1884); the "Library of Choice Literature," 10 volumes (1881-88); the "Library of Wit and Humor" five volumes (1884); the "Library of Historic Characters and Famous Events," 10 volumes (1894-1905); these latter, subscription books of the type with which our country has been flooded during the past quarter century, and not necessarily to its disadvantage, in spite of the contempt in which they are held by the connois-

seur, who disdains literature in fragments, though approving "bits" of nature, and of art, and of human society, when the whole is beyond's one's reach. But as a member of three societies in Washington—the Literary, the Historical and the Anthropological—Dr. Spofford was a contributor of historical, of descriptive and of critical papers, which were always notable for their fullness of detail, their vigor, and their admirably measured, if somewhat formal, style. No one can remember him dull on such occasions, nor could any utterance of his be trite which came from a personality so convincing. One of his latest such contributions was to the Historical Society, in his last and crippled year. And no member of the Literary will forget the latest of all, at a meeting only a few months before his death, when, with eloquent indignation and a wealth of resource, he delivered Shakespeare from the depreciations of Tolstoi.

His literary taste, if conventional, was exact in its perspective. When, however, the matter was not of a choice of literature, but of books, he became the antiquarian. Not the future, but the past of a book interested him. And the values of the past were equal. He had indeed a dominant ambition for the library—to see it rich in "Americana." He could not bear the thought that precious original imprints should be lacking in it, though found in the Lenox or the Carter Brown. It was no consolation to him that we had the text itself in some other form, even in *fac-simile*; and he was obviously anguished when we decided against the expenditure for some such imprint, because we had to decide in favor of some text in itself indispensable to research. Yet his enthusiasm would seem just as keen for some item of an interest purely particular and in no sense bibliographic, but (as his ardent blue pencil would proclaim against it) "long sought."

If, however, his sense of values seemed to lack proportion, it was explicable in as it was cultivated by the method which for nearly forty years he had followed in the development of the collections. There are two methods practicable: one is by systematic selection in accordance with a scheme of organic development; the other is by the immediate acquisition of any proffered items within the general field. The former ensures a collection at each stage symmetrical. The latter does not; which is not to say that it may not result in such a collection, if pursued far enough.

Under certain conditions it may seem the only method. It seemed so in the old library during the period when, with an unlimited field, it had but meager purchasing funds. Then the only course seemed to be to buy here and there, chiefly from auction catalogs, individual items as such. Had the other method—that of systematic selection—been followed, the collection would doubtless at



the time of its transfer have been more nearly organic, but it would have missed for years and perhaps permanently many an item of extraordinary interest, which the course pursued secured to it—through Dr. Spofford's prodigious industry in scanning catalogs and unwilling frugality with which he shaped his bids; this very frugality, by eluding the vigilance of competitors, often proving the finest craft and the salvation of the item.

The subjective effect of this method is the habit of regarding *any* lacking item offered as of the most urgent importance. Its relation to the subject matter, or to any theoretic scheme, is lost sight of in its relation to the market. It becomes an "*occasion*," to be coveted and seized for its own sake.

The enlarged duties and resources of the library have brought to us different and perhaps more scientific criteria of selection. If, however, in contrast to these, Dr. Spofford's habitual ones seemed somewhat whimsical in their emphasis, I always called halt to any disrespect by the reflection that it was precisely such that had formed great and efficient collections all over the world; and had indeed brought into the Library of Congress itself material of a value incredible in proportion to the outlay; by the observation also that many an item in such a collection, at its acquisition apparently trivial, and for long years dormant, is by some unexpected occasion awakened to sudden life and utility.

The press notices concerning him have uniformly dwelt upon the marvels of his memory. In reading them one might be reading the record of a Magliabecchi. It was indeed, of all librarians, Magliabecchi whom, in this respect and some others, he perhaps most nearly resembled, except that he would not, I think, have been willing to claim the learning that tradition ascribes to the famous Italian. It was the books that he knew; not, except in certain fields, the subject matters. He was not, for instance, a classical scholar nor a thorough linguist. He had not, on the other hand, special knowledge of nor interest in any branch of science or the arts. He was indeed reader rather than scholar. But he was a notable proof of what may be accomplished by the mere reader, intent, absorbed, with a definite purpose and an indefinite capacity. Genius may, as claimed, be the habit of infinite pains; with him, in reading, it was the habit of absolute attention. The memory of the thing read followed as of course. So he himself explained it.

The extent and precision of his own were unexampled among American librarians. They were impressive, brilliant. Combining with the wonderfully responsive agility of his mind, the service that they enabled him to render during the half century when, but for them, the library was a chaos, was an indispensable service which gave life to the collections and ensured their future. It is doubt-

less by it that the public will chiefly remember him.

It was due to it, also, combined with his indomitable industry and his equally indomitable optimism, that the collections signified what they did when they were moved over from the Capitol. For only those qualities could have enabled him, without complete catalogs, without proper bibliographic apparatus, with an inadequate staff and a but trivial purchasing fund (which never exceeded \$10,000 a year): only those qualities, I say, could have enabled him to gather into the collections the mass of invaluable material which they then represented.

But to us, his associates, it was not his memory, but certain traits, which signified; the former was a phenomenon of curious interest, the latter were qualities personally affecting. I need only name them: his ardor, his devotion, his patience, his steady fortitude, his essential sweetness, his fundamental simplicity. The severe trial of these in his latter years left them undiminished. They continued even through the closing months, when activity must have meant effort, and effort, pain. Never once within my remembrance did he utter an expression that rendered our recent tasks more difficult, although the purpose of these must have been to him in many respects indifferent, and although they necessarily involved some temporary neglect of considerations as to the development of the collections which he held sacred.

To give over to another the accustomed reins of authority is at no time easy; to give them over at the moment when the institution is emerging from a pinched and narrow to a spacious and glorious life; from the life which has been a struggle to the opportunities for which one has struggled: to give them over then, and with them the prestige and the privilege of the office; such a surrender is hard indeed. The man who, like Dr. Spofford, can make it without a murmur, before or after, is of incredible rarity. The man of his years who, having for two generations been chief executive, cannot merely subordinate, but endear himself to his successor, and never waver in fidelity to the institution nor in enthusiasm for its interests—such a man has achieved a feat beside which mere feats of memory are of trivial moment.

With him, however, this was not a feat, but nature; the ordinary expression of a nature absolutely loyal, consistently unselfish, enduringly childlike. It will be a sad day for any profession when such a nature is referred to as merely "quaint," as if an anachronism. Particularly will it be a sad day for our profession, with its present stress upon system and mechanism. The age, indeed—our calculating age—requires these: the masses of material to be dealt with, the number and variety of needs to be met, the demand that they be met with promptness and precision. Sys-

tem and mechanism are now necessary auxiliaries; but they cannot be substitutes. And I, associated with them, under duty to promote them, shall not cease to be grateful for the nine years which have given me near contact with one who signified so much and so deeply without regard to them. To me, indeed, Ainsworth Spofford was more than an individual; he was an institution. And with him the continuity has been broken, an order has past, for which no "new order," however efficient, can compensate.

His 36 years in the old library were an incessant and arduous struggle of lofty aims against adverse conditions. One may rejoice that the final decade brought to these aims at least, if not to himself personally, just fruition; the building which he had appealed, argued and prayed for, completed in amplitude and magnificence even beyond his dreams, provision ensured for the development of the collections in accordance with the theory upon which he had ever insisted—that the library was not a merely legislative library, but the National Library of the United States—and himself, if no longer in chief control, at least free to devote himself to the increment of them which had been his pride and his passion. That last decade was, I think, to him a period of cheerful contentment, as it was a period of still useful and active service. And if its close involved any struggle, it was a struggle with disabilities merely physical. In the "Ars Moriendi" the dying man is harassed by five temptations: "Unbelief, despair, impatience under suffering, vain-glory, avarice." Fashion the *converse* of these and you have the spirits which, not as assailants, but as sustaining attendants, ensured serenity to Dr. Spofford's closing days as they had buoyancy to his entire life.

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A. R. S.

1825-1908

### The Epilogue

He Toiled long, well, and with Good Cheer  
 In the Service of Others  
 Giving his Whole, Asking little  
 Enduring patiently, Complaining  
 Not at all  
 With small Means  
 Effecting Much

He had no Strength that was not Useful  
 No Weakness that was not Lovable  
 No Aim that was not Worthwhile  
 No Motive that was not Pure

Ever he Bent  
 His Eye upon the Task  
 Undone  
 Ever he Bent  
 His Soul upon the Stars  
 His Heart upon  
 The Sun

Bravely he Met  
 His Test  
 Richly he Earned  
 His Rest

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### MEETING IN MEMORY OF DR. SPOFFORD.

ON Thursday, Nov. 12, was held in the Representatives' Reading Room at the Library of Congress a meeting in memory of Dr. Ainsworth Rand Spofford, whose death last August deprived our calling of one of its oldest and most honored members. The audience, which numbered over four hundred persons, was in itself a tribute to Dr. Spofford, perhaps even more impressive and notable than were the addresses of the speakers. It was a most distinguished gathering; many men high in official circles, army and navy officers who had been long resident in Washington, members of Congress, judges, journalists, historians, and scientists, as well as a large number of personal friends and members of the staff of the Library. The meeting was characterized by great simplicity and directness, by an absence of ornament and extravagance of laudation which was particularly fitting when the rugged and straightforward character of the man commemorated is recalled.

The Librarian of Congress presided and opened the meeting by a most happy and cordial estimate of Dr. Spofford's character and achievements. The substance of his address is included in the fuller article published in the *Independent* for Nov. 19, printed above. Dr. Putnam touched without evasion on the lack of certain desirable qualities in Dr. Spofford's administrative methods and personal equipment; but there was such a frank and sincere note of affection and praise, such a hearty recognition of his great services and extraordinary attainments that not even the most devoted friend and admirer of the elder librarian could fail to feel intense satisfaction in the employment of discriminate praise as opposed to fulsome eulogy.

Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, of Boston, recalled some of the scenes of Dr. Spofford's youth in New England, and told of his life in Cincinnati from 1845 to 1860, where he was in business as a bookseller. Dr. Spofford's founding of the Cincinnati Literary Club, which still exists, was described, and as Mr. Blackwell named man after man of its membership who later became distinguished, beginning with Salmon P. Chase, and including two presidents of the United States (Hayes and Garfield), as well as the present president-elect, the conclusion was forced on those present that a man who had gathered about him men of such calibre and had founded so notable an organization before his thirty-fifth year was of a stamp most unusual in any profession.

To Mr. William Dawson Johnston, as president of the District of Columbia Library Association, fell the congenial task of describing, more particularly for the librarians present, the administration of the Library of Congress under Dr. Spofford's control. Emphasis

was laid on the extraordinary growth of the library in the 36 years between 1861 and 1897. When Dr. Spofford became assistant librarian in 1861 the library possessed slightly over 63,000 volumes. When he once more became assistant librarian in 1897 it had grown to over 700,000 volumes. No more eloquent testimony to untiring labor and unwearying zeal could be given.

Four addresses followed, describing Dr. Spofford's public and literary activities in Washington aside from his official duties. Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, president of the trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, paid a high tribute to the services rendered to that institution as a trustee from its foundation. Miss Alice C. Fletcher spoke most delightfully of Dr. Spofford's connection with the Washington Literary Society, showing the astonishing variety of his literary interests and the breadth of his reading by the mere enumeration of the titles of papers he read before that body. Prof. Walter Hough, president of the Anthropological Society, and Justice Alexander B. Hagner, president of the Historical Society of the District, bore testimony to the impress of Dr. Spofford on those organizations, of both of which he was for many years an active member.

It is understood that these addresses will be published as a memorial volume. No librarian living dare hope for a memorial showing such vast reading, such long service, such a host of friends. If we think ourselves busier with our routine cares than he was, if we are too pressed with aiding readers to read ourselves, if we are too absorbed with the machinery of our work to have human interests and literary tastes, this memorial service, this life that has passed away may well give us pause. To leave the memory not alone of service, but of inspiration was his fortune. May it be ours!

W. W. B.

#### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

THE report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, appears as usual in a well-bound, carefully printed volume and covers 143 pages. It is prefaced with a graceful tribute to Dr. Spofford, whose death occurred after the expiration of the year's record but as "an event of sad significance," Mr. Putnam comments, it cannot be omitted from the report. A portrait of Dr. Spofford, as he appeared in his last years, a photograph of the library and several plans make up the illustrations of the volume.

It records accessions of 101,160 books, making the total collection of books in the library 1,535,008. The number of maps and charts added were 6736, the total number in the library being 105,118. The additions in

music are recorded as numbering 18,793, making a total of 483,411 musical works in the library. The total of prints are 279,567 (25,745 additions). The law library has a total of 126,816 (4697 additions). The accessions in documents are recorded as 43,680 (an increase of 30 per cent. over last year). Probably the most important purchase of the year was the Huitfeldt-Kaas collection, the private library of the late Henrik Jøgen Huitfeldt-Kaas, state archivist of Norway, who died in 1905 at the age of 72. At the time of his death he was the head of the well-known noble family of the name of Huitfeldt-Kaas, prominent in Danish and Norwegian history. His library, now the property of the Library of Congress, contains many rare and valuable books—among these are first editions of Ibsen, Bjørnson and Jonas Lie, also there are works on the early laws of Norway included which are to-day found in only a few libraries of Europe and probably in no other library of the United States. The collection numbers about 5000 volumes and is in excellent condition, it having been Mr. Huitfeldt-Kaas' custom to superintend personally the binding of his books, in the appearance of which he took much pride.

There have been interesting accessions made to the Division of manuscripts. "The publication of the Journals of the Continental Congress has continued without interruption on the plan originally laid down in 1903. In the last 12 months three volumes (x, xi, and xii), covering the record for 1778, were printed; the records for 1779, also comprising three volumes, were prepared for and sent to the printer, and the preparation of the copy for 1780 begun." The number of pieces of manuscript repaired and mounted in the fiscal year was 8632 nearly all of which belonged to the Washington papers. The methods used in the Library of Congress for repairing manuscripts has excited much interest, and many visitors show special interest in the examination.

In the cataloging department there were 123,828 volumes cataloged, a decrease of over 5000 as against the preceding year. This is accounted for by the fact that much of Mr. Hanson's time was claimed by his work as chairman of the Catalog rules committee of the American Library Association on the Anglo-American agreement on rules, and in the compilation, editing and printing of the first edition of these rules not only was his time but that of two assistants required. Mr. Hanson's work in connection with these rules involved his attendance at the annual meeting of the British Library Association at Glasgow, Sept. 16-19, 1907. As these rules represent also the rules of the Library of Congress, it furnishes a guide to that section of its new catalog which represents authors and titles. The List of subject headings is the next work to be undertaken. During the

year the cataloging department shows a record of 145,889, reclassified, 76,273, and shelf listed 119,119.

The chief of the card section, Mr. Hastings, reports that the number of subscribers has increased from 952 to 1128. The increase in the cash sale of cards during 1907-8 as compared with that of the previous year has been about 16 per cent. "Pursuant to a decision of the comptroller, dated March 31, 1908, a deduction of 10 per cent. from the usual charge for cards must now be made on cards supplied to libraries of the United States departments, and the amount remaining is credited to the Library of Congress—seven-tenths to its appropriation for salaries of assistants in the card section and three-tenths to its allotment for printing and binding. Several of the libraries which had expected to pay for cards as heretofore, by transfer of credits for printing and binding on the books of the Government printing office, found it impracticable to pay by the new method, and the charges against them were necessarily cancelled."

The report of the Register of Copyrights included as appendix 2 records gross receipts of \$85,042.03 and salary expenditures \$74,784.29. Entries for title numbered 119,742, of which 108,297 were for productions of citizens or residents of the United States; 221,722 articles were deposited in compliance with the copyright law. "The publication of the Catalogue of copyright entries as required by law has been continued substantially without change."

The appropriation granted the library (including copyright office) was \$463,415.73, of which \$74,784.29 was for the copyright office salaries, \$107,999.33 was for increase of library, and \$7278.97 was for contingent expenses. For building and grounds \$151,402.75 was appropriated, including Sunday service.

The report includes, as usual, the separate report of the superintendent of buildings and grounds. An appropriation of \$40,000 was made for purposes of equipment (furniture, shelving, inclosures, etc.), and Mr. Green says "in this it is most gratifying to report that provision was made in the appropriation act approved May 22, 1908, to meet the need for additional shelving for books and bound newspapers described at length in my last annual report. . . . In accordance with this act a book stack of 10 stories has been designed in detail, including most of the necessary mechanical equipment, and a contract has been already entered into, after an advertised competition, for the construction of the complete structure excepting the heating and ventilation, the electric lighting and some minor apparatus, which will be taken up in due season. The design follows the principles laid down in my last annual report for an artificially lighted book stack which will also be similar and harmonious with the existing type of stack shelving already in the

building—constructed of steel and iron with whitedecks. It will be in 10 stories and provide space for assorting periodicals, newspapers, etc." (Illustrations of this stack accompany the text.) Mr. Putnam at the close of his report considers the various libraries maintained by the federal government in their relation to the Library of Congress. "These libraries, of which there are 26, are listed with the size of their collections. The aggregate of these 26 collections (departmental libraries) thus exceeds a million and a half pieces, and equals the number of books and pamphlets in the Library of Congress itself." "During the past decade the Congressional Library," Mr. Putnam says, "has changed in physique, in resources and thus in opportunities for service."

"It has now space, funds and organization for development and handling of its collection. It is applying to its collection a scientific, elastic system of classification. It has facilities for supplying other libraries with printed cards, bibliographical aid, and loans and deposits of any material in its collection.

"These abilities, and the altered status of the Library—become now national in aim and scope, though recognizing still a duty to the executive departments and scientific bureaus second only to its duty to Congress—should, it seems, not merely affect its relation with the other governmental libraries within the District, but tend to modify their own collections and aims. Recognition of this appears already in the conduct of certain of them; witness the following passages from the annual report just rendered of Librarian Johnston, of the Bureau of Education.

"From the beginning of my service as librarian, Sept. 3, 1907, the aim of the administration has been to make the library an integral part of the national library, meaning by the national library that group of libraries maintained by the National Government, of which the Library of Congress is the center.

"During the year the collections have been restricted to the literature of education and the cognate subjects of psychology and philosophy, together with a few necessary works of reference. The purchases have, moreover, been limited as far as possible to works not received by the Library of Congress through copyright deposits. In conformity with this policy there have been transferred to the Library of Congress and the Public Library of the District of Columbia, under authority of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, approved Feb. 25, 1903, 26,851 volumes, 15,512 pamphlets, and 16,241 periodical numbers, a total of 58,604 pieces. This constitutes one of the largest transfers of books in the history of American libraries, and has some significance, I believe, as a step in the development of the national library. It not only

places these books where they will be more useful, but renders it possible to make more available the large collection which remains. It will also, I hope, stimulate our use of the collections of the Library of Congress.'

"Mr. Johnston's definition of 'the national library' as 'that group of libraries maintained by the National Government of which the Library of Congress is the center,' would be entirely acceptable to the Library of Congress. Its adoption is not, however, a necessary preliminary to the relations required by considerations of individual economy and efficiency. The department and bureau libraries have for the most part grown up with as little reference to the Library of Congress as to one another. Its new resources and availability suggest:

"(1) That they should now limit their collections to their respective special fields; that they should eliminate accumulated material outside of these fields, and that they should hereafter acquire and maintain no book that will be sufficiently available if procurable from the Library of Congress within a half day of the demand.

"(2) That they should secure prompt and explicit information as to what material exists in the Library of Congress of possible interest to the work of their bureau, and should in return supply to that library similar information as to the contents of their own collections.

"(3) That they should recommend to the Library of Congress the acquisition of material (even very special in character) fundamental in their work, but beyond their means.

"(4) That, so far as practicable, they should utilize the administrative work of the Library of Congress by conforming their own systems of classification, of cataloging and of notation to those adopted by it. In this way alone can they take full benefit of its printed cards, or through its printing office, give to it and to other institutions the benefit of their own. The above are the theoretic considerations. But the practical application of them must vary greatly.

"Evidences of relations newly developing between the Library of Congress and the other government libraries at Washington are now sufficient to have suggested this reference to the subject. Among them may be noted these:

"1. Under the enabling act of Feb. 25, 1903, to which Mr. Johnston refers and which applied to the departments and bureaus generally, no less than 108,071 books and pamphlets have thus far been transferred from them to the Library of Congress (besides important manuscript collections from the state and other departments).

"2. The majority of books issued from the library for use outside its walls are issued to the departments or bureaus or to officials connected with them.

"3. Practically every department or bureau library now possesses a set of printed cards representing books in the Library of Congress (so far as cards for such books are yet printed) which may affect the work of that department or bureau.

Four of the federal libraries [Agriculture, Geological Survey, Education, Army War College] and the Public Library of the District of Columbia now send to us to be put into print cards compiled by them for books in their collections, but not in ours. This means that these libraries have adopted a form of catalog entry identical with our own.

"4. At least one library (Bureau of Education) proposes immediate application of our system of classification to its own collections. Suggestions for the purchase by the Library of Congress of books required for the work of a bureau, but beyond its means, are reaching us, particularly from the Department of Agriculture."

#### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Mr. JOHNSTON's report of the Library of the U. S. Bureau of Education for the year ended June 30, 1908, appears in pamphlet form and covers 14 pages. The keynote of the report may be said to be *co-operation*—co-operation with the Library of Congress, of which the library of the Bureau of Education is regarded by Mr. Johnston as a part. In this connection quotation has been made from Mr. Johnston's report in the above summary of the report of the Library of Congress, and the reports of the two libraries should be read in relation to each other. Accessions during the year have numbered 2823 volumes by purchase, of which 106 were copyrighted in the United States. The accessions by gift are chiefly works of an educational nature received in answer to inquiries or in exchange for publications of the bureau. State school superintendents are asked to send to the bureau six copies of each of their reports and six copies of any state school laws that have been enacted during the past year, or of any new edition of state school laws, and two copies of every school document published are asked for from city school superintendents, as duplicate copies of reports are requested from various other classes of institutions and schools, it can readily be seen what an immense amount of material is amassed by the library. It has not yet been possible to systematize the exchange service, though the work of reorganization and systematization of the library work has proceeded in long strides. During the coming year it is hoped that the exchange collection will be listed and the lists sent out to such libraries as are making pedagogical collections. Much work has been done in rebinding, 6119 volumes having been prepared for bind-

ing and 1538 volumes having been bound. Mr. Johnston has been made custodian of the publications of the bureau. Since Jan. 1 the library has published catalog cards for current educational literature not copyrighted in the United States. These cards are printed and sold by the Library of Congress. "During the coming year all catalog cards for works on education prepared in the library will be printed so that it should become possible to secure from the library an exact description of any pedagogical work of importance." In addition to the preparation of a dictionary catalog of the library, the catalogers have undertaken the preparation of a union catalog of the more important pedagogical collections in other libraries in the United States. Plans for various check lists and union lists on educational literature are outlined in the report.

### THE FIRST EUROPEAN SUMMER SCHOOL IN LIBRARY SCIENCE.

WHILE popular education of adults in Sweden is to be credited with marked development, one of its chief factors, the free public library, has not kept step with the movement. The method and democratic aspirations prevailing in American libraries have been much discussed, but they have, on the whole, had little influence on the Swedish conditions if we except a very few of the recently established libraries as, for instance, the library of the Nobel Institute, where certain modern features, *e.g.*, the card catalog, were introduced.

During the past summer a definite step was, however, taken to give the American library tenets a hearing and a modern library movement may be considered officially launched in Sweden. The primary aspect of the problem is twofold: to adapt the existing institutions to modern standards and to establish new libraries in the new spirit.

In the first category we have to consider college libraries, and it is with their special interest in view that the first summer library school in Sweden was in session in Stockholm from July 20-Aug. 1, 1908.

The course, which was arranged by the Royal Council on College Education was limited in its scope to college library problems and intended for teachers in the government colleges or equivalent private schools.

The participants numbered 22, whereof 15 were men and 7 women, and the course had as its leader and chief instructor Miss Valfrid Palmgren, who thus showed her appreciation of our American library methods as observed during her recent visit among us. Miss Palmgren had collected considerable printed matter, photographs, etc., recording and illustrating the modern library movement in Europe and America. This material was referred

to throughout the course and freely examined by the attendants.

Four sessions were held daily, followed by discussions and made further fruitful by visits to libraries in the capital.

One hour every day was assigned to consider the problems involved in library administration with special regard to college libraries. The lecture covered such familiar details as interior arrangements of a library, the modern reference room, selection and ordering of books, accession records, system of classification and notation, general care of the books and comfort of the readers. Rules and methods for the home use of books were also discussed, as well as the standing of librarianship as a profession, the duties and functions vested in the college librarian.

Two hours daily were devoted to instruction and practice in cataloging. The cataloging rules adopted in the Royal Library were used as a foundation, and thorough demonstration of the principles was effected by their application on about 200 typical items. To further elucidate points of merit and defects, comparisons with and reference to foreign systems of cataloging were made, with particular emphasis on the American usage.

The last daily session was taken up with lecturing on the library development in America in all its modern aspects: the D. C. system, Cutter book notations, the relations between libraries and the schools, the professional training of the librarian in the use of the library given formally and informally to school children and general readers.

In addition to the regular curriculum of the school, four discussions were arranged on the following subjects proposed by the participants of the course and suggestive of library conditions prevailing in Sweden:

1. Should college professors have free access to the library shelves with the privilege of drawing books, or should the permit and presence of the librarian be required in each instance?
2. Rules and regulations for a college library, particularly with regard to the use of the library by residents of the college town and vicinity.
3. The desirability, benefit and functions of a national association of college librarians.
4. Suggested amendments to the by-laws governing college libraries maintained for the use of teachers and students.

The last topic was suggested by the Royal commissioner of education, who also contributed to the discussion.

The school proved an unqualified success and the pedagogical press and leading newspapers expressed generous praise. Having successfully launched the library summer school, the authorities even now look forward to establishing a permanent library school with its logical result: a corps of scientifically trained librarians.



With the movement for popular education well organized in Sweden, the functions and central place of the free library in the educational system are now generally conceded.

ADAM STROHM.

## BOOKS FOR THE IMMIGRANTS I. SWEDISH

It has occurred to me, apropos of Miss Campbell's article in *New York Libraries* for July and concluded in the October number, that accounts of recent books in foreign languages, particularly adapted to the literary needs of the foreign element in our larger or smaller cities, might be acceptable to the readers of *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. I have given the present paper a general title and numbered it as the first in a series, in the expectation that members of other nationalities may follow it up with similar articles on their respective literatures.

It has been the fashion for some years among Swedish publishers to issue collections of books from their lists in special editions at the very low price of 1 krona (27 cents) a volume; already having sold out one or two or more editions, the publishers can afford to issue these cheap editions in an attractive typographical dress and printed on reasonably good paper, better, in fact, than that on which all too much current American fiction is printed. The first firm to try this experiment was Aktiebolaget Ljus in Stockholm, which soon after its establishment not many years ago entered into agreement with a number of other publishers, to issue certain of their earlier imprints in special editions at the above-mentioned price. Among the authors whose books are published under this arrangement are two former residents of the United States, whose works deal with American life: Henning Berger and Hilma Augered Strandberg; further G. af Geijerstam, Tor Hedberg, Oscar Levertin and others. The experiment proving very successful, some of these other publishers began, themselves, to reissue a number of their books at 1 krona a volume, and now there are perhaps half a dozen "One crown libraries" published by as many publishers. Indeed, one publisher, Albert Bonnier, besides publishing a collection of "The best books," issues special editions of selected writings of a number of modern writers at the same price. Thus it is now possible to get in these cheap editions several of August Strindberg's most famous works, such as "Röda rummet," "Utopier i verkligheten," "Hemsöborna," and others, while his "Svenska öden och äfventyr," which in the present edition also includes "Tschandala," has been issued in three volumes by Aktiebolaget Ljus. Other writers whose works are being published in selected volumes by the Bonnier firm are Per Hallström, Victoria Benedictsson ("Ernst Ahlgren"), Hjalmar Söderberg, Mathilda Roos, while "De bästa

böckerna" contains such works as Linnaeus' "Journey to Lapland," Gustaf F. Steffen's "Modern England," "Bellman's "Fredmans Epistlar," Viktor Rydberg's "Roman emperors in marble," extracts from Ellen Key's "Lifslinjer" under the title "Tankar," novels and short stories by Selma Lagerlöf, G. af Geijerstam, Aug. Blanche, C. J. L. Almqvist, poems by Anna Maria Lenngren, V. von Heidenstam, Daniel Fallström, etc.

Among the other publishers who are issuing works by native writers in these cheap libraries we might mention Wahlström & Widstrand, whose collection "Kronböcker," though not yet in its teens, contains several interesting books, such as K. E. Forsslund's "Storgården," H. Molander's "Lyckovid-dare," and others. All these one-crown collections contain, as a matter of course, a number of translations from foreign writers, but as I most strongly am of the opinion that American public libraries only in very exceptional cases should fill up their shelves with books translated to one foreign language from another, or indeed from English, I refrain from mentioning even the names of the authors of them.

Besides these collections of cheap editions of standard works, another undertaking of the Bonnier firm should be mentioned, namely, "Sveriges nationallitteratur, 1500-1900," under which title will be published a selection of the best in Swedish literature during the last 400 years; the collection, which was planned by the late Oscar Levertin, is being edited by Professor Henrik Schück and Dr. Ruben G: son Berg. The six volumes that lie before me cover "The prose writers of the 18th century," "The 19th century's earlier novelists and story tellers," "Swedish romanticism," and the two modern authors Per Hallström and Erik Axel Karlfeldt, as well as Carl Michael Bellman. Each volume gives short critical exposés of the period and writers covered by it.

Attention should also be called to two smaller anthologies of Swedish literature. The one is the well-known "Översikt av svenska litteraturen," originally brought out many years ago by the late H. Bjursten, and now edited by Dr. Richard Steffen, published by P. A. Norstedt & söner. It has grown from one to not less than five volumes, and contains much of the best and most significant of Swedish literature, beginning with the famous "Förespråk" to the first Swedish translation of the New Testament, and ending with the poetry of Gustaf Fröding and E. A. Karlfeldt. The other anthology is called "Svensk vitterhet för skola och hem" and is edited by two Finnish schoolmen, Elis Lagerblad and Ernst Lagus, to meet the special needs of the Swedish schools in Finland. It will be published in nearly twenty smaller parts at the price of less than 25 cents each. Aktiebolaget Helios in Helsingfors is publisher.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.



BUREAUS OF INFORMATION AND  
INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, September, 1908, contains two papers read before the eighth section of the International Congress for Historical Sciences.

One, by F. Eichler, deals with "Central cataloging, the bureau of information, and inter-library loans in Austria." We are informed that there is no immediate prospect of realizing the project of a union catalog of all the libraries. However, the publication of a new edition of the union catalog of current serials, first issued in 1898, is planned, and the hope is expressed that the more important older periodicals which are no longer published, may be included. Incidentally, this catalog has stimulated the exchange of duplicates. As to the arrangement of the titles, Eichler notes that the Austrian rules are similar to the Prussian, and recommends arrangement by nouns. These, says he, form the framework which holds the memory, a fact lost sight of in the absolute alphabetical arrangement by title advocated in the *Zentralblatt* for July. (What this method may lead to is shown in the Berlin Royal Library's list of current periodicals, reviewed in the present number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, although in that case the arrangement in classes makes each alphabet comparatively short.)

The purpose of such a list quite naturally leads Eichler to propose the establishment of a bureau of information similar to that in Berlin, and co-operation with the latter. This, in turn, brings one to the matter of inter-library loans, a system which, it appears, is highly developed in Austria. For instance, during the year 1905-06 the Vienna University Library loaned 30,392 volumes in Vienna and 6852 outside of the city. Some complaint has been made, says Eichler, "and the word 'reference library' has been heard. But the tendency of to-day is to make the scientific aids acquired by the state available to the fullest possibility in those circles which require them for scientific or professional purposes."

The other paper, by R. Fick, deals with inter-library loans in Germany. The bureau of information, says the author, really answers its purpose only when a book shown to be in a certain library can also be obtained by loan and at but slight cost to the borrower. Statistics show an extraordinary increase in inter-library loans. Also, the system is being extended to include not only libraries within a given state of the confederation, but also libraries in various states, making it an inter-state system. The author cites the case of a Munich scholar who sought 258 volumes through the Bureau of Information. Of these, 203 were located, 11 were shown to have been wrongly cited and therefore nonexistent, and 44 could not be found.

F. W.

## INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE PUBLICATIONS

*Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*, 1908, fasc. 1-3, considers "International Service of Exchange" on pp. 99-111. There is an historical note on the efforts of James Smithson, Joseph Henry and Alexandre Vattemare, an account of the international treaty of 1886, a summary of criticisms directed against this treaty (slowness in shipments; exclusion of certain states, e.g., Germany and England; lack of a central office and of systematic exchange; want of central depositories), and a list of proposed reforms (creation of a central office; international exemption from postal dues; establishment of an international library containing a copy of all the exchanged publications, etc.).

It contains also a "summary note" of four pages on the development of inter-library loans in France, Prussia, Austria, Italy and the United States, the American plan of a central library with branches and stations being considered as a "special form derived from inter-library loans." International loans of manuscripts are also touched upon and objections to the same considered.

AMERICAN LIBRARY STATISTICS—  
AN ANSWER

*Editor of the Library Journal.*

In reply to Mr. James Duff Brown's article on "American library statistics—a query," quoted in your October issue, let me give this suggestion as a part explanation.

American libraries usually require each borrower's re-registration once in three years. The return made in statistics is usually, therefore, the number of borrowers in "good standing." This would, of course, give an increase over a yearly re-registration, if that is the custom in the United Kingdom. With the usual method of allowing a borrower to keep his card when not in use, it is difficult to discover the number of "live borrowers."

As far as East Orange is concerned, the annual report for 1907 gives the estimated population at 28,000, the number registered from the opening of the library five years before to date as 12,288, and on the first page of the librarian's report, the number of borrowers' cards used within six months as 9,488. Borrowers' cards that are not in use are left at the library. None have been destroyed. Cards in this file that have not been used within six months are counted and the total deducted from the total registration. This gives the accurate number of borrowers' cards in use—live cards. About 33 per cent. of the population are, therefore, active borrowers.

It is an unusually large proportion of the population, but our conditions are unusual. East Orange is a suburban residence city of four square miles in area, having street after

street of thrifty or well-to-do residences. There is scarcely a person to whom the book is not part of his life. There are six railroad stations within this area, for nearly all the business interests are in Newark, four miles away, and in New York, 12 miles away. There are only the local business interests necessary for such a town. It is surrounded by other cities, not open country, and whatever persons are in jails or workhouses are looked after by the county elsewhere.

I believe all classes use the library, from owners of large private libraries to the colored children. The circulation last year, not counting renewals, and on the four-week basis, was 135,486. If estimated on the two-week basis, customary in most public libraries in the United States, it was 159,920.

Another suburb of New York, Mount Vernon, makes a showing nearly equal to this, for theirs are like conditions, namely, a tax-supported library of about 25,000 volumes in a suburban residence city of about 25,000 people. But even in our city the use should increase, and I believe it will when our branch libraries are established.

FRANCES L. RATHBONE.

#### PROPOSED LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN OHIO

A BILL to provide for the appointment of a State board of library examiners and the examination of librarians and library employees has been accepted with the unanimous vote of the Ohio Library Association as ready to go before the legislature of Ohio. The text of the bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. Within thirty days after the passage of this act the State board of library Commissioners shall appoint a state board of library examiners consisting of five members, one to serve for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, and the successors of each for the term of five years, all of whom shall be librarians in good standing in their profession, and at least two of whom shall be women; said appointments to be made so as to secure, as far as practicable, representation on said board to the several sections and to the several kinds and classes of libraries in the state. Said board shall organize by electing a president and secretary, and shall formulate rules to govern the holding of examinations and the granting of certificates. The board of examiners shall hold not less than two examinations in each year, and if practicable examinations shall be held simultaneously in different parts of the state.

SECTION 2. The state board of library examiners shall issue certificates for a term of years, or for life, to such persons as are found to possess the requisite scholarship, library training and professional ability, and who ex-

hibit satisfactory evidence of good moral character. A certificate may be general, covering all classes of library work, or it may be a special, covering one or more special branches. In the granting of certificates credit shall be given to experience in library work, and graduation from a library school of acknowledged merit, as well as, in appropriate cases, to attendance at a summer library school, the degree of such credit in all cases to be left to the board of examiners. No life certificate shall be granted unless the applicant furnishes satisfactory evidence of having had at least five years of successful experience in general library work. Any librarian or assistant who has been employed in one of the public libraries of this state continuously for five years next preceding the passage of this act, and whose work has been efficient and successful may continue in such position without being subject to the provisions of this act. All certificates shall show the subjects examined upon and the grades received in each. The secretary of the board shall keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings, including duplicate copies of certificates granted, and shall submit a copy of the proceedings, together with a list of all certificates granted during the year, to the board of library commissioners to be published in its annual report. All certificates issued by the state board of library examiners shall be signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary of the board, and such certificates shall supersede the necessity of any and all other examinations of the persons holding them by any board of examiners, and shall be valid in any public library of the state unless revoked by the board for good cause.

SECTION 3. The librarian and the president, or some other person selected by the managing board of each public library in the state supported wholly or in part by money derived from taxation, shall constitute an examining board for the examination and certification of apprentices in such library, and may issue probationary certificates good for not to exceed one year to such persons as are found to possess the requisite attainments according to the standard and rules prescribed by the board of state library examiners for apprentices, but such certificates shall not be renewed more than once. The certificates provided for in this section shall be signed by the examiners and shall supersede the necessity of any and all other examinations of the persons holding them, by any board of examiners, but they shall only be valid in the library where issued.

SECTION 4. After the expiration of one year from the organization of said state board of library examiners, any person employed in any public library supported wholly or in part by money derived from taxation, must have a certification of qualifications issued in ac-

cordance with the provisions of this act, except those exempted from its requirements under Section two, which certificate shall be presented to the proper authority before payment is made for such service.

SECTION 5. Each applicant for a certificate from the state board of library examiners shall pay a fee of one dollar. The secretary of the board shall pay into the state treasury all fees received and file with the state auditor a written statement of the amount.

SECTION 6. Members of the state board of examiners shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to receive all expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties. The secretary of said board shall receive such compensation as the board shall allow, in addition to the necessary expenses. The compensation and expenses provided for in this section shall not exceed the amount collected in fees. All books, blanks and stationery required by the board shall be furnished by the Secretary of State.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

THE American Library Institute met at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, on Thursday, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock. There were present 28 out of the 62 members of the Institute and the secretary and three members of Council of the A. L. A. as ex-officio members of the Institute. The elected members present were: Edwin H. Anderson, New York City; Dr. John S. Billings, New York City; Arthur E. Bostwick, New York City; R. R. Bowker, New York City; Dr. James H. Canfield, New York City; Henry J. Carr, Scranton, Pa.; William P. Cutter, Northampton, Mass.; John Cotton Dana, Newark, N. J.; Dr. Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid, N. Y.; William R. Eastman, Albany, N. Y.; Charles H. Gould, Montreal, Canada; Miss Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford, Conn.; Dr. Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn; Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn; George Iles, New York City; Dr. Theodore W. Koch, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Harry L. Koopman, Providence, R. I.; Miss Alice B. Kroeger, Philadelphia; Thomas L. Montgomery, Harrisburg, Pa.; William T. Peoples, New York City; Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton, N. J.; Miss Mary E. Robbins, Boston; Charles C. Soule, Boston; Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, Baltimore; John Thomson, Philadelphia; Dr. Horace G. Wadlin, Boston; Hiller C. Wellman, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Beatrice Winsor, Newark, N. J. Secretary Wyer, G. S. Godard, W. C. Kimball and W. F. Yust, of A. L. A. Council, were present *ex-officio*.

As President Gould, Messrs. Bowker, Montgomery and Wellman are also members of Council, the A. L. A. Council was represented by eight members.

President Dewey occupied the chair, calling upon Mr. Dana and Dr. Canfield to preside as he took the floor from time to time. The opening session of Thursday afternoon and the final session, Friday morning at 10 o'clock, were occupied exclusively with the question as to the relations of the American Library Institute with the American Library Association, and chiefly with an end to meet a decision as to whether the Institute should merge its existence with the Council in case the proposed constitution as finally adopted should provide satisfactorily for a Council which should be really a deliberative body. The discussion was general, and after several motions, the report of a special committee appointed at the first session on the subject and several shows of hands, a general agreement seemed to be reached that it would be desirable to have only one deliberative body; that this should be composed partly of permanent members (or be to some extent self-perpetuating) and partly of members elected from the association from time to time. The new executive board was finally instructed by vote of those present, which was practically unanimous, to confer with the A. L. A. authorities on the revision of the constitution with the understanding that if such a council should be provided for with functions similar to those of the Institute, the Institute would be prepared to consider merging its existence with such a body. Under the by-laws of the Institute this vote must have the sanction by correspondence of three-fourths of the membership to become binding.

There was also some discussion as to other features of the A. L. A. constitution, Mr. Dana presenting for consideration an alternative draft of a constitution, Dr. Canfield a proposal to re-incorporate the A. L. A. under a national charter, and Dr. Steiner a brief in favor of the A. L. A. constitution as provisionally adopted at the Minnetonka conference. It was recommended by vote of those present that all business relations of the association should be concentrated in a single board, though with some dissent from this action partly on the ground that the Institute or its members as such should not take action as to A. L. A. constitutional provisions otherwise than those affecting the Institute itself.

Twenty-two members dined together Thursday at the Park Avenue Hotel, and the second session was held after the close of the dinner with special reference to the second topic of the session—the relation of the library to the schools. Dr. Canfield opened the meeting with an address in which he emphasized the fact that the libraries lack funds with which to prosecute the work, and laid stress upon the lack of interest on the part of the teachers in bringing about the desired results. Miss Winsor then read an interesting paper upon the work accomplished in Newark, where special facilities had been of-

ferred not only to inform the teachers in the use of books, but to impress them with the advisability of including such instruction in the curriculum of normal and high schools in a systematic way. It seemed to be the thought of every one present that the normal and high schools furnished the best field for initiating the work, and Mr. Eastman suggested that the teachers' institutes should also be included, as the normal schools in the state of New York do not furnish enough teachers for New York City alone. The discussion upon Miss Gilson's plan for a course of instruction in the use of the library which is to be printed under the auspices of the Newark Library led to the conclusion that it should be distributed to the normal schools through the various state commissions, and that this should form the basis of a joint discussion of a plan for the inclusion of this subject in the curriculum of each normal and high school as a required subject.

The usual argument against the inclusion of such instruction in the curriculum is that there is no time for such a course, but it has been proven at Binghamton that such a course saves time. A schedule of the library instruction given in 32 of the leading normal schools was presented by Mr. Dana.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

THE National Association of State Libraries has just issued the Proceedings and addresses of its 11th convention at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., June 25-26, 1908. The pamphlet (52 p. O.) gives a consecutive record of the convention, including addresses and reports of committees. Under Addenda are given the Constitution of by-laws at the eighth annual meeting, Portland, Oregon, 1905; a list of libraries represented at meeting of 1908, with names of representatives so far as registered, and a list of libraries supported by the state.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT STATE LIBRARY MEETINGS

THE American Library Association was represented this year by its vice-presidents at eight western library meetings. Mr. A. E. Bostwick during the year of his presidency visited the annual meetings of the state library associations of six Mississippi Valley states (see *Minnetonka Proceedings*, p. 410-411), thus establishing a precedent for official A. L. A. representation at annual state conventions. Mrs. Elmendorf completed the following itinerary, speaking formally 11 times and taking informal part in seven additional meetings or receptions:

Illinois Library Association, Galesburg, Oct. 12-13.

Illinois State Library School, Urbana, Oct. 14.  
Missouri Library Association, Moberly, Oct. 15.

Nebraska Library Association, Hastings, Oct. 20.

Iowa Library Association, Cedar Rapids, Oct. 21-22.

Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Oct. 27-28.

Ohio Library Association, Cincinnati, Nov. 4-5.

Mr. N. D. C. Hodges attended the meeting of the Indiana Library Association at Richmond on Oct. 23d and 24th.

The two delegates report everywhere the utmost courtesy and agree that the visits were fraught with pleasure, encouragement and profit to the visitors, while the warm expressions of appreciation that have reached the secretary, both formally as resolutions and informally through personal letters, seem to testify abundantly to similar reciprocal sentiments on the part of the associations visited.

"The things that matter: an attempt at a study in values," was the title of Mrs. Elmendorf's formal address, delivered at each of the five state meetings. Her talks at the two library schools discussed book selection and the use of poetry with children. Mr. Hodges' address at Indiana was on "Library work as I have seen it."

At each meeting visited the A. L. A. delegates attempted both formally and informally to awaken and deepen a sense of kinship and loyalty to the larger body and to emphasize the fact that it is keenly interested in all efforts, local as well as national, to advance and develop library work. The recent active work of the A. L. A. Publishing Board and its rapidly growing list of titles and their special usefulness in small moderate sized libraries were given special attention. This annual representation should constitute an important factor in strengthening library interests and encourage the spirit of co-operation between the state and national associations.

#### American Library Association

##### PUBLISHING BOARD

The following publications are announced by the Publishing Board:

KROEGER. Guide to reference books. New edition, revised and enlarged. \$1.50 net.

This manual is designed to help library assistants, library school students, college and normal students, teachers, and users of libraries in general, in gaining a knowledge of reference books quickly. It will also serve as a guide to the selection of reference books for a library.

The index shows where to find in the various books of reference many topics of general interest to which there is ordinarily no clue. This will be of practical service to

newspaper men and college students who must get information quickly, as well as to librarians.

KROEGER. Aids in book selection. (Library handbook, no. 4.) Paper, 15 cents.

This handbook contains suggestions of special value to small libraries. Mention is made of the most practical aids and those most easily obtainable.

KILDAL. List of Norwegian and Danish books. (Foreign book list, no. 4.) Paper, 25 cents.

A list of about 300 books recommended for public libraries.

FOREIGN BOOK LIST, NO. 1. German books. 50 cents.

— no. 2. Hungarian books. 15 cents.

— no. 3. French books. 25 cents.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND COUNCIL  
The minutes of the Executive board and Council for the Minnetonka conference, June 22-27, 1908, have been issued in pamphlet form.

## State Library Associations

### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At its fall meeting, held Oct. 29, 1908, the Connecticut Library Association was entertained by the Gilbert School Library of Winsted. Mr. C. L. Wooding, president of the association, called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Walter D. Hood, principal of the Gilbert School, who gave the members of the association a hearty welcome to the school.

The secretary's and treasurer's reports were read and accepted. The Committee on printing the index to the *Connecticut Magazine* reported little progress. Mr. Stetson, chairman of the Committee on instruction in book-binding, reported that the Connecticut Public Library Committee were unable to do anything about arranging such a course because their funds were too low. He said that it was still possible to arrange for lectures on this subject and for instruction in the actual work of binding. If enough libraries were interested, a person who knew how to mend and bind books might be secured to come to a central library and librarians from the vicinity could go to this library for instruction. The committee was continued, and asked to report at the next meeting.

The death of Miss Emma C. Hammond, librarian of the Danielson Public Library and a former member of the association, was noted, and she was spoken of as one of the warmest friends of the association in the state. At the time of her funeral the officers had sent flowers to her friends in the name of the association and a letter of thanks from them was read. Mr. Keogh and Miss Sperry were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Mr. H. H. Ballard, librarian of the Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, and president of the Massachusetts Library Club, was then introduced to speak on "Public documents for the small library."

In regard to public documents Mr. Ballard said that a request to the Superintendent of Documents at Washington would bring a pamphlet on documents setting forth their benefits, how to obtain them, telling also of indexes to them, printed catalog cards, analyzing their contents, etc. He mentioned the "Eclectic Library Catalog," published by the H. W. Wilson Co., of Minneapolis, which in addition to indexing 20 magazines, gives notices of government documents likely to be useful to a small library. He advised having only such documents as contain material likely to be used in one's own community and to know what is in them, then we shall be able to make them useful to others.

Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Trinity College Library, Hartford, followed with a valuable paper on the "Arrangement and use of documents in a depository library." He said in part that a depository library receives a copy of every document published by Congress and practically all published by the different departments.

The arrangement advised for all libraries, whether depository or not, is the chronological. The Congressional or sheep-bound set should be shelved in the order of the congresses and in the regular sequence of the groups into which the documents of each congress are divided: Senate documents, Senate reports, etc. Arranged in this way they will stand in the order in which they are listed in the "Tables of and annotated index to the congressional series of the United States public documents" issued in 1902. Beginning with the 15th Congress the volumes are numbered consecutively, and these serial numbers used in this index should be put on the backs of the volumes.

Departmental issues, contrary to the general practice, Mr. Carlton advises *not* to classify and embody in the general collection, but to keep separate and to arrange departmentally.

The advantages of the arrangement advocated are these. Many indexes to the congressional sets have been published. A number of the departments and bureaus have issued lists of their publications and others are sure to appear. A library should secure all these and carefully check all the volumes it has. There is then no need of accessioning or shelf-listing the documents. These same lists usually contain an author and subject index to the publication listed. Consequently it is not necessary to catalog them. These indexes use the serial number in their references to author, subject and administrative department, hence the importance of arranging documents so that these indexes may be used.

Another important point in making documents useful is that some one in the library shall be familiar with their contents and individual peculiarities of arrangement.

In the discussion which followed it was mentioned that the following pamphlets are useful to small libraries: Bulletin number 21, issued by the New York State Library School, by J. I. Wyer, on United States government documents; Suggestive list of documents for small library, issued by the Philadelphia Free Library.

A "book symposium" was the next number on the program.

The afternoon session was opened with an address by Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library. Her subject was the "Reading of girls in their teens," or "The mediocre habit of reading among girls."

She began by outlining the stories of three books for girls which are well liked by them and typical of many others, which she considered mediocre. They were Jamison's "Lady Jane," Ray's "Nathalie's chum," and Meade's "World of girls." These she considers have good points, but the plot and character drawing are improbable, or the atmosphere feverish and unhealthful.

In choosing books she suggested that those should be ruled out that preach snobbishness, that talk about money too much, that discuss beaux and flirtations and beauty, and those in which the heroine is sorry for herself or the parents less wise than the children. The good old novels rather than modern fiction should be given to girls. The library has to buy some of the mediocre books, but these should be used as stepping stones.

Miss Hunt was followed by Mr. Marcus White, principal of the New Britain Normal School, who spoke on "An old reading book." He said that the children's room is now the most important part of the library. It might well have over its door "Killed by kindness." Much that is being done for children is not producing the results we had hoped for. Do children become familiar with the reading matter we give them and does it become a part of them and is it worth while? Children read with too great rapidity. Things which are to make an impression on us we must live with and they should be of real worth.

To-day the children do not live with good literature, and too much of their thinking is done for them.

The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the death of Miss Ella E. Wiard the Connecticut Library Association has lost a faithful and enthusiastic member, and *Resolved*, That expressions of sympathy be sent to the Yalesville Association, for the advancement of which Miss Wiard was a tireless and unselfish worker.

*Resolved*, That the Connecticut Library Association deeply regrets the loss it has sustained in the death of Miss Emma Clifford Hammond, whose enthusiasm and interest in library work for more than a quarter of a century have been of incalculable benefit to the community in which she dwelt, and

a source of inspiration to her friends and associates in library work.

*Resolved*, That the Connecticut Library Association express its thanks to the trustees of the Gilbert School for their cordial welcome and generous entertainment and its gratitude and appreciation to the speakers of the day both from outside and within the state.

GRACE A. CHILD, *Secretary*.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The regular monthly meeting of the association was held Nov. 18, 1908, in the children's room at the Public Library, with an attendance of about 75. President W. D. Johnston called the meeting to order. The secretary read the minutes of the October meeting and announced the election by the executive committee of the three members.

On motion of Mr. Bishop it was voted that the president appoint a committee of three to present at the December meeting nominations for officers for the coming year.

The president stated that the Librarian of Congress had made an informal proposition to him for the publication by the association of a volume containing the proceedings and addresses at the recent memorial meeting in honor of Dr. Spofford. On motion of Mr. F. H. Parsons it was voted that the president be instructed to confer further with Mr. Putnam on the subject.

Mr. Peter Frank, foreman of the government bindery, then presented the first paper on the program, his subject being "Book-binding for government libraries." He expressed the opinion that a desirable reform in binding would be the adoption, by agreement between libraries and publishers, of three standard sizes only for books. These should be: 12mo ( $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7$  in.), octavo ( $6 \times 9$  in.) and quarto ( $9 \times 12$  in.). The first size might be used for books of history, fiction, etc.; the octavo size for periodicals and scientific books; and the quarto size for reference books. The advantages for libraries would be: the better appearance of books on the shelves and greater facility in their arrangement and handling.

Mr. Frank asserted that the machine-sewed book is equal if not superior to the hand-sewed book, provided proper machines are used. Books machine-sewed on tape, the thread being passed through the tape, are stronger and open more freely than hand-sewed books. Machine-sewed books will give 50 per cent more service in libraries than those sewed by hand. Librarians were urged by the speaker to make an effort to induce publishers to forward periodicals in stitched form, with the covers stitched on with the text, as the removal of the glue from magazines, in preparation for resewing, both weakens the backs of the signatures and increases the cost of binding. In discussing materials Mr. Frank recommends buckram as more serviceable than the majority of acid-dyed leathers used at the present day. For half-

bound work Russia is the best of the cheaper leathers. Roan and the cheaper grades of morocco should be eliminated entirely. The finishing and embellishing of most books, for other than private libraries, should be very plain, both for the saving in cost and because the tooling with hot irons weakens the leather. Soiled leather bindings may be cleaned with a mixture of three parts of warm water and one of vinegar, care being taken not to soak the leather. After the books are dry a little tallow thoroughly rubbed into the leather will help to keep it soft. Varnish should not be used, as it dries and cracks the leather.

At the conclusion of the paper Mr. Frank replied to several questions. He said that in many libraries a sewing machine, costing from \$800 to \$1000, would soon pay for itself by effecting a reduction in the cost of binding. Pigskin he considered a very durable leather, but expensive, and somewhat refractory, as is to be expected, considering its source.

Mr. Miltenberger N. Smull, superintendent of binding in the Public Library, followed, with a paper descriptive of the methods and materials used in binding at that library. After unsatisfactory experiences with local binders the library has installed its own bindery, employing a foreman and three assistants. The speaker described in detail the various experiments, successful and unsuccessful, which have been tried during the past four years. At present the library is binding its fiction in cowhide, with cloth sides, sewing the books on tapes instead of twine bands. Books not often called for are bound in full buckram, cloth, art canvas, or art vellum, instead of leather, since leather when not handled dries and cracks. Morocco is kept for especially fine books, such as expensive art books, encyclopedias, etc. Newspapers are bound with duck backs and corners and paper sides. Buckram covers are stained a dark shade, that the lettering may show well. Only the heaviest books are sewed on twine bands. Those books which are sewed on tapes are usually whipstitched or overcast to render them stronger. The library employs only the best of materials, and prefers rebinding books to repairing them. To prevent the "dry rot" of leather covers, vaseline, well rubbed in, has proved to be very effective. Missing title-pages and pages of text are supplied in typewriting, and even single drawings are sometimes copied and inserted.

In caring for pamphlets the library has discarded the use of pamphlet boxes and binders, finding it more satisfactory, where pamphlets have substantial covers, to reinforce them by the use of "super" and lining-paper. Cloth backs and muslin hinges are sometimes added. Other pamphlets are sewed into rope covers, and their own covers, where possible, are pasted on the outside. The same treatment is given to magazines which circulate.

WILLARD O. WATER, *Secretary*.

#### KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighth annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association was held in Kansas City, Kansas, Oct. 15, 16, 17, 1908.

The sessions were held in the library building, with the exception of the Friday evening exercises, which were held in the auditorium of the Kansas City, Kansas, High School.

The librarians were especially fortunate in having for headquarters the new Grand Hotel, located within a block of the library building.

An informal reception was held Thursday evening, Oct. 15th, at which the librarians and friends were welcomed by the board and the librarian, Mrs. Greenman.

The first regular session opened Friday morning, Oct. 16th, with the president's address by Miss Clara Francis, of the State Historical Library, Topeka.

Miss Francis said, in part: "That I may merit your approval by being brief I intend to give but a resumé of our efforts for the past year and remark upon the work we have so generously cut out for our successors. The struggle we have made toward the permanent establishment of the office of library organizer has not been as effectual as we had hoped, however the work of the past year has justified your action in appointing such an officer and has given us something upon which to base our claims to a respectful hearing and consideration at the hands of the next legislature. Kansas is having a library awakening just now. In the platform of the Republican party is incorporated a plank pledging the party to the establishment of a legislative reference library, and because of this interest in library affairs and of the therefore necessity for greater efficiency in library work, it would seem that our best effort must be made now, and that we ask the next legislature not only for an organizer, but for a library commission wherein may be brought together and centralized the library activities of the state. It should be a matter of state pride with every one of us to do all we can to better library conditions in the state. So I am assured that if we make a united effort to better our condition and each does his or her part we shall succeed." Miss Francis urged the members of the K. L. A. to procure the year book of the League of Library Commissions, which would prove invaluable in the coming campaign.

The secretary, Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, librarian of the Lawrence Public Library, then read her report of the 1907 meeting, which was accepted and ordered filed.

Mrs. Delia E. Brown, librarian of the Salina Public Library, followed with her report as treasurer. The report showed a balance of \$17.20 in the general fund and of \$51 in the organizer fund.

Miss Marian Glenn, librarian of the Public Library of Junction City, gave a report of the



A. L. A., which held its 1908 meeting at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota.

The question box conducted by Miss Buck, chief of the library science department of the State Normal at Emporia, was of more than ordinary interest, as the questions discussed were mainly the every-day problems which over and over again confront and puzzle the public librarian.

The roll call of librarians, who gave two-minute reports of their libraries, showed gratifying progress in every instance, while four librarians, Abilene, Arkansas City, Baker University and Junction City, reported new buildings. The annual roll call keeps us in touch with the work of the other.

The afternoon session opened with an address on The work of a library commission, by Mr. Henry E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission.

Mr. Legler, in a short talk, outlined the work of his own commission, which all library workers admit leads the library commission movement in this country, both in point of age, the perfection of its organization and the excellence of the work accomplished. Mr. Legler said the term library commission is illusive, but it is conceded that it stands for library extension. The Wisconsin Commission is divided into three divisions, *i.e.*, the travelling libraries department, the department of field work, and a legislative reference department. The first two are closely allied, and the interest of the K. L. A. was centered in Mr. Legler's description of their methods of work. The library movement, he said, seems hard of growth—and yet it is only something over thirty years old. Thirty years ago there were only 300 public libraries in the United States, now there are over eight thousand. A large number of these are small and poorly supported, and are struggling blindly with the many difficult library problems. Here is work for the field organizer, sent out by the Library Commission "not as an official inspector, not even as an officious inspector," but as a friend and helper.

It is considered a mistake to force the starting of a library, but a field organizer may be sent out to stimulate interest. As local conditions vary so greatly, much depends on the tact and discrimination of the field organizer. A library once organized may be greatly helped by the travelling libraries which send out small libraries, notably the later fiction. This loan system of the travelling libraries supplies the demand for fiction at a small cost, leaving the usually limited funds for the purchase of miscellaneous and reference books.

The Wisconsin Library Commission also enlarges its scope of usefulness by issuing from time to time pamphlets on various phases of library work. "First steps in establishing a library," "Campaigning for a public library," "Suggested lists of books,"

"Magazines for small libraries," "Methods of caring for public documents" are all suggestive and helpful.

The study outlines for club work are also of practical benefit. A short course library school is a boon to many and gives the commission its strongest hold on library development. The building committee which accumulates plans of library buildings, modifying and changing them to suit funds and needs, is of inestimable service. Exhibits of various kinds are sent to libraries desiring them as a collection of best children's books, or French prints of celebrated paintings. A magazine clearing house is also maintained in connection with the commission.

The salary of a librarian is almost universally lower than that paid for other work in the same class. Not the least of the benefits arising from a library commission is the raising the standard of salaries paid. This the Wisconsin Library Commission has accomplished for her librarians. In closing, Mr. Legler said there were other commissions working along the line of the Wisconsin Commission, but he had outlined the Wisconsin Commission's work because of his familiarity with its details, and hoped the points given might be of sufficient interest to help further the plans of the Kansas Library Association towards securing a Kansas Library Commission and a state library organizer.

Mr. Asa Don Dickinson, librarian of the Public Library, Leavenworth, and library organizer of the Kansas Library Association, then gave his report. Mr. Dickinson had prepared a map to help prove his assertion that Kansas libraries are in greater need of state help than those of any other state in the Union. As Mr. Dickinson was unable to leave his own library to visit others, in his official capacity as library organizer, his report was more what might have been done than what had been done. He had, however, answered by letter as best he could the host of appeals made to him. These appeals, Mr. Dickinson said, "showed more than anything else that we need a properly trained state officer who will give his whole time and energy to the task of answering these inquiries in person, and that we must persuade the Kansas legislature to give us at its next session a state library organizer, one capable of efficiently performing the tasks awaiting his hand."

Animated discussion followed.

Miss Carrie B. Sheldon, librarian of the Public Library, Ottawa, then gave a paper on The library and women's clubs, and said that "the organization of women's clubs should be recognized as one of the most notable movements of the past century, for the club women have achieved great things and have done much toward the gradual uplift of humanity. They are a factor in social, philanthropic and educational work. Public libraries are rap-

idly springing up all over the country, and if one were to investigate the origin of these libraries in the smaller towns he would find that the question was first agitated by the club women. Not content with starting and assisting libraries in their own towns, the club women have sought by means of the travelling library to bring cheer and brightness into the lives of those who live on lonely farms and in isolated communities. There seems to be very little that the club has failed to do for the library, yet there are a few things which if the club women would do would perhaps make life a little smoother for the librarian. A knowledge of the libraries resources, as to the general reference books, periodical indexes, card catalog and the arrangement of the books on the shelves, if possessed by the club member, would mean that preparation for a paper would be less of a task for both the writer and the librarian. The clubs can render the library practical assistance in contributing valuable sets of books. The library should always gladly and willingly place all its resources at the disposal of the club woman, and in the buying of books the needs of the club should come only second to those of the public school.

At the Friday evening session Dr. John Addison Seibert, of Kansas City, gave an address entitled "What does the great sphinx say?"

Dr. Bumgardner's paper on "Fiction in the public library" followed.

The music for the evening was furnished by Miss Bessie Cummins and Mrs. Maude Russell-Waller, both of Kansas City, Kansas.

It was our good fortune to have with us this year Miss Syrena McKee, formerly librarian of the Leavenworth Public Library, now cataloger of the American Library, Manila. Miss McKee was always a help and inspiration at our library meetings and has been sorely missed since leaving the work in Kansas, so it was with more than ordinary pleasure that we listened to her paper on library work, its opportunities and development in the Philippines, which opened the Saturday morning session.

Miss Mary E. Barlow, librarian of the Public Library, Fort Scott, followed with a paper on The public library and the schools. She believes the first requisite in popularizing the library with teachers and scholars is agreeableness, and urges librarians to show the interest they feel in the children's reading by talking with them about the subject under discussion, thereby clarifying their too often muddled little brains and creating an interest in their work. She believes in keeping the shelves open and easy of access, and of plenty of small encycloædias which are within the comprehension of the children. She also believes in adapted classics, the original they can read when they are older and their taste formed. She advises separate shelves and tables where may be kept on reserve the mis-

cellaneous books used as reference and supplementary reading. Discussion followed, in which Mr. Pearson, superintendent of the Kansas City schools, joined.

Miss Romig, chairman of the Committee on nominations, then reported nominations as follows: president, Miss Clara Francis, Topeka; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Sara Judd Greenman, Kansas City; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Olive M. Wood, Baldwin; 3d vice-president, Miss Mary E. Barlow, Fort Scott; member-at-large, J. L. King, Topeka; secretary, Miss Marian Glenn, Junction City; treasurer, Miss Mary Cornelia Lee, Manhattan. The report was accepted and adopted.

On motion, Mr. Asa Don Dickinson was unanimously elected to succeed himself as library organizer of the K. L. A. On motion of Mr. Dickinson, it was decided that the Executive board be empowered to act as an administrative committee to secure a state library organizer.

Miss Sheldon's invitation to hold the 1909 meeting in Ottawa was accepted, as was that of Miss Romig, of Abilene, for the 1910 meeting.

Mr. Purd B. Wright, librarian of the St. Joseph Public Library, came over for the Saturday morning session. He, with Mr. H. W. Wilson and Mr. Legler, delighted the association with short informal talks.

NELLIE G. BEATTY, *Secretary*.

#### KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The first annual meeting of the Kentucky State Library Association was held at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 12 and 13. There were representatives from the public libraries of Covington, Frankfort, Harrodsburg, Lexington, Lawrenceburg, Versailles, Henderson, and Louisville, also from Berea College, Eastern Kentucky Normal School in Richmond, Georgetown College and the State Library.

The session was opened with reports from these libraries. The history of the library, its problems and aims, its successes and failures were briefly outlined. Each report mentioned a problem or topic which called for discussion and interchange of ideas.

The state library reported as the oldest in the state, dating from 1792, the Lexington Library was 102 years old. The Lawrenceburg Library, the youngest, had opened its Carnegie building the week before, while the Frankfort Public Library expected to be open in December. From Harrodsburg came an account of how the women had struggled to revive the library there.

In the evening about 150 people gathered in the Court of Appeals room of the old Capitol to listen to addresses by the governor, Mrs. Riker, president of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mr. Chalmers Hadley, of the Indiana State Library Commission. Governor Willson graciously welcomed "the friends of his friends the books," and was heartily applauded when he stated that he

heard rumors of a State Library Commission and he would immediately surrender to the ladies.

Mrs. Riker, because of illness, was unable to be present, and her paper was read by Miss Lilian Lindsey, of Frankfort. Mrs. Riker spoke of the co-operation of the Federation of Women's Clubs and the library workers.

Mr. Hadley set before the people of Kentucky the work of the Indiana Commission, giving an idea of how much could be done by a commission for library advancement in the state.

At the last session, held Friday morning, Miss Marilla Freeman presented a paper on "The library and publicity," which is printed elsewhere in these columns. This was followed by a round table and question box conducted by Miss Carrie Scott, of Indiana.

The following were some of the questions discussed: Could a public library charge admission for any entertainments held in the library building? Conversation rooms especially in farming communities, Use of the library by the colored population, Story hour, Work with schools, Best encyclopedia for a small library, A periodical recommended for the review of new books, What to do with books of questionable moral tone, especially fiction.

A lunch was served in the Kentucky Historical rooms by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, president of the Kentucky Historical Society. Visiting delegates were taken to the new Capitol and to places of historical interest in the town.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. That the president appoint a committee to investigate the needs and desires of public libraries of Kentucky with regard to increasing the number of state documents for free distribution to such libraries. The committee to report at the next meeting.

2. Inasmuch as the State Legislature does not meet until next year, the Committee on resolutions Recommend that the president of Association appoint a committee to report at the next meeting on the advisability of asking the next legislature to institute a State Library Commission for Kentucky.

The officers elected for the following year are: president, William F. Yust; vice-president, Miss Anne M. Spears; secretary-treasurer, Miss Harriet B. Gooch; member-at-large, Mrs. W. M. Bartlett.

A communication was received from the mayor of Covington inviting the association to hold its next meeting in that city.

HARRIET B. GOOCH.

#### MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A library round-table was held at the Mitchell Public Library, Hillsdale, Wednesday, Oct. 21, through an arrangement with the State Library Association. Miss Pratt, the librarian, and Miss Mary P. Farr, who has been organizing the work, were hostesses and made all arrangements. Miss G. M. Walton, president of the Association, presided, and Miss Agnes Jewell, of the Adrian Public Li-

brary, was the special speaker, giving a most brilliant talk on the Picture bulletin in the library, illustrating with extremely effective bulletins, which pointed her plea for artistic unity and direct and simple statement as necessary to their effective use. An animated discussion proved the interest of all, and later, many questions of library administration were asked and fully talked over.

The attendance was most encouraging, 14 persons representing eight libraries, besides a large number of teachers and other citizens, being present.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 14th annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association convened at Cincinnati Nov. 4-6. The sessions opened with a general meeting, the president, Mr. J. W. Perrin, in the chair. Mr. C. W. Dabney, president of the University of Cincinnati, gave the address of welcome and told of the libraries of Cincinnati. The president made the response, extending thanks to Dr. Dabney, of Cincinnati. The secretary, Miss Morse, read the report of the 13th annual meeting, 1907, held at Columbus. On motion it was accepted. The treasurer, Miss Prince, reported a balance of \$46.02 in the treasury, 47 new members and total membership of 178. The reports of the committee indicated progress.

The committee on special library editions, Miss Griffin, chairman, referred to a special collection of library bindings at the Cincinnati public libraries, the following being the exhibitors: Newark Public Library, etc., Cleveland Public Library and two Cincinnati binders.

The Committee on Interrelation of libraries, Mr. A. L. Root, chairman, reported. The reports of the County library committee, Mr. Hodges, chairman, Committee on library extension, Miss Blair, chairman, were read and accepted. Miss Downey, library organizer, read an interesting paper on her work, followed by discussion; How a large library can help a smaller one, by Miss Morse, Youngstown; School extension, Miss Burnite, Cleveland; Travelling libraries, Mrs. Galbreath.

The afternoon was spent in visiting branch libraries, with tea served at Norwood Branch.

The general assembly was opened in the evening by President Perrin, who gave an address on Education and certification of librarians. Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf read a paper on Things that matter.

The morning of Nov. 5 was devoted to excursions among the libraries and cultural institutions of the city.

The afternoon sessions were small libraries sections, Miss Kelly, chairman, devoted to children's work, with a paper by Miss Faith Smith on Work with children in a small library, followed by a talk by Miss Downey. On adjournment of the session the question box was conducted in a general session. Many questions were discussed of special ad-

ministration and library economy. The college library section and trustees held their special meetings.

The evening session opened by a paper on medical libraries by Dr. Conklin, Dayton, entitled "Crito, I owe a cock to Esculapius; will you remember to pay the debt?"

Mr. Wicoff, chairman of the Committee on legislation made the report of that committee recommending the endorsement of the O. L. A. of a new bill providing for the appointment by the Library commissioners of a state board of library examiners and the terms under which certificates for librarians shall be granted. The bill is printed elsewhere in this issue (*see p. 507*).

The association voted that the incoming committee on legislation urge the passage of this bill.

The Library training committee, Laura Smith, Cincinnati, chairman, bent its efforts during the year towards arousing an interest in library work for children, and deemed necessary because of the lack of appreciation of this branch of library work on the part of many of the librarians of the state. A series of eight articles on different phases of children's work, and written by competent people in the state were published in the bulletin of the State Library. The Cleveland Public Library distributed their pamphlet on the work of the Cleveland Public Library with the children and the State Library sent out the new list of books published by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The committee distributed a short "List of books for librarians," including both technical and cultural reading. The Cincinnati Public Library will distribute reading lists given to their apprentice classes, and a graded list of books for schools, printed to meet the demands of local teachers. The committee urged the necessity of attracting more trained workers to Ohio, and of convincing those already in the work of the value of the opportunities offered by the library schools, apprentice classes, and the advisability of self-improvement by following reading courses such as given in *Public Libraries*. It was recommended that the organizer use every effort to convince those interested in starting new libraries of the necessity of appointing trained workers as librarians, and that it is economical for librarians to have proper tools.

It was voted to urge by special letter the libraries who do not take *Public Libraries* and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* the desirability of taking at least one of these publications as a tool for the proper administration of the library.

The Committee on library extension, Miss Mirpah G. Blair, Columbus, chairman, reported that a library in Clintonville was being started with 1000 books and a state travelling library of 300 volumes. The town of Ironton, where the library was burned some two years ago, will reopen as soon as a new fireproof

building is completed, where the library may have rooms. Bristolville, 1000 inhabitants, has opened a reading room in an abandoned church building. It is open afternoons, and is supplied with magazines and a travelling library of 300 volumes. Middleport, 3000 inhabitants, has opened a public library with 1300 volumes. Many of the books were donated and entertainments were given in order to secure money. Miss Downey, state organizer, spent a week with them. A levy of one-half mill becomes available next spring. Niles, 8000 inhabitants, has opened a free public library. It is open afternoons and evenings, and is supported by the Board of education. Miss Mary P. Wilde, a Drexel graduate, is librarian.

The committee, Miss Power, Cleveland, chairman, in furthering the relation of libraries and schools reported that definite work had been accomplished in Hamilton, Butler and Cuyahoga Counties.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

The Ohio Library Association deeply appreciates the great work which has been done for American libraries by the Publishing Board in the preparation and publication of the cataloging cards now ready, the simplified code and the subject headings soon to be issued, and believes that the time has come when analytical dictionary catalog cards exemplifying and testing these new aids should be made available.

The Association regards this as one of the most pressing needs of the public libraries of the country and believes that a majority of the libraries not only in Ohio but in other states would find such a series of cards one of the most useful tools which could be provided, and that the expenditure necessary for the issuance of the series would be wise and legitimate.

This work falls naturally within the province of the Publishing Board, and if the Board will undertake it the Ohio Library Association has reason to believe that a goodly number of subscriptions to the series would come from its members.

Be it *Resolved*, therefore, that the Publishing Board be urged to undertake this work without delay to provide a catalog editor for the *A. L. A. Booklist* and to give the Ohio Library Association prompt notification of its decision in the matter.

*Signed,*

BURTON R. STEVENSON, *Chairman*;  
LINDA W. CLATWORTHY,  
LINDA E. EASTMAN,

*Committee on Resolutions.*

Women's clubs were discussed by Miss Alice Boardman, Ohio State Library, and Mrs. L. C. Laylin, of Columbus, gave an interesting paper on What women's clubs could do and did do for libraries.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Miss Anna Louise Morse, Youngtown; 1st vice-president, W. F. Sewall, Toledo; 2d vice-president, C. W. Read, University of Cincinnati; 3d vice-president, Miss Julia M. Whittlesey, Western Reserve Training School; secretary, Miss Mirpah G. Blair, Ohio State University; treasurer, Miss Grace Prince, Springfield; small library section, Etta G. McElwain, Xenia; college section, C. A. Reed, Cincinnati University.

ANNA L. MORSE.

## NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The North Carolina Library Association held its fourth annual meeting with the Public Library in Greensboro on Nov. 12 and 13. Twenty-three members were present and 12 libraries were represented. In the absence of Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, president, Miss Annie F. Petty, second vice-president, presided.

The first session was held Thursday afternoon. Mr. G. A. Grimsley, of the board of trustees of the Public Library, welcomed the visitors. Mr. Louis R. Wilson, secretary, responded to the welcome, and expressed the special gratitude of the association for the library supplement issued by the Greensboro *Telegram* on Nov. 8, and containing 41 articles relating to library work in the state. Reports from the secretary, treasurer, and committees were heard, and the general activity of the Association was reviewed. Miss Petty presented a paper on the Library and the school, which was followed by a general discussion. At the close of the session the visitors were shown the libraries of Greensboro Female College and the State Normal and Industrial College.

At the evening session papers were presented as follows: Welcome, by Mrs. Lucy H. Robertson, president of Greensboro Female College; A review of the North Carolina Library Association, read for Mrs. Ross by Miss Petty; Some North Carolina incunabula and association books, by Dr. Stephen B. Weeks.

Friday morning's session was in the form of a round table meeting, and proved unusually interesting and suggestive. The following topics were discussed: Library administration, by Mr. J. P. Breedlove; Use of debate and reference helps, by Miss Julia White; Preparation of bulletins, by Miss Bettie D. Caldwell; Classification and cataloging of pamphlets, by Mr. Louis R. Wilson; Library of Congress cards, by Miss Inez Daughtry; What a state library commission can do for a small library, by Mr. J. F. Wilkes. Especial consideration was given the discussion of the work of a commission, and a strong, interested committee was appointed to work for the creation of a commission at the next meeting of the legislature. The visitors were served, at the conclusion of the morning session, a delicious luncheon by the citizens of Greensboro at the home of Mrs. L. B. Jeters.

Much business was transacted at the afternoon session. A change in the constitution was made providing for life and sustaining members in order that the strength of the Association might be increased. It was also decided that the Association should employ counsel, if necessary, in pushing the work of securing better library legislation. Officers were elected as follows: Miss Annie F. Petty, Greensboro, president; Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem, 1st vice-president; Mr. Ernest Cruikshank, Raleigh, 2d vice-presi-

dent; Mr. Louis R. Wilson, Chapel Hill, secretary; Mr. J. F. Wilkes, Charlotte, treasurer. At the close of the session the Association was the guest of friends on a drive to the Guilford battle grounds.

LOUIS R. WILSON, *Secretary*.

## RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Rhode Island Library Association held its fall meeting at East Greenwich on Oct. 19.

The morning session convened at 10:30 o'clock, President Ethan Wilcox in the chair. In behalf of the entertaining library Gen. Thomas W. Chace, of the board of trustees of the East Greenwich Library, welcomed the association. General Chace spoke of the importance of the library as a factor in the educational life of a community, classing it as really a normal school for its readers. He briefly outlined the history of the East Greenwich Library, which was established in 1868 through the efforts of the late Prof. George Washington Greene and Dr. James Eldredge, an appropriation from the State Legislature aiding in its establishment.

An interesting report of the American Library Association conference at Minnetonka was presented by Herbert O. Brigham, librarian of the Rhode Island State Library.

A round table upon "Some library problems," presided over by Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, of the children's department of the Providence Public Library, proved an interesting feature of the morning session and was participated in by Mrs. Saunders, of the Pawtucket Library, Mrs. Bradford, of the Barrington Library, Ethan Wilcox, librarian emeritus of the Westerly Library, and others.

As a means of advertising libraries, the co-operation of the press in printing lists of new books and various items of library interest was acknowledged.

The suggestion was made that printed lists of books displayed in stores would be of benefit to country libraries. It was suggested that in some instances a more active interest of the board of trustees along other than financial lines would be welcome. It was brought out that the services of a book committee are valuable among the smaller libraries.

The morning session closed with an address upon the John Hay Library by H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University.

After luncheon, served at the Hotel Updike, business was taken up. Minutes of the annual meeting were read and approved, after which it was voted to amend article 5 of the constitution to read as follows:

"There shall be at least two meetings in each year, one of which shall be the annual meeting, which shall be held in June."

An interesting address upon "Some early Rhode Island libraries" was given by Rev. Daniel Goodwin, D.D.

President Wilcox read a short paper on "Library bulletins, their uses and advantages."

## Library Clubs

### BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The Bay Path Library Club held its fall meeting in Brimfield, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 5.

The meeting opened at 11 o'clock with an address of welcome by Rev. Samuel Eaton, which was followed by a very interesting paper on "Girls and their reading," by Miss Alice G. Higgins, of the Worcester Public Library. Miss Higgins said in part: "Boys like to read about definite events and places while girls prefer to read about people. Boys may be treated as a class, but girls are more sentimental and must be treated as individuals." Several lists of books for girls of various ages were read and in the discussion which followed many suggestions and experiences were given.

The afternoon session was held in the assembly hall of the Hitchcock Free Academy and was attended by the teachers and students, as well as by many townspeople.

The first address was given by Rev. F. S. Child, of Holland, Mass., on "A university atmosphere; reminiscences of good folk and great."

Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library, gave the last paper of the afternoon, on "What town libraries can do for children." Miss Hewins told of very successful club work with children; for example, the lovers of the Hildegard books formed themselves into a Hildegard club and read books which had been favorites with the little heroine. Others, through a study of Romola, gained a love for Italy and formed a club for the study of Florence.

EMILY M. HAYNES, *Secretary*.

### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club held a meeting on Nov. 12. Miss Amalie Hofer, of the Chicago Commons, gave a paper on "The merry-makings of our foreign colonies in Chicago." Miss Hofer gave a graphic picture of how all the large groups of foreigners gather each year for their special festtags, which are celebrated with all their national ceremonies in the various local parks. She pleaded for a better understanding between the foreigners and the Americans.

In the informal discussion which followed Mr. Szmegalski and Mr. Purer, of the Chicago Public Library, told of the use of the foreign books in the branch reading-rooms and the field-houses and offered suggestions whereby the circulation of foreign literature could be greatly increased.

Miss Hunt, Chicago Public Library, and Miss Ludlow, Blue Island Public Library, were elected to membership in the club.

BESS GOLDBERG, *Secretary*.

### MOHAWK VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

A special meeting of the Mohawk Valley Library Club was held Dec. 2 in the Free

Library building at Herkimer to discuss "The needs of the rural districts in regard to good literature and how they may be supplied." Miss Van Rensselaer, of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University, was present and told of the clubs for farmers' wives in which the college is interested. The meeting was opened about 1:30 p.m. and was presided over by Miss Perkins, president of the club. Miss Underhill, librarian of the Utica Public Library, read the address given by Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, of Cornell University, at a meeting of the New York State Library Association held at Lake George. This paper was reprinted in the October number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Mrs. Bell, librarian at Jordanville, was called upon to tell how she had succeeded in getting reading matter into the rural districts. Mrs. Bell said that through the district schools and the post-office she was able to distribute a great many books to the country homes. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that one interested person can assist very materially in creating and meeting the demands of the rural districts as regards books. Miss Van Rensselaer previous to telling her plans in regard to the rural districts read several letters from farmwives which were answers to the question, "What is your difficulty in reading?" The general tone of the answers was lack of time and lack of books. Miss Van Rensselaer aims to create interest by forming clubs for farmers and farmers' wives and then asking the libraries to supply the books. During the last seven years the farmers' attitude has changed and they are looking for more knowledge than they were formerly. This year the clubs are studying sanitation.

Rev. William Prout, of Herkimer, asked Miss Van Rensselaer what she thought of the statement that more farmers' wives become insane than women in any other occupation. Miss Van Rensselaer said that it was not because the farmers' wives worked harder than those in towns, but because of the monotony of their lives and that getting them interested scientifically in their work and in other things ought to lessen the cases of insanity. Mr. Prout recommended giving the farmers books that are entertaining.

Miss Perkins gave out for distribution in rural districts for the coming winter copies of the Cornell Reading course for farmers' wives, and folders giving the rules of the State Library in regard to travelling libraries.

### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the club for the year was held in the rooms of the Authors' Club, Thursday afternoon, Nov. 12, with Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, president, in the chair. After the reading of minutes and reports, and election of nine new members, the president outlined the plan of the year's program and



introduced Mr. F. W. Halsey, who discussed the question, "How does the circulation of books from public libraries affect their sale to individuals?" He said that publishers have held the opinion that the circulation of books from libraries did detract from their sale and authors naturally take their opinion on such a subject from the publishers. Mr. Halsey thought that such influence was felt chiefly in the sale of fiction, but that in other classes the reverse was the case, while a large class of books, used only for reference, would not be published at all but for the patronage of the libraries. In the cases of certain books of fiction, which have been excluded from libraries, it has been found that the sales increased largely.

Mr. Montrose J. Moses spoke on the question, "How much do authors use libraries in the writing of books?" He designated the library as a possible democratic literary academy of the future. Authors do use the libraries as general readers, though perhaps some of them do not know how to get what they need from its resources and in this capacity the author does not differ from the others and needs the librarian's guidance. He wants ready access to shelves and, if possible, seclusion.

In the preparation of many books written expressly for the instruction of children the preponderance of fact over pure imagination evidences much use of reliable documents. The library could render a service to authorship by adopting some general scheme of bibliography-making which would either summarize a book adequately or indicate the book's contents.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Billings said that the author should give the library time to find and arrange the material desired for some special purpose. The author comes as a three-armed man to a ready-made clothing store, demanding a coat to fit on the moment. Like editors, librarians are supposed to know everything, and they come about as near to it as the editors.

Mr. Duffield Osborne added emphasis to the appeal for admission to the shelves. He then spoke on the question, "Does an author write consciously for public library readers?" He said that books might fall into three groups: 1, those written because the author has something to say, because of a deep interest in a subject; 2, those asked for by publishers for special need and undertaken by writers as business contracts; 3, books written mainly to sell. Into this third class might fall those, if there are such, whose authors would have public library readers in mind. They might include some books for children and some novels. If it be true that the sale of the book is decreased by its circulation from public libraries, the author would best study the tastes of the non-library reader. The average author does not think of any such distinction.

The president referred to a class of literature not found in libraries at all yet very popular among certain non-library readers. He called it *infra-library literature* and invited discussion about it. To this Miss Lord replied that she had noticed of late a decided advance in the literary quality of the fiction found on public newstands, and attributed it to the influence of the public library.

Mr. Moses quoted similar changes in the quality of melodrama. He also called attention to a class of books which authors are almost forced by their publishers to write in continuation of series. Mr. Bowker then gave a brief account of the origin of the Authors' Club and its possession of its rooms in Carnegie Hall, calling attention to the interesting collections of the club, some of which were on exhibition. Dr. Rossiter Johnson also spoke of a collection of literary biography in the club room, in which were some very rare copies.

After voting thanks to the club for its hospitality the meeting adjourned, and the social hour followed.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the season of 1908-1909 was held on Monday evening, Nov. 9, 1908, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The president, Mr. Bailey, introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Henry Leffmann, who from his experience as a user of libraries for a period of 40 years, made "Some suggestions for improvement in library management."

Dr. Leffmann's remarks were based upon a large experience in the use of libraries, chiefly as a student of special and scientific subjects. In his opinion the value of the library as an educational factor is perhaps greater than that of the school. All instructors know the difficulty of inducing students to read, rather than to skim through volumes in search of desired facts, and the library can fill a larger field in educational work than it has yet done in creating a taste for reading. One suggested improvement in library management was the removal of restrictions forbidding or limiting the circulation of bound periodicals. A second suggestion referred to the theft of books from libraries. As a preventive measure it was proposed that librarians induce publishers to adopt a distinctive style or color for library binding, which would stamp a volume at once as the property of a library. This suggestion was made with reference to valuable works rather than to fiction. Dr. Leffmann also suggested that librarians bring pressure to bear upon publishers to secure some standard of size and uniformity in books.

In regard to the arrangement of books where free access to shelves is permitted the speaker suggested that the books which are



most frequently used be placed on the most accessible shelves and the placing of all texts of one work together; for example, the Greek or Latin original of a classic with all translations into modern languages.

There should be some effort at higher specialization in book selection. The preparation of a Union list of periodicals such as has been completed recently in Philadelphia, showing where desired volumes may be found, is very valuable, but it would be better for each library to have complete files of some periodicals than for each to try to gather all. Librarians might unite in a general effort to discourage useless serial publications. They could also do away with some strange rules which restrict the use of certain publications neither objectionable in their contents nor particularly valuable; for example, in one local library *L'Intermédiaire*, a sort of *Notes and Queries* which is published in Paris, is withheld from the regular periodical file and kept upstairs for the sole reason that it is printed on flimsy paper and will not stand much handling.

The talk was followed by discussion, chiefly on the subject of the circulation of bound periodicals.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary.*

### Library Schools and Training Classes

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School for Children's Librarians opened for its eighth year Oct. 12, with 26 students, as follows:

##### ENTERING CLASS, 1908

- Alice J. Barr, Moline, Ill.  
 Margaret Louise Bateman, Parnassus, Pa.  
 Marie Gertrude Blanchard, Pittsburgh, Pa., assistant, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1898-date.  
 Margaret Grier Curran, Sedalia, Mo., assistant, Sedalia Public Library, 1905-1908; assistant, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1908-date.  
 Irene Davis, Lincoln, Neb., University of Nebraska, 1906-07; children's librarian, Lincoln City Library, June-Sept., 1907; school librarian, Sept., 1907-July, 1908.  
 Mary Herbert Davis, New London, Conn. (Special), Mt. Holyoke College, B.A., 1907; New York State Library School, 1907-1908.  
 Annie Waitstill Eastman, Petitcodiac, New Brunswick, Canada, Mt. Allison College, M.L.A., 1893.  
 Grace, Endicott, Washington, D. C., assistant, Public Library, District of Columbia, 1907-1908.  
 Marjorie Frances Farwell, Geneva, N. Y.  
 Marie Louise Fisher, Pittsburgh, Pa., Pennsylvania College for Women, 1901-02.  
 Nora Hildegard Giele, Erie, Pa., Allegheny College, A.B., 1906; assistant, New York Public Library, 1907-1908.

Anne Elizabeth Lilly, Burlington, Ia., Iowa Library Summer School, 1905; assistant, Free Public Library, Burlington, Ia., 1905-1908.

Olive Naomi Loeffler, Pittsburgh, Pa., Woman's College of Baltimore, 1907-1908.  
 Jessie MacDowell Lowry, Akron, O., Buchtel College, Akron, O., 1906-1908.

Jessie Henrietta Macdonell, Toronto, Canada.  
 Alma Reid McGlenn, Mt. Pleasant, O.

Ethelwyn Manning, East Orange, N. J., Smith College, B.A., 1908.

Irene Hunt Moore, Evanston, Ill., assistant, Christopher House Mission, Chicago, Ill., 1907-1908.

Annie May Murray, Columbus Barracks, O., Smith College, A.B., 1903.

Catharine Merideth Schwartz, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Lillian Alberta Sutherland, Boston, Mass.

(Special), Simmons College Library School, 1905-1906; assistant, Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass., 1903, 1904; cataloger, Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., 1906-1907; assistant, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1908-date.

Mary Elizabeth Terrell, Bradford, Pa., Chautauqua Summer Library School, 1905; assistant, Public Library, Bradford, Pa., 1904-1908.

Marion Frances Weil, Milwaukee, Wis. (Special), Milwaukee-Downer College, 1904-1906; Wisconsin Library School, 1906-1907; children's librarian, Eau Claire, Wis., 1907-1908; assistant, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1908-date.

Eva Frances Howie Wright, Pittsburgh, Pa., Crandon International Institute, Rome, Italy, 1899-1901, 1903-1905; Mackean Institute, Naples, Italy, 1901-1903; Sweet Briar College, Va., 1908.

##### SENIORS

Dina Sellaeg, Hammerfest, Norway, Kristiania College, 1903-1906; assistant, Children's Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1908-date.

Ethel May Sevin, Norwich, Conn., Mount Holyoke College, A.B., 1907; assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1905-1907; assistant, Otis Library, Norwich, Conn., July, 1906; assistant, Children's Department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1908-date.

During the autumn term courses are being given to the entering class in library handwriting, order and accession, classification, bulletin work, children's literature, organization of story-hour, etc. The senior courses are special catalogs and lists for children and the study of social conditions and betterment.

Miss Marta Wessberg, librarian, Allmänna Svenska Boktryckareföreningens Bokindustriemuseum, Stockholm, Sweden, lectured Oct. 21 on the work of her library. She gave a most interesting account of the Swedish Printers' union and of the Museum and School for Printers, with which her library is connected.

The students have had the opportunity of attending lectures given during the annual meeting of the National Municipal League and American Civic Association. The students have also been required to study the very complete exhibits of the Civic exhibition, including the exhibit of the Pittsburgh survey, one of the important results of the Russell Sage foundation. This exhibition is being held in the Institute Art galleries in the Carnegie Library building, and consists of over 500 photographs, 800 diagrams and charts, 100 maps, showing industries and industrial conditions, congestion of population, the transportation problem, municipal financial administration, the land system, housing conditions, model dwellings, town planning, health and mortality rates and domestic architecture.

The material exhibited applied largely to the conditions in Pittsburgh, but it also included the exhibit of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City, and other interesting matter.

Mr. Frank E. Wing, who had charge of the exhibit of the Pittsburgh survey, most kindly spent a morning in explaining the exhibit to the students in the Training school. The senior class, who are studying social conditions and betterment, have been required to spend several mornings in examining the charts and maps and other valuable illustrative material.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The course in Children's work will probably be given in March. Mr. Edwin H. Anderson will give an introductory lecture: five lectures on Selection of children's books will be given by Miss Clara W. Hunt, of the Brooklyn Public Library; and Miss Frances J. Olcott, director of the Pittsburgh Training school for children's librarians, will give four lectures on the administration of children's rooms. The course will cover 10 or 12 days. Librarians and assistants in the libraries of the state will be permitted to attend the lectures free of charge. Librarians and assistants outside the state may attend on payment of \$4 for the entire special course. Further details and definite dates will be published later or may be obtained by addressing the registrar of the school.

The course in loan work has been strengthened by the addition of actual class practice in the processes involved in lending books by the Newark and Browne loan systems. Two sets of 30 books each have been prepared to illustrate these systems and students have had individual practice in charging and discharging books.

A new edition of the bulletin on Selected national bibliographies has been published. It embraces such additions as have been included in the work of the Elementary bibliography course since the publication of the

first edition in 1900 and will supersede the older bulletin as the basis of the course.

On Thursday, Nov. 6, during the meeting of the Ohio Library Association at Cincinnati, the former students of the New York State Library School who are now in the various libraries of Cincinnati gave a luncheon to the former students in other Ohio libraries. There were present: Alice D. McKee, Ohio State Library; Corinne A. Metz, Washington Courthouse Public Library; S. Louise Mitchell, Cleveland Public Library; Anna Louise Morse, Youngstown Public Library; Julia M. Whittlesey, Western Reserve University Library School; Charles G. Matthews, Athens Carnegie Library; Faith E. Smith; Training school for children's librarians, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and the hostesses — Jessie P. Boswell, Cincinnati Mercantile Library; Annie S. Dresser and Laura Smith, of the Cincinnati Public Library; Florence Stimson, Cincinnati University Library, and Jane Wright, of the Cincinnati Museum Library.

The following class officers have been elected by the class of 1910: president, John B. Kaiser; vice-president, Mary Lytle; secretary-treasurer, Henrietta M. Blas.

#### PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Lillian M. Gamwell, B.L.S., 1906, and Mr. David P. Moulton were married Nov. 21, at Providence, R. I.

Miss Louisa F. Merritt, B.L.S., 1907, is engaged in cataloging the Public Library at Meadville, Pa.

Miss Clara A. Mulliken, B.L.S., 1906, and Mr. Frederick W. Norton were married at El Paso, Tex., Sept. 30.

Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, 1908, has resigned her position as assistant in the Newark (N. J.) Public Library to become assistant in the reference section of the N. Y. State Library.

#### REPORT FOR 1907.

The 21st annual report of the New York State Library School, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1907, was issued as New York State Library bulletin 118, Library school 25 (p 199-219, O.) It records the work of classes of 15 seniors and 29 juniors. Of this number New York State furnished 21, while 23 came from 12 other states, the District of Columbia and Norway. Among the 44 students 29 colleges were represented.

There were issued during the year 402 examination pass cards, each card representing a different student or subject, 411 instructor's pass cards, 6 certificates of competition of one year of work, 33 certificates of competition of works of the summer session; 25 degrees of bachelor of library science were conferred; 2 degrees of master of library science.

## SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

At the June, 1908, meeting of the Board of Trustees the department of Library economy was made a Library school appended to the Liberal Arts College, with a separate technical faculty and with the privilege of recommending degrees.

A four years' combined academic and technical course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of library economy and a two years' course for graduates of approved colleges, leading to the degree of Bachelor of library sciences, were authorized. The two years' certificate course is continued for the present.

The admission to the four years' course is the same as that for the regular philosophical course. Academic studies occupy the first two years and library science the last two.

The school opened Sept. 15 with eight students in the new four years' course and one college graduate in the technical course. The two years' certificate course registered 41 in the first and 20 in the second year's work. Students are registered from New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, Connecticut, Ohio and Florida.

The annual catalog of the University, issued next April, will give detailed information concerning the new courses.

A Library seminar, a course in Advanced reference, and a lecture course on subject bibliographies by specialists have been established. On Nov. 5 Dr. C. J. Kullmer lectured on "German language and literature," and on Nov. 12 Dr. A. C. Flick on "The sources of European history."

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director*.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The enrollment of the students in the two classes for this year is as follows:

## CLASS OF 1909

- Mary C. Bigelow, Champaign, Ill., A.B. University of Illinois.  
 Elizabeth S. Bryan, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois.  
 Jennie A. Craig, Champaign, Ill. A. B. University of Illinois.  
 Helen E. Ervin, Kingston, Tenn. A.B. Maryville College.  
 Mabel Jones, Champaign, Ill. A.B. University of Illinois.  
 Myrtle E. Knepper, Highland, Kan. A.B. Highland University.  
 Ella McIntire, Urbana, Ill. University of Illinois.  
 Norah McNeill, Harristown, Ill. A.B. University of Michigan.  
 Leonora Perry, Hackensack, N. J. A.B. University of Illinois.  
 Elizabeth P. Ritchie, Wymore, Neb. A.B. Coltnr University.

Inez F. Sachs, Towanda, Ill. A.B. Westfield College.

Mabel Saemann, Plymouth, Wis. A.B. University of Wisconsin.

Elizabeth Smith, New London, Wis. University of Chicago.

Clara B. Touzalin, Chicago. Lewis Institute.

## CLASS OF 1910

Alice L. Blair, Barry, Ill. University of Illinois.

John S. Cleavinger, Springfield, Ill. University of Illinois.

Marian I. Dana, Utica, Ill. A.B. Olivet College.

Reba Davis, Emmonsburg, N. D. University of Minnesota.

Eliza R. Edwards, Centralia, Mo. A.B. University of Missouri.

Beulah E. Giffin, Lockport, Ill. A.B. Lake Forest.

Antoinette H. Goetz, Iowa City, Ia. A.B. University of Iowa.

Sarah H. Griffiths, Fort Wayne, Ind. A.B. University of Indiana.

Ada C. Haggard, York, Neb. University of Nebraska.

Blanche S. Hedrick, Columbia, Mo. University of Missouri.

Elizabeth Henry, Quincy, Ill. Ph.B. University of Chicago.

Marietta Maris, River Forest, Ill. A.B. Wheaton College.

Mary E. Marks, Davenport, Ia. University of Chicago.

Ethel Nichol, Monmouth, Ill. University of Washington.

Nellie M. Robertson, Deputy, Ind. A.B. Morris Hill College.

Mary E. Smith, Ottawa, Kan. A.B. Ottawa University.

Lucy G. Wilson, Washington, Ia. University of Illinois.

Nellie M. Wilson, Macomb, Ill. University of Illinois.

Margaret Wood, Champaign, Ill. University of Illinois.

Grace Wormer, Center Point, Ia. University of Iowa.

Early in October the members of the faculty gave a reception to the students and the members of the library staff, in the rooms of the Women's Building.

The library school was fortunate in being able to welcome Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf at the time when she was visiting the state library associations of the middle west as the official representative of the A. L. A. Mrs. Elmendorf spent Oct. 14 with us and twice addressed the student body.

On Nov. 24 Miss Nellie Parham, librarian of Withers Public Library, Bloomington, Ill., came as a special lecturer to the library school, and spoke upon the essentials and non-essentials of professional training for librarianship.

During the summer months Elizabeth Smith, '09, organized the public library at Abingdon, Ill.

Of the members of the class of 1909 who did not return for their senior year, Eva L. Fitch is librarian of the Charles City (Ia.) Public Library, Henrietta Weir is assistant in the catalog department of the University of Michigan Library, Faith E. Foster is assistant in the University of Colorado Library, Wiebe White is cataloging the public library at Walla Walla, Wash., Effie Sands is assistant at the University of Nebraska, and Florence L. Brundage is engaged as cataloger of economic material at the University of Illinois.

Members of last year's graduating class are located as follows: Mary P. Billingsley and Fleda Straight are assistant catalogers, and Margaret Hutchins is reference assistant at the University of Illinois Library; Ethel Bond is assistant cataloger at Northwestern University; Christina Denny is assistant in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library; Lydia A. Phillips is in charge of the public schools libraries, Columbus, Ohio; Annebell Fraser is engaged as assistant to Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.; and Ida Lange is assistant in the library of Armour Institute, Chicago. Mayme Batterson has been employed by Mount Morris College to introduce modern methods into its library, and will deliver before the student body several lectures on the use of the library. Della F. Northey, ex 1908, is librarian and instructor in library science at Rockford College, Rockford, Ill. Roxana Johnson remains with the Indiana Library School as instructor of accession, reference, and bibliography. Dora Davidson was married last summer to F. C. Brown, Princeton, N. J.

ALBERT S. WILSON, *Acting director.*

## Reviews

CATALOG RULES. Author and title entries; compiled by committees of the American Library Association and the (British) Library Association. American edition. Boston, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1908.

THE Anglo-American agreement on cataloging rules and its bearing on international co-operation in cataloging of books. By J. C. M. Hanson. Bruxelles, 1908.

To stimulate and to regulate a desire for uniformity is an essential part of the work of the A. L. A. The codification of cataloging customs was the dream of its youth and has proved the unalluring aspiration of its riper years—to misquote Mr. Micawber. It was not the work of a day. The complex of details of characterization grows at least as rapidly as the number of books in a given

library and all must be carefully attended to in any workable code. Simplicity in rules may be a prolific source of delay and exasperation. The condensed rules of 1883 were intended merely as a provocation to future work. Moreover the love of uniformity is a lofty virtue, and catalogers cannot always attain to it when in the act of cataloging. A very practical advantage was needed to offset the natural adhesion to individual choices and decisions and overcome indurated traditions. When the Library of Congress undertook, as a part of its service to the nation, to supply printed cards at prices attractive to the financial control of libraries, a real demand for uniform cataloging rules arose for the first time. The Montreal conference gave the need attention, and the catalog rules committee began work in 1901. By issuing an Advance edition of the A. L. A. rules, in 1902, based on compromises with the Library of Congress, the committee gained the time necessary to its task, with the advantage of having its work tested by actual experience. Fortunate in their ability to draw upon the experience of the library schools, and the illuminating and defining labors of Mr. Cutter, helped by the work of Dziatzko and Linderfelt, the great catalog of the British Museum, and the activities of codifiers on the continent, the committee were doubly fortunate in their broad conception of their task—their resolve to aim at an international agreement limited only by real divergences of national character and needs. Happily the committee appointed in 1902 by the Library Association of the United Kingdom to revise their cataloging rules took an equally broad view, and in 1904 the two associations agreed to attempt a code for the two countries. The result of their labors is now before us, and the first desire of all must be to congratulate both committees and both associations on their notable achievement.

In many libraries the rules are undergoing critical examination; by such studies and by the test of work they will be judged. Here a general characterization is alone possible. The rules are limited to author and title entries, and do not form a full code for a dictionary catalog. They have been planned for the requirements of larger libraries of a scholarly character. A simplified edition especially adapted to the needs of smaller libraries of a popular character is now in preparation under the direction of Miss Kroeger and Miss Hitchler, who may be trusted to bear in mind that puzzling problems may arise even in small libraries, and may be even more puzzling than in large libraries.

In arrangement the code follows natural lines and opposes little friction to the searcher. It is helped to a notable degree by the typography, which is unusually serviceable and pleasing. The body of rules is preceded by a few pages of definitions, which should

be studied with care, and followed by a table of abbreviations, the A. L. A. transliteration report of 1885, and a few specimen cards. Doubtless more would have been printed were it not for the excellent examples given under each rule.

The aim of the committee has been to help catalogers to meet the needs of readers; consistency has therefore been disregarded when it might conflict with this aim, and a certain freedom of choice is allowed to meet special conditions. Library of Congress supplementary rules are often quoted when they have not been definitely adopted. Whenever the two committees could not reach an agreement, the rule of the British Association is given after that adopted for American use. That there are but eight such cases is proof of the generous spirit of the committees, and evidence for the inherent reasonableness of the rules. The divergences relate to the form of entry for noblemen and members of the immediate families of sovereigns (Rule 33), for married women (41), for translations of anonymous works (118), and for concordances (16), and to changes of name (40), changes of titles of periodicals (121), and the treatment of different spellings of entry words (116).

Noblemen are to be entered under their titles, unless decidedly better known otherwise; doubtless the best choice for this country. The form of entry is not so logical as that used in the English "Who's who" and the "A. L. A. portrait index."\* If adopted it would be as well to put a more emphatic stop than a comma between the title and the personal name. The wisdom of entering sovereigns under the vernacular form of their names is not so clear; one has disquieting thoughts of Charles the Great and of the Anglo-Saxon kings, and finds with much relief that in the Library of Congress at least seekers after Catherine of Russia are *not* referred to Ekaterina. Serious exception must also be taken to the rule (136) requiring the universal inclusion of the author's name in the title. This has been an objectionable feature of the L. C. cards, and the grammatical purity of titles could surely be safeguarded by a less sweeping provision.

The entry of societies and institutions has received careful attention and caused, we may surmise, occasionally animated discussion. The analysis of the material is well done, and so many alternatives are provided that many men of many minds can be accommodated; a little, perhaps, at the risk of the principle of uniformity. The general rule is simple: societies are to go under their names, institutions under the place. For societies the rule has worked well on the printed page; it is strong doctrine when applied to cards.

\*Thus the Rules would enter: Tennyson, Alfred, 1st baron. The Portrait index gives Tennyson, 1st baron, Alfred.

Will the reader who wants what he knows as the Belgian or Brussels Academy be grateful when he is sent to pick out the Académie royale des sciences, des lettres et des beaux-arts de Belgique among the other academies? The tendency may be in the direction indicated—and it is wrong to oppose tendencies—but may we not at least in some manner emphasize "Belgique"?

Particular decisions may be criticized, but as a whole the code marks a distinct advance, particularly in arrangement and in attention to minute details. What will be its success? Will it become the authority here and in England? Theoretical arguments for uniformity are of small avail; the question depends on the future of cataloging by a central bureau. If that practice grows, the use of the code, or of some modification of it, will spread as well. For college libraries a uniformity of practice is highly desirable. More and more is there a migration of professors and students around the collegiate circle; uniformity of cataloging would do much to make the libraries more comfortable workshops for newcomers. In his pamphlet on the "Agreement of the associations" Mr. Hanson points out with much force the advantages of uniformity, and gives an encouraging account of the experience of the Library of Congress in changing its methods of entry and the size of its cards without serious inconvenience. W. H. T.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*Library Assistant*, November, contains "Books in relation to libraries," and "Staff guilds, clubs and reading circles," by Richard Wright.

*Library Association Record*, October, contains "New developments of the National home-reading union: a brief account of the measures taken at a recent conference of the Library Association and the National home-reading union to establish closer relations between both organizations." "Public libraries and the national home-reading union," by Dr. J. B. Paton, is an article dealing with the same subject.

*Library World*, November, contains "In defence of Emma Jane," by James Duff Brown, a brief paper on the novels of Emma Jane Worboise; also Fifteenth century books, an author index (iv.), by R. A. Peddie; Notable libraries, etc.

*Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi*, May-June, contains Dr. Biagi's first bibliographical bulletin called "The best Italian reading" for the convenience of English and American librarians. The present list is of children's fiction and children's readers, and includes a number of translations into Italian from foreign authors, e.g., Hans Andersen,

Louisa M. Alcott, Mrs. Burnett, etc. These bulletins should be of good service to librarians who have Italian collections, especially as each entry has its annotation, the name of the dealer and the price.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Berkeley, Cal. Doe Memorial L.* On Nov. 26 the cornerstone of the Doe Memorial Library was laid with appropriate exercises.

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. Brownsville Branch.* The new Carnegie building for the Brownsville Branch was opened Dec. 19th with appropriate exercises.

The architect of the new Bushwick branch building is Mr. Raymond F. Almirall. The structure occupies a plot about one hundred feet square. The main building has a frontage of 88 feet in Bushwick avenue, by 55 feet, with a room 20 by 16 feet in the rear. That portion of the plot not utilized by the building insures plenty of light from the rear for both the main building and the book stack.

English renaissance of the Georgian epoch is the style of architecture employed by Mr. Almirall. Red brick with white terra cotta trimmings is the material used. Character is given to the brick by the mortar joints, in natural cement, being raked out, while the idea is accentuated by designs in black mortar joints. On each side of the center doorway is a large column of white terra cotta, while above is an ornate pediment of the same material and a leaded glass fanlight.

On the main floor of the building are a general delivery room, an adults' reading room and a children's reading room. In the rear there is a mezzanine floor for book stacks and connecting with the second floor of the stack house. The rooms are separated by glass and wooded screens, designed to interfere as little as possible with the distribution of the light from the windows, which are on all four sides, while there is a skylight in the center. In the basement there are a lecture room, a study room, a staff room, toilets, janitor's quarters and a boiler room.

Mr. William B. Tubby, of No. 81 Fulton street, Manhattan, is the architect who made the plans for the building to be occupied by the newly organized Leonard branch, as it will be called. The plot is also 100 feet square. The dimensions of the building are 96 feet by 50 feet, with an anterior extension of 4 feet by 32 feet and an extension in the rear of 17 feet by 32 feet, to be used as a stack room. As in the Bushwick branch, the main floor is really one large room, divided by low partitions into three sections for a delivery room and adults' and children's reading rooms. The windows are high, permitting bookcases seven feet high to be ranged against all four walls. In the basement are two large study rooms capable of being thrown into one for lecture purposes. There is also a staff room, a spacious storeroom,

janitor's quarters, boiler room, etc. The building is constructed of the same material as the Bushwick branch.

Although built along similar architectural lines, the new Brownsville branch library building has sufficient variation to make it quite distinctive. The architects are Messrs. Lord & Hewlett, of No. 345 Fifth avenue, Manhattan. The plot is 100 feet square. The building is 84 feet by 64 feet in size, with the usual stack house in the rear. The material used is brick, with granite and limestone trimmings. The arrangement of the interior provides the same accommodations, with little variation, as those of the two branch libraries described above.

—*Leonard Branch.* The Leonard Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library on Devoe and Leonard streets was opened Dec. 1. It is the 15th erected in the borough under the Carnegie gift. The building is attractive and should be well suited to the needs of the neighborhood.

*Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L.* (21st rpt—year ending June 30, 1908.) Added 6200 (bound v.); total 92,208. Issued, home use 192,564. Registration (adult) 4031; cards in force 12,293; registration (juv.) 1324; cards in force (juv.) 2869.

The year's work is reported as being chiefly noteworthy in the growth tools in the room's equipment, and the following comments in Miss Lord's report are of interest:

"Every one who knows anything about machines and mechanical devices knows that the 'latest thing' is often to be found pictured or described only in the catalogs issued by manufacturing firms, and that a collection of this material, kept up to date, is an indispensable part of such a reference department as this one. But also any librarian who has tried keeping trade catalogs knows that the question of arrangement is a very difficult one. If they are kept alphabetically by the firm's name they are useful to comparatively few, as then there is no way but a laborious and uncertain one of getting the material on a given type of machine together. If, on the other hand, they are kept in a classified order—as they are in most libraries, and as we began to keep them here—things are very little better, for a single firm will manufacture machines, tools, etc., of several kinds, fitting into no classification, and also it is impossible without an author-index to find the catalog of a given firm when you want it. The long numbers necessary for a close classification are confusing, and misplacement on the shelves almost inevitable. Some 'catalogs' are a single thin sheet, some are huge bound volumes, and the shapes, sizes, and styles of binding vary in an extraordinary way.

"After long consideration of this problem, and after visits to several large engineering

or manufacturing firms that have such collections in constant use, the head of the applied science reference department recommended the adoption of the '1, 2, 3' system employed in business houses. This was at once put into effect, and it works to a charm, although to some it may seem to violate the library tradition in a grievous way. As the catalogs come, whatever their shape, size, or kind, they receive an accession number, which is written plainly on a white label pasted in the upper left-hand corner of the cover. Index cards are then made, one under the firm name, and as many as advisable under the names of machines, tools, etc. One of these two indexes must be consulted before any given catalog or subject can be found, but the readiness with which these can be filed and found, and the ease with which the material on a given subject can be picked out, are demonstrated every day.

"Under subjects on each card are entered the names of the firms whose catalogs have material on them, the number of the catalogs being written first. For example, under 'Gas engine' there are 16 entries of one line each and running over onto the third card. Under the firm name is given, on a single card or a group of cards, a list of its publications — number first, brief title, and date. On the back of the firm card are traced the subject cards, so that these may be readily found and the entry cancelled when a catalog is thrown out. The indexing can be made as general or as minute as one desires. As catalogs are superseded and thrown out, the new one can take the number of the old. It is usual in business houses to keep a third list on cards in numerical order, but we have decided to omit this unless it should prove necessary. The collection on mathematics has been greatly strengthened with the co-operation of the Institute instructors in that subject."

Advice for users of the camera has been given in the applied science room during the year.

The work of the children's room has increased beyond the library's facilities, so that how to handle it is one of the problems of the coming year. The story hour under Miss Tyler's direction has been one of the most gratifying features of the year's work. The record of the cataloging department shows the increase of the reference work. The increase in attendance was 7480, or 19 per cent. The largest increase was in the applied science reference room. The work of this department has excited considerable interest and its usefulness has more than proved itself. Improvements have been made in the room to fit it for its increased use. The collection of trade catalogs is one of the most valuable completion of the official check-list, a work that has been in progress for four years. In the book order department much attention has been given to the question of

replacement of wornout books. In the art reference department the attendance was the largest for any year since 1902-1903. The resignation of Miss Elliott and the appointment of Miss Hinsdale to fill her place as head of the circulating department, and the resignation of Miss Brennan mark the changes on the staff.

*Cincinnati (O.) P. L.* The history of the library is described in a small pamphlet, "Public Library of Cincinnati, 1802-1808-1908," just issued.

*Cleveland (O.) P. L.* The library began under date of January, 1908, a quarterly, *The Teachers' Leaf, children's books for the use of parents, teachers and home library visitors*. The January number contains books for Grade I. and Grade II., the March number contains books for Grade III. and Grade IV., and the May number books for Grade V. and Grade VI.

*Crookston, Minn. Carnegie P. L.* The new library opened Nov. 27. The building is said to have cost \$17,500.

*Detroit (Mich.) P. L.* (43d rpt., 1907.) Added 10,893; total 228,395. Issued, home use 726,982; lib. reading use 1,064,584 books, periodicals 233,231. Receipts \$123,450.99; expenses \$76,004.87 (books \$14,115.72, salaries (staff) \$35,847.87).

The inadequate quarters of the library is the subject for considerable comment in this report. Its work is seriously handicapped because of this, and the shelving of its collection becomes, with each year, a growing problem. The membership of the library shows a substantial increase for the year, being almost 4000 more than last year. "The opening up of new branches, of deposit stations, and the operations in social settlements and in factories bring the institution to the attention of those who have before had no personal acquaintance with it." Several stations and one branch have been opened during the year, and considerable progress was made toward the completion of the branch library to result from gifts of James E. Scripps and George C. Booth. During the year 7261 books were bound by contract. Owing to a strike in the bindery shops many of the books had to be sent to another city, the result was a saving of money.

The repair shop in the building was operated with the usual force, and turned out 15,081 books repaired, 51 rebound, and 17 reserved.

*District of Columbia. Legislation.* It is stated that on the recommendation of the librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia the corporation counsel has drafted an amendment to the District Code making it a misdemeanor to wilfully detain for 30 days after notice in writing to return the same, any book, pamphlet, newspaper,



manuscript, or other property belonging to the Library of Congress or any other public or incorporated library in the District. The penalty provided is a fine of not less than \$1 or more than \$25, or imprisonment for not less than one month or more than six months.

*District of Columbia P. L.* The library has brought out some very useful little selected lists of reading in connection with the work of the various departments of the library. These lists are printed by the multigraph and are turned out with great rapidity. Recent lists for the children's department have been issued, covering stories suitable for children in special school grades. An especially useful little list is "The child's book shelf," compiled by Miss Herbert, and made up of selected titles on several subjects, including fiction. Books appearing in editions of varying prices are starred.

A recent useful list for the Useful arts department was one on the subject of Ornament and decorative design. Topics of immediate interest can be readily covered by reading lists in this way.

*Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1908.) Added, by purchase 608, by gift 261, binding periodicals 125; total 17,852. Issued, home use 56,200 (pictures issued 1412). New registration 1068; total 6604. Receipts \$5501.45; expenses \$5501.45 (books \$620.09, periodicals \$291.75, salaries \$2290.33, heat \$536.92, light \$201.86).

The supply of books is inadequate to the demand. Within the last three years the circulation has increased 14,025 and the number of books only 1985. Considerable work with clubs has been done. The assembly room was seated with opera chairs and equipped with stereopticon lantern.

*Germantown, Pa. Friends' F. L.* (Rpt., 1907.) Added 731; total 24,086. Issued 15,896. New applicants 454; no. of visits 24,694.

There was a slight falling off in the use of the more popular classes of books and an increase in the use of those less frequently consulted. An adult school, or class for men, continues to meet regularly in the library. At these meetings the study of Bible topics and brief addresses make up the program.

*Haverhill (Mass.) P. L.* (33d rpt., 1907.) Added 2982; total 87,000 (estimated). Issued, home use 179,387 (increase of 9 per cent over last year). New cardholders 1249; total number of cardholders 9014.

During the year extensive alterations were made in the library, the library having outgrown its accommodations, which had been previously renovated in 1900. The latest improvements amounted to a remodelling of the interior, the new features being a children's room, exhibition hall, catalog and librarian's rooms, remodelled reference and delivery rooms, small reference room for art and ge-

nealogy, newspaper reading room, club meeting room, large additions to the stack, and an attic made available for storage. Electric light was substituted for gas and the heating plant made more efficient. An electric book elevator and a house telephone were installed. The renovating work was done in sections and at long intervals. Besides these changes at the main library, six new deposit stations and two new branches were opened. Another branch was reorganized and enlarged. Winter Sunday afternoon opening was begun, duplicate pay, music and picture collections, open shelf room and deposit stations at Sunday schools and clubs, and a printed bulletin were other new features that marked the record of the year's enterprising work. A large collection of mounted pictures was made, classified and cataloged, and many club and some school meetings were held at the library. With many practical drawbacks to hamper its work for the year the library shows in this report an unusual amount of excellent work done, and as the staff is of the same size as in 1900 it is especially noteworthy.

The library has brought out its picture bulletin, no. 7, for December on the subject of Christmas.

*Kearny (N. J.) P. L.* (1st rpt.—year ending July 13, 1908.) Added 1300; total 4600. Issued, home use 43,913 (with a population of 15,000 the circulation shows about 3 books per capita). Registration 2120. Receipts \$39,832.67; expenses \$39,200.79 (books \$1929.03, salaries \$2257.60, printing and stationery \$201.79).

The library's report is especially interesting because it records the first year's work of the library. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 27, 1906, as noted in L. J., December, 1906, p. 842. The dedication exercises were held July 29, 1907, with a large audience. The library building, the result of Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$27,600, has proved satisfactory in all particulars. School work, duplicate and picture collections, the story hour, and bulletins announcing all new books mark the progressive methods of the library's work. Recommendation is made in the librarian's report for the establishment of a delivery station in an outlying district.

*Lansing (Mich.) Public School L.* (27th rpt.—Sept. 1, 1907-Aug. 31, 1908.) Added 1034; total 19,352. Issued, home use 49,685, increase of 12 per cent. over preceding year (72.8 per cent. fict.). Number cards issued 1200; total no. cards in force 9119. Receipts \$6199.97; expenses \$5916.43.

The juvenile circulation for the year was 9484. The three school branches issued for home use 5239 volumes. Because of overcrowded conditions for books, a six-section wall stack was installed in January.

*Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L.* The library has again come into public notice, this time through dissensions among the staff, which were made public in the local press on Nov. 11, under the heading "Library stew boiling anew." "For two months," it is stated, "the directors have been hanging frantically to the 'lid,' but yesterday they lost their balance. Now the library troubles are to receive their triennial airing in a public trial." The troubles referred to consist of charges filed with the local civil service commission by Miss Julia Blandy, formerly of Washington, now superintendent of branches of the Los Angeles Library, against Miss Celia Gleason, Miss Anna Madison, Miss Margaret D. Bloomer and Miss Florence Turner, all of the library staff. The charges are thus stated:

"Miss Celia Gleason I charge with systematic and unremitting interference with the work of my department; with malicious intent to kill the work; incompetency, insubordination, abuse of authority, falsifying statements in her accounts to the city auditor.

"Miss Anna Madison I charge with tampering with the records of the department of branches with malicious intent to kill the work; insubordination.

"Miss Margaret D. Bloomer I charge with holding up the business of the order department to such a degree that the branches—juvenile, fiction, general circulation and documents departments are seriously crippled and the efficiency of the library hindered; making false statements to the president of the library board in official business; diverting book orders from one book dealer to another, and with an attempt to give one local dealer the monopoly of the public library business.

"Miss Florence Turner I charge with defying the established and printed rules of the library, and of gross neglect of duty while in charge of a branch library, and with being unreliable and a detriment to the service."

With the charges Miss Blandy files a long list of witnesses who are to be called to testify, among them being I. B. Dockweiler, president of the library board; Charles F. Lummis, librarian, and Dr. C. C. J. K. Jones, library director of study and research. The date of the trial on these charges was set by the Civil Service Commission as Dec. 8. Miss Blandy has been a member of the library staff about two years. Miss Celia Gleason is first assistant librarian.

*Manitowoc (Wis.) P. L.* (9th rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1908, from lib'n's. summary.) Added 913; total 9093. Issued 45,330. Total number of cards issued 1495; total number of cards in force 3439. Receipts \$4188.80; expenses \$3158.66.

The year's report shows a steady growth in all departments of the work; 2309 more books were issued for home use than in the previous year. The two branch libraries started

three years ago were continued and had a circulation of 4577. The books at these branch libraries are temporarily withdrawn from the main library and therefore involve no extra expense.

The children's department has proven very successful, and though it contains only 1780 volumes, these had a circulation of 20,208.

The library is issuing a printed catalog of its books by classes and in leaflets. The first leaflet, which is ready, is devoted to Useful arts.

The library also contains books in the French, German, Polish, Bohemian and Norwegian languages.

Manitowoc has a population of 13,000.

*Marinette, Wis. Stephenson P. L.* (30th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1908.) Added 1234 (232 gifts); total 10,530. Issued, home use 51,741. No. of new borrowers 764; total no. of borrowers 4729. Receipts \$4591.09; expenses \$4530.18 (salaries \$1629.50, printing and stationery \$37.55, books \$960.43, binding \$113.10).

The reading room attendance for the year was 24,462, the reference room 1148, and the Sunday attendance 3572. The total circulation from the children's room was 18,035; there are 2627 books in the children's room and 2679 children who take books, which is an interesting indication of the need of a larger collection. School room libraries of 20 books each were sent to 11 rooms this year, instead of 10 as formerly. The Wisconsin Library Commission supplies this library with two travelling libraries of foreign books, one German and one Scandinavian. During the year 26 libraries comprising 1363 books have been sent out from this library by Marinette County. The statement is made in the report that with the exception of \$250 given by the City Council last year for necessary repairs the appropriation has been the same and the same number of people employed in the library as when its work was much more limited.

*Medford (Mass.) P. L.* (52d rpt., 1907.) Added 1454 by purchase (+525 by gift); total 33,513. Issued, home use 100,142. New registration 1009.

Attention is called to the fact that though the circulation has shown an increase of 22,098 in four years the staff has not been increased in that time. "An effort has been made to keep the schools supplied with books."

*Milton (Mass.) P. L.* (37th rpt.—year 1907.) Added 2050; total 19,043. Issued, home use 63,955. New registration 331; total no. cardholders 2780. Receipts \$11,835.25; expenses \$10,178.99 (binding \$469.80, books \$777.03, newspapers \$55.79, periodicals \$517.60, printing \$160, salaries \$4357.61).

"The schools and the library are in close affiliation. The children's librarian regularly

consults with the teachers as to their needs for supplementary reading. Much more work could be done with the schools if the library had a sufficient number of books to supply all their needs." One branch known as the village branch was closed May 1, 1907, the room being used so little that the cost of maintenance was way beyond the service rendered.

*Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L.* (30th rpt.—year ending Sept. 1, 1907.) Added 12,254; total 181,597. Issued, home use 697,566. New registration 9038; total 229,721 (total no. cards in use 39,151). Receipts \$2939.70; expenses \$2695.56.

There has been a marked increase in the use of reference works, in circulation of books and in the work carried on by the branch libraries and delivery stations. Owing to the growing work of the library the legislature increased its appropriation, making the tax levy eight twenty-fifths instead of eleven twenty-fifths of a mill.

*Mount Holyoke College L., South Hadley, Mass.* (Rpt.—year ending June, 1907.) Added 3523; total 35,450. An extension of time was granted during the year for books loaned from the library. Instead of the time limit being over night or over Sunday, as heretofore, many books are loaned for a longer period; 471 students took advantage of this privilege. The number of books loaned during the year to these students and four members of the faculty and officers was 4491; the overnight loans were 2083.

*New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L.* The library's remarkable collection on whaling literature will, some time during the coming year, be removed to the city hall, where it can be adequately displayed, which in the library's insufficient accommodations is impossible.

*New Britain (Ct.) Institute L.* (54th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1908.) Added 2392; total not given. Issued, home use 118,764 (fict. 74 per cent.). New readers 1583; total registration 11,664. Receipts \$9483.99; expenses \$9283.72 (salaries \$3202.27, books \$1688.24, newspapers and periodicals \$395.80, bookbinding and printing \$735.21).

"The library ranks as one of the first in the state in the proportion of books loaned to the population. Its use has outgrown its book supply. A library 55 years old accumulates so many public documents and other books whose use is only occasional that it often has fewer available books for circulation than younger and smaller libraries."

*New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L.* (25th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1908.) Added 1742 (gifts 567); total 26,181. Issued, home use 77,157 (fict. 54,374). Cards issued to adults 373; to juv. readers 302. Reading

room use 23,142. Receipts \$5373.22; expenses \$5194.09.

The duplicate pay collection has proved most popular. "The reading rooms have been well patronized; 71 magazines and 10 daily papers are on file."

*New Orleans (La.) F. P. L.* The new Carnegie central library building was opened late in October, with appropriate exercises.

The building is of the Roman or Corinthian style, and is an imitation of the temple of Mars erected to commemorate the battle of Philippi. It is of Bedford stone, while the dome is of copper and the frame is steel and concrete fire proof. There is a large or main reading room entered from a handsome stone stairway leading from the avenue. Adjoining this main floor, which contains handsome Corinthian columns, is a large room devoted to children, with small desks, lights and chairs, and in this room will be all kinds of literature of interest to juveniles. There is also a board room and accessories. There are three tiers of steel stacks with electrical arrangements for lowering or raising. The basement is nicely cemented and contains many tiers and is well lighted and is airy. There are 22 Corinthian columns of imitation marble. The floors are of maple.

*New York P. L. Morrisania Branch.* A new branch of the New York Public Library on McKinley Square (169th street and Franklin avenue), to be known as the Morrisania Branch, was opened Dec. 1, 1908, in a building erected from the Carnegie fund.

The library has been open for the receipt of applications since Nov. 16.

The building is 120 by 78 feet and consists of a main structure and two wings at the sides, together with a third at the rear, containing, on the ground floor, apartments for the janitor and his family. The front of the lot follows the curve of Franklin avenue and there is space at the sides and in front of the wings for grass and shrubbery. On the ground floor the circulation room for adults occupies one end of the main structure and that for children the other. In one wing is an office and work-room, and the other is taken up with a separate staircase leading to the assembly room, which occupies half of the second floor. The other half of this floor is the reading-room, and there is a staff-room with toilet and kitchen facilities in the wing above the office. The main library staircase is in the rear. In the basement are a large boiler room, ample space for storage, receiving and packing rooms, and toilet rooms.

The building is heated throughout with hot water on a combination of the direct and indirect systems, and is lighted with electricity. It is furnished with a small elevator for books operated automatically by electricity. The building, with its equipment, cost about

\$95,000, exclusive of the site, which was furnished by the city. The branch will have on its shelves about 10,000 volumes.

*New York P. L. Print department.* An historical exhibition of painter-lithography is now on view in this department, and of unusual interest.

*NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, PUBLIC LIBRARY.* Charter, constitution, by-laws and regulations. Norfolk, Va., Burke, 1907. 14 p. D.

*North Carolina. Libraries.* The Greensboro (N. C.) *Telegram* for Nov. 8 contains several articles on library development in North Carolina: "Library progress in North Carolina since 1899," by Mrs. Annie Smith Ross; "The opportunity of the small library in North Carolina," by S. B. Weeks, and several articles on the work of different libraries and library regulations.

*Northampton, Mass. Forbes L.* (13th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1907.) Added 2224; total 109,113. Issued, home use 74,835. New registration 246.

There has been a slight decrease in the circulation for the year, but also a decrease in the circulation of fiction. The circulation of pictures has increased, the total circulation having been 20,723 without counting the stereoscopic views. In the catalog 18,681 volumes have been entered during the year. The needs of the library for new shelving, for cases to accommodate the picture collection and for further heating and lighting facilities are noted.

*Ottumwa (Ia.) P. L.* (5th rpt., 1907.) Added 2976; total 23,344. Issued, home use 80,170. New cards issued since re-registration 7119. Receipts (maintenance fund) \$517.25; expenses \$5086.61 (salaries \$2790, books \$1679.90, periodicals \$122.50, binding \$129.40).

The registration of the library has shown the most satisfactory results. Within six months of the time of beginning re-registration the number of registered borrowers is as large as it was before the re-registration began. In the coming year it is planned to make visits upon all Sunday-schools in town to widen the library's membership and influence.

The duplicate pay collection and the service of the reference room have been especially satisfactory. The children's room becoming full-fledged last year has had a new year of continued good service: 630 new books have been added to the collection; the circulation has been 21,576. The picture collection has grown considerably and now numbers 14,980, an increase of 6226.

*Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and F. C. L. for the Blind, Philadelphia.* (Rpt., 1907.)

"The four teachers of this society during the past year paid 3185 visits to the blind

and many new names have been added to the roll of readers." The distribution of books, according to types, has been as follows: American Braille, 1707; Braille, 367; line letter, 227; Moon type, 10,094; New York Point, 550. The circulation shows an increase of 31 per cent. over that of the previous year. An exhibit of embossed books, etc., was made by the society at the Jamestown exposition. At the St. Louis exposition in 1904 a similar exhibit was given. Both exhibits were awarded gold medals. "During the last few years considerable advance has been made in providing new books in the moon type for the blind, some having been produced solely at the cost of the Moon Society in England whilst the half-cost of some other books has been met by private individuals in America."

*Philadelphia, Pa. Apprentices' L. Company.* (88th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1908.)

The year has shown an increase in circulation from 21,000 to 27,000 with a fiction percentage of 53 per cent. The story hour on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings has a total attendance of nearly 800. The use of the library by the students has been much larger than usual. The librarian, Miss Middleton, resigned during the year.

*Philadelphia City Institute L.* (56th rpt.—year ending March 9, 1908.) Added 1318 (150 gifts); total 28,341. Issued, home use 51,460. no. of visitors 1886. Receipts \$9907.06; expenses \$8825.39.

*Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Adriance Memorial L.* (Rpt.—year 1907. Added 2088; total 46,139. Issued, home use 101,288; books used at schools 10,057 (total 111,345). Receipts \$11,306.06; expenses \$11,289.31.

"Special efforts have been made to bring the resources of the library to the attention of the public, and more particularly to the notice of men engaged in useful occupations. Within a year or two many excellent books on mechanics, trades and business occupations have been published and a carefully selected number of them added to the library. Notices descriptive of the books have been prepared and sent to a number of those who might be interested and the increased use of the books has been very gratifying."

*St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile L.* (62d rpt.—1907.) Added 5131; total 131,878. Issued, home use 137,030 (fict. incl. juv. fict. .678 per cent). Attendance 215,282. New members 464; total membership 3878. Receipts \$54,851.46; expenses \$53,094.64.

The attendance during August fell decidedly below the normal number because of the total suspension of elevator service for about 10 days.

A duplicate collection of fiction has been started in order to satisfy with greater promptness the demand for new and popular

novels. The number of members lost by death, resignation, or removal from the city was 498. "The establishment of half-yearly memberships and the abolition of the entrance fee have both tended to increase the fluctuations in our membership."

*Williamsport, Pa.* James V. Brown L. The second annual art exhibition is now advertised by the library. The occasion for the exhibit is the valuable Peale portrait of George Washington.

#### FOREIGN

*Belgium.* In the *New York Times* there was recently issued the following statement:

"The absence of public libraries has been a reproach with regard to the educational system of Belgium. It is doubted whether the Belgians are by inclination the smallest readers in Western Europe, or have the fewest facilities for obtaining books. A movement in favor of establishing a free library in connection with each second grade and higher school has just been started by some Belgian educational authorities, who wish to raise the intellectual tone of Belgian life.

*Berlin. Royal Library.* The staff of the library numbers over 150, and undergoes a considerable change annually through exchange with university libraries and through the advent of new assistants. These latter, in so large a library, fail to gain a comprehensive view of the general working of the institution. In order to counteract this disadvantage, which reacts on the cheerfulness and efficiency with which the employés accomplish their work, *Generaldirektor* Harnack arranged for a series of lectures by Dr. Hortzschansky, to which was added one on the department of manuscripts by Dr. Jacobs. Dr. Hortzschansky's lectures have now been printed in a neat little volume of 76 pp., with the title: "Die Königliche Bibliothek zu Berlin, ihre Geschichte und ihre Organisation" . . . (Berlin, Behrend & Co., formerly A. Asher & Co., 1908.) Of the four lectures, three trace the development of the library and its administration since its inception in 1659, the fourth deals with the catalogs and working of the department of printed books. The American reader will be most interested in this last chapter, with its opportunities for comparison with our methods.

In his first chapter the author disapproves the movement inaugurated by Aulard and others in France in favor of abandoning general libraries in favor of special ones. He furthermore objects to the desire that the many thousand volumes of "dead" matter in the large libraries be destroyed in order to gain space, because one cannot definitely determine what is "dead" and what may obtain scientific or bibliophilic value. The Harvard plan of weeding out such little used books he considers worthy of consideration. Finally, he speaks of the relation between scientific and public libraries. The latter, says he, have

in various ways had a stimulating effect on the former. But he objects to such adverse criticism of the scientific libraries as is made from the standpoint of the public ones. "Scientific institutions" are not primarily here to [attract readers] but in order that there may be scientific work in them and by means of them. . . . Our ideal . . . must not be to change scientific into public libraries, but to have both . . . fill their particular purpose with full retention of their individuality."

F. W.

In *Daheim*, Mar. 22, 1908, there is a one-page article, "Die Bibliothekarinnen-Schule," by R. J. 3 illustrations: typesetting, book-binding, cataloging.

Four years ago the first female librarian was appointed in the city libraries of Berlin; to-day there are 60, and they have organized a club.

The article deals with Hottingen's school for libraries and there are pleasant and flattering references to American conditions.

*Brighton, Eng.* Official guide to the Public Library, Museum and Fine Art Galleries [of the County Borough of Brighton]. Brighton, 1908. 48 p. D.

—Roberts, H. D. The Brighton Public Library, Museum and Fine Art Galleries: a retrospect; reprinted from *The Library Association Record*, September, 1908. Aberdeen Univ. Press, 1908. 16 p. O.

A brief sketch of the establishment of the library and the rules for its maintenance are given. The institution is not under the Public Libraries or the Museums acts, but under the Pavilion act of 1850, which allows a sum not exceeding fourpence in the pound to be spent in the upkeep of what is known as the Pavilion estate and of which the public library, museum and fine art galleries are considered a part. In 1889 the library was established, in 1899 its quarters were much enlarged. Mr. John Minto was appointed librarian in 1902.

*Dundee, Scotland.* The Central Lending Library was formally opened on Sept. 23, numerous alterations and improvements having been completed.

*England.* The following note is made in *Progress* and quoted in a recent issue of the *New York Sun*:

"The borrowing of novels is declining all over England, being not more than 15 per cent. of the work done by public libraries. In the public libraries of the United Kingdom there are 4,000,000 reference and 8,000,000 lending books; 11,000,000 reference books are consulted every year, according to the records, and at least an equal number are taken from the shelves and consulted without being recorded. Every year 60,000,000 books are lent for home reading. Giving further detail the

*Investigator* states that 'the taste for history, biography and travel is on the wane; readers are all for science and sociology, and new books on socialism are always in demand.'"

*London. Libraries.* In a recent issue of the *Buffalo Commercial* is made the following note:

"New libraries have recently sprung up in various parts of the East Side of London, and a movement called The Home Reading Circle is making great progress. Readers who joined this circle are expected to make studies of certain books and to write essays on the subjects they treat. The various circles are controlled by the National Home Reading Union, which gives certificates to the readers who show the greatest mastery of their subjects. The president of the union is Princess Louise, who makes a point of signing all the certificates of merit with her own hand.

"The literary awakening of the East End in this manner is the outcome of the work started there by the late Sir Walter Besant, who helped to build the People's Palace in the Whitechapel road, and his works are immensely popular in the neighborhood. Since Besant's death a number of influential authors, including Izrael Zangwill, Pett Ridge, Jerome K. Jerome and others have taken a keen personal interest in this movement."

#### MANCHESTER, ENG. LIBRARIES COMMITTEE.

Report of a visit to librarians in the United States and Canada by representatives of the committee. Manchester, printed for the Corporation, 1908. (71 p. O.)

A committee of three, consisting of the chairman, deputy-chairman of the Libraries committee of the City of Manchester and chief librarian, visited the United States and Canada last spring to investigate libraries for the purpose of obtaining information for the erection of the new central Manchester library. This report, just issued, covers descriptions of the various libraries visited—the Library of Congress, Harvard, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Drexel Institute, Newark, Buffalo, New York State, Providence, Washington, Baltimore and Milwaukee libraries, and the libraries in Canada. Appendices contain reports on the preliminary plans of the Brooklyn Public Library, and plans for its central building, and tabulated statistics compiled by Dr. Frank P. Hill giving dimensions of sites, floor plans, etc., of various libraries. Excellent plates of various libraries are also given at the end of the pamphlet.

Attention was given by the committee to the various branch buildings of the libraries visited, in view of the future branches likely to be established in Manchester.

*Nottingham (Eng.) P. Ls.* (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1908.) Added 5493; total 126,976. Issued, home use and lib. use 542,877.

*Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.* (Rpt. for 1907; written up from press rpts.) Added through copyright deposits of French publishers 4940 v. from Paris and 15,789 from departments; 145,830 periodicals from Paris and 360,430 from the departments; foreign books added 10,161; foreign periodicals 72,473.

During the year in the promiscuous Salle de Lecture 37,719 readers received 58,630 volumes. In the Salle de Travail, supposed to be given up to earnest work, for admission to which a foreigner regularly requires a note from his ambassador, there are 344 numbered seats, with a few dozen places at general tables. For these 162,084 separate admission cards were issued in 1907, and 552,049 volumes delivered. Then there are certain special scholars who, with proper credentials, are admitted directly to the learned collections on the shelves.

There is and has always been a crying need of a general catalog of the entire collection. This has been under way for several years, and the results are already appreciable. Last year four new volumes of this immense catalog appeared, and 1908 has begun with another in press. It is the 34th in all, and reaches to the end of the letter C.

Various other valuable catalogs are in preparation, among them a catalog of printed and manuscript maps and plans of Paris; a catalog of Actes royaux, and of Actes episcopaux, and one of the most interesting is the "autographie" (hand lithograph) of the catalog of the history of America.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

BOOK SUPPORT AND ADJUSTABLE SHELF PARTITION. Described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office. Nov. 10, 1908. 137:431-432.)

Seven claims are allowed for this patent, five of which are printed in the *Gazette*.

CAGNAT, M. R. Les Bibliothèques municipales dans l'empire romain (Mem. de l'Acad. des et belles lettres). 1908. Paris, Klincksieck.

Reviewed in *Library Association Record*, October, p. 508.

FELMLEY, David. A normal school president on the use of books [How far should courses in normal schools and teachers' colleges seek to acquaint all teachers with the ways of organizing and using school libraries?]; address read at the annual meeting of the National Education Association held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 29-July 3, and printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, August, 1908. 8 p. O.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES [Discussions.] Reprinted from the *Educational Review*, March, 1907, [p. 306-312.]

## Gifts and Bequests

*Boston (Mass.) P. L.* The well-known author, the late Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, gave her library to the Boston Public Library, and a catalog of it will be prepared.

*Harvard University L.* The library has just received the gift of a large library of historical, biographical and scientific works from Edward D. Brandegee, of Brookline, who makes the gift in behalf of his wife, Mary Bryant Brandegee. The library comprises 11,887 volumes and they were formerly owned by Richard A. Bowie, of Philadelphia. The gift will be known as the Weld memorial in memory of the grandfather of Mrs. Brandegee, William Fletcher Weld, a benefactor of the college.

*Westport, Mass.* By the will of the late Mr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, of New York, there is a provision that the trustees under the will shall pay to the town of Westport the sum of \$15,000 for the founding of a library in the village of Westport Point.

## Librarians

BABCOCK, Miss Laura E., for eight years a cataloger in the Library of Congress, has accepted the position of chief cataloger in the Syracuse University Library. Miss Wandell, her predecessor, teaches cataloging in the library school.

CHENEY, John Vance, has resigned his position as librarian of the Newberry Library, and will leave the library on July 1, 1909, to live in California. His resignation is due to personal reasons. Mr. Cheney has been for 21 years in library work, 14 of which have been at the Newberry Library.

COLSON, Frederick D., of Ithaca, N. Y., has been appointed law librarian in the New York State Library, succeeding Frank B. Gilbert, who was promoted Oct. 1 to the position of chief of the Law Division of the State Education Department. Mr. Colson, who obtained the highest standing in the recent civil service examination for the position of law librarian, assumed his new duties Dec. 1. Mr. Colson was graduated from the academic department of Cornell University in 1897 with the degree of B.L., and received the degree of LL.B. from the College of Law of the same university in 1898. In 1900 he was admitted to the New York state bar. Becoming in 1899 assistant instructor in procedure in the College of Law at Cornell he has, since 1901, held the position of instructor in that subject and for several years has acted as secretary of the law faculty.

FORD, Worthington C., as noted in last issue of L. J., has resigned from his position as chief of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress to accept the position

of editor of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The position involves functions and authority much beyond the implication of the term, however, and Mr. Ford will begin his new work on Jan. 1. The *Washington Evening Star* makes the following comment:

"Mr. Ford's services in the library which he entered upon in 1902, have been of the utmost importance. As an authority in the sources of American history, he has been greatly influential in increasing them. And to the routine work of administration he has added an extraordinary service in editing, through the first dozen volumes, the journals of the Continental Congress, of which the originals are in the library, and of which only portions had heretofore been published.

His successor in the library will be Gaillard Hunt, now chief of the bureau of citizenship in the Department of State, but also well known as the author of various contributions to American history—including lives of Madison and Calhoun—and as editor of the latest full edition of the writings of Madison and sundry other work. Mr. Hunt is a son of William H. Hunt, once a judge of the Court of Claims, secretary of the Navy under President Garfield, and later Minister to Russia."

HOPKINS, Anderson Hoyt, resigned his position as librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa., on Sept. 1. His resignation from this position, which he had held since Jan. 1, 1905, is due to ill health and has called forth expressions of regret from his colleagues and numerous friends. Previous to becoming librarian in Pittsburgh, Mr. Hopkins held the librarianship of the Carnegie Library of Louisville, Ky., where he was effective in developing library opportunities during the 15 months of his directorship. Mr. Hopkins has been prominent in the American Library Association, having served in its council and as a member of various committees. He was a graduate of the Ann Arbor High School in 1883 and of the University of Michigan in 1892. After some experience in teaching, he became assistant librarian in the John Crerar Library of Chicago, having held this post from 1895-1903. It is to be hoped that he will in the future be able to contribute further towards the advancement of the library profession. Though Mr. Hopkins has been engaged in no active work since the spring, formal announcement of his resignation was not made until the autumn, and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* has thus delayed in giving official comment.

JENKS, Edwin M., who has held the position of librarian of the Institute of Musical Art since 1906, has taken the position of assistant editor of *Musical America*. He graduated from the New York State Library School in 1903; held positions in the Brooklyn Public Library from 1903-1905, and was in charge of the applied science department of the Pratt Institute Free Library, 1905-1906.



LANGWORTHY, Miss Caroline V., reference librarian of the Iowa State University Library, has resigned that position to become library organizer for the Iowa Library Commission, with headquarters in Des Moines.

LAPP, John A., has been appointed to the position of legislative reference librarian at the Indiana State Library.

LINDLEY-ROGERS. Harlow Lindley, librarian of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, and director of the Department of Archives and History of the Indiana State Library, and Miss Olive S. Rogers, a member of the Earlham College faculty, were married on June 24.

LOCKE, George H., has been appointed as librarian of the Public Library of Toronto, to succeed the late Dr. James Bain. Mr. Locke has held the position of dean of the teaching faculty of Macdonald College and acting professor of education in McGill University; he was previously connected with the University of Chicago and Harvard University and is a graduate of Toronto University.

PADDOCK, Miss Alice M., New York State Library School, 1906-7, has resigned her position as assistant in the order department of the University of Illinois Library to become librarian of the Public Library at Jamestown, N. D.

PARMELE, Miss Ella G., for the past 10 years librarian at Oshkosh (Wis.) Normal School, has been appointed librarian of the public library of that city.

## Cataloging and Classification

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY. International peace: a list of books with references to periodicals in the Brooklyn Public Library. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1908. 53 p. S.

This little pamphlet contains a list of the chief international peace movements; a list of bibliographies (17 titles); a list of 108 books on the subject and nearly 400 references to magazine articles, arranged chronologically from 1875 to 1908, by Alys M. Gordon, of the Brooklyn Public Library.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON. List of publications. Nov. 25, 1908. 8 p. O.

CATALOGUE générale de la librairie française, continuation de l'ouvrage d'Otto Lorenz. Tome 18me (période de 1900 à 1905). Rédigé par D. Jordell. A-H. Paris, Librairie Nilsson Per Lamm Succr., 1908. 804 p. 8°.

CHICAGO P. L. Bulletin no. 87. Accessions from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, 1908.

CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY. Reading list for boys and girls in grades 1-8; comp. by Esther Straus. No. 12, Sept., 1908. 24 p. O.

Compiled to meet the requests of local teachers for titles of children's books for home reading. The grade for which the book is recommended is indicated in parentheses. A list of helps in the selection of children's books is appended.

ENGLISH PROSE FICTION; a selected list of about 800 titles cataloged by author and title, with annotations. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Company, 1908. 77 p. nar. S. pap., 15 c.

The purpose of this pamphlet seems somewhat obscure judged from its title. In *English* fiction is included fiction of several nationalities, although all titles are in the English language. It is selective in that it includes about 800 titles of those that make up the larger list.

FICTION CATALOG; a selected list cataloged by author and title, with annotations. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Company, 1908. 172 p. nar. S. pap., 25 c.

This is a new edition of the fiction catalog published a few months ago and reviewed in October L. J., p. 411. It duplicates the text of the previous edition except for the exclusion of the Cutter numbers.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) CITY LIBRARY. Some modern verse; a partial list of recent poetry in the City Library of Springfield. Springfield, 1908. 25 p. O.

An alphabetical list with biographical annotation and numerous quotations. The purpose of the list is to increase and facilitate the reading of the books included. If ordered in quantity, the pamphlets can be obtained for \$3.50 per 100, and with a changed title-page for \$4.50 per 100. The price of a single copy is 5 c. postpaid.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Advance sheets of third edition of Checklist of United States public documents.

These sheets are issued from time to time and show the progress of the Checklist. The following classes are covered in the latest contribution:

D. C. District of Columbia:

13. Reform school for girls of District of Columbia; 14. Health department; 15. Industrial home school; 16. Police department, Metropolitan; 17. Public library; 18. Education board; 19. National training school for boys; 20. Street cleaning department; 21. Supreme court; 22. Taxes, Collector of; 23. Telegraph and telephone service; 24. Washington asylum; 25. Electrical department; 26. Women's Christian Association; 27. Chil-

dren's hospital; 28. Criminal court; 29. Columbia Hospital for women; 30. Bathing beach; 31. Insurance department; 32. Medical supervisors board; 33. Gas and meters inspector; 34. Eastern dispensary and casualty inspector; 35. Aged and infirm, Home for.

G. B. Geographic board.

F. S. Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

G. P. Government Printing Office.

1. Public Printer; 2. Library.

— Monthly catalogue United States public documents. No. 165, September. Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 1908. 134+21 p. O.

Includes index to monthly catalogs, July-September, 1908.

## Bibliography

**AERONAUTICS.** List of works in the New York Public Library relating to aeronautics. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, November, p. 628-643.)

**ALDRICH, T. B.** Greenslet, Ferris. The life of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Bost., Houghton Mifflin Co., 1908. c. 11+303 p. pls. pors. O. cl., \$3 net.  
Bibliography (32 p.).

**AMERICA.** As others see us; books about America, by foreigners. *In New York Public Library Circulation Department Monthly list of additions*, p. 55-56.)

**AMERICANS.** Brooks, J. Graham. As others see us: a study of progress in the United States. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. c. 9+365 p. pls. pors. O. cl., \$1.75 net.  
Bibliography (5 p.).

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Selected national bibliographies. (New York State Library. Library School [*Bulletin*] 26. (Educational Department *Bulletin*, no. 436, Dec. 1, 1908.) 40 p. O.

A list of national bibliographies used in the course in elementary bibliography in the New York State Library School. It is a revision of a similar list printed in 1900 as Library School *Bulletin* no. 7. Preliminary lists of bibliographies of bibliography and of general bibliographies are given. In the list of bibliographies of bibliography are excluded lists devoted to bibliographies of a special subject. The list of general bibliographies gives first the useful works of the present day, and second a few of the more

noted works of the past. The national bibliographies of each country make up the main part of the bulletin and are arranged by country, the countries being arranged in the order of the importance of their bibliography for American libraries.

**CERAMICS.** Manchester (Eng.) Public Free Libraries. Catalogue of books on ceramics, glassware, ornamental metal work enamels and jade in the free reference library; compiled by F. Bentley Nicholson. Manchester, 1908. 20 p. O.

**CHAUCEY.** Hammond, E. P. Chaucer, a bibliographical manual. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 10+579 p. 8°, cl., \*\$3 net.

A survey of the Chaucerian field from 1400 to 1898. Lists and discusses exhaustively the imitations of Chaucer characteristics of the 15th and 16th centuries, the biographies and editions of the 16th and 17th, the modernization of the 18th, and the monographs and criticisms of the 19th century. Much of the material appears for the first time in print.

**CHURCH CONVENTIONS.** (Protestant Episcopal church in the U. S.) Trinity College, Hartford. Library. A list of the early editions and reprints of the General convention Journals, 1785-1814, in the Library of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. [Hartford,] 1908. 8 p. 22½cm. (Trinity College bulletin, new ser., v. 5, no. 2.)  
Bibliography.

**CIVIC IMPROVEMENT** (including parks and play grounds). [Reading list.] (*In Carnegie Library of Atlanta Monthly bulletin*, August-Sept., 1908, p. 6-8.)

**COPPERPLATES, ETCHINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.** Kupferstiche, radierungen, schwarz-kunst und aquatintablätter des xv-xx jahrhunderts. [1908] Schöningh. 134 p. O.

**DOMESTIC ECONOMY.** List of books on domestic economy. (*In Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin*, v. 13, no. 9, November, 1908, p. 215-223.)

**DUTCH ART.** Preyer, D. C. The art of the Netherland galleries: being a history of the Dutch school of painting illuminated and demonstrated by critical descriptions of the great paintings in the many galleries. Bost., L. C. Page & Co., 1908. c. 15+380 p. pls. D. (Art galleries of Europe.) cl., \$2 net, boxed ¾ mor., \$5 net, boxed.  
Bibliography (2 p.).

- DYEING AND CLEANING.** Farrell, Frank J. Dyeing and cleaning: a practical handbook; with 78 illustrations. Phil., Lippincott, 1908. 8+232 p. D. (Griffin's technological handbooks.) cl. (Add. pubs. for price.) Brief bibliography (½ p.).
- ELIOT, G.;** [*pseud.* for Mrs. J. W. Cross.] Silas Marner, the weaver of Raveloe; ed., with an introd. and notes, by Cornelia Beare. N. Y., Charles E. Merrill Co., [1908.] c. 336 p. por. 12°, (Merrill's English texts.) cl., 40 c. net. Bibliography (1 p.).
- ENZYME ACTION.** Bayliss, W. Maddock. The nature of enzyme action. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. 9+90 p. figs. O. (Monographs on biochemistry; ed. by R. H. Aders Plimmer and F. G. Hopkins.) bds., \$1 net. List of literature referred to (8 p.).
- FORESTRY.** Special book list. (*In Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library Bulletin*, Nov., p. 69-71.)
- FRANKLIN, B.** Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, with selections from his other writings; ed., with comments, notes, bibliography, and topics for study, by H. A. Davidson. Bost., Heath, 1908. c. 22+386 p. pors. map, 16°, 50 c. Bibliography (3 p.).
- GRAY, THOMAS.** A concordance to the English poems of Thomas Gray; ed. by A. S. Cook. Bost., Houghton, 1908. 160 p. O. This concordance is the first to appear under the auspices of The Concordance Society, which was organized at Yale University in the Christmas vacation of 1906. The basis of the concordance is Gosse's edition of Gray (4 vols., London and New York, 1884). Quotations from the poems which Gosse characterizes as doubtful have been distinguished from the rest by a prefixed dagger.
- INDIA.** [Special reading list.] (*In Salem (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin*, November, 1908, p. 67-68).
- LANGUAGES.** List of works in the New York Public Library relating to international and universal languages. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, November, p. 644-657).
- LIBRARIANS' READING.** The Ohio Library Association has just issued a tiny pamphlet, "Lists of books for librarians," covering 32 titles, all of which may be obtained from the Travelling library department of the Ohio State Library.
- LITERARY CRITICISM.** Spingarn, J. E. A history of literary criticism in the renaissance. 2d ed., rev. and augmented. N. Y., Columbia University Press, 1908. c. 3+11-350 p. 8°, (Columbia University studies in comparative literature.) \$1.50 net. Bibliography (6 p.).
- LONDON.** Recent books on London. (*In The Reader's Index*, the bi-monthly magazine of the Croydon Public Libraries, p. 151-154.)
- MANSFIELD, RICHARD.** Wiltach, Paul. Richard Mansfield: the man and the actor. N. Y., Scribner, 1908. c. 17+500 p. pls. pors. O. cl., \$3.50 net. Bibliography (6 p.).
- MICROSCOPE.** Gage, S. H. The microscope: an introduction to microscopic methods and to histology. 10th ed., rev. and il. by over 200 figures. Ithaca, N. Y., Comstock Publishing Co., 1908. c. 6+359 p. il. diagrs., 8°, cl., \$1.50. Bibliography (12 p.).
- MILTON, J.** Reading list, no. 49—Milton, (*In The Reader's Index*, bi-monthly magazine of the Croydon Public libraries, November and Dec., 1908, p. 148-151.)
- NAPOLEON I., BONAPARTE.** Napoleon I. et la révolution française; livres, manuscrits, portraits, caricatures. Florence, Lange, Catalogue no. 5, 1909. 22 p. O.
- NORWAY.** Monroe, Will Seymóur. Norway: its peoples, its fjords and its fields. Bost., L. C. Page & Co., 1908. c. 24+332 p. pls. pors. fold. map, O. cl., \$3, boxed. Bibliography (2 p.).
- NORWEGIAN LITERATURE.** Kildal, Arne. Annotated bibliography of modern Norwegian literature (1850-1907) as represented in English translations and works of 20 volumes. (*In Idun, tidsskrift for literatur, musik, etc.*, October, 1908, p. 23.)
- ORNAMENT AND DESIGN.** Books on ornament and design. (*In Public Library of the District of Columbia Monthly bulletin*, November, p. 80.)
- QUAKERS.** Edmunds, A. J. Quaker literature in the libraries of Philadelphia. (*In The Westonian*, Westtown, Pa., 1907. 26½ cm. v. 13, no. 9.)
- RED CROSS.** Lynch, C. American national Red Cross text-book on first aid and relief

- columns: a manual of instruction how to prevent accidents and what to do for injuries and emergencies; prepared for and endorsed by the American National Red Cross; with 74 illustrations. Phil., P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1908. c. 8+247 p. T. limp cl., \$1 net.  
List of references.
- REINFORCED CONCRETE ARCHES. Reuterdaahl, Arvid. Theory and design of reinforced concrete arches; a treatise for engineers and technical students. Chic., M. C. Clark Publishing Co., 1908. c. 6+126 p. tabs., diags., 8° cl., \$2.  
Bibliography (2 p.).
- RELIGION, COMPARATIVE. Jevons, F. B. An introduction to the study of comparative religion. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. c. 25+283 p. D. (Hartford-Lamson lectures on the religions of the world, v. 1.) cl., \$1.50 net.  
Bibliography (3 p.).
- ROBINSON, MARY. Makower, Stanley V. *Perdita*: a romance in biography; with 17 illustrations. N. Y., Appleton, 1908. 7+355 p. il. O. cl., \$4 special net.  
Bibliography (3 p.).
- ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. Hime, H. W. L. History of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, 1815-1853. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. 10+148 p. O. cl., \$2 net.  
References (2 p.).
- SHAKESPEARE, W. Finding list of collected works of Shakespeare and of Shakespeareana. Virginia State Library *Bulletin*, v. 1, no. 4, October, 1908, p. 295-308.)
- SHOES AND LEATHER. Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library. The best books on shoes and leather. (*Useful Arts Bulletin*, November, 1908, no. 10.)
- SPANISH GIPSY. Middleton, T., and Rowley, W. The Spanish gipsie, and All's lost by lust; ed. by Edgar Coit Morris. Bost., Heath, 1908. 53+4-268 p. por. 12° (Belles-lettres ser.; Section III., The English drama; ed. by G. P. Baker.) cl., 60 c.  
Bibliography (3 p.).
- SWIFT, JONATHAN. Prose works; ed. by Temple Scott. v. 12, Portraits of Swift and Stella, by Sir F. Falkiner; Relations between Swift and Stella, by Dr. Bernard, Dean of St. Patrick's; Bibliography; comp. by Spencer Jackson; Index. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 12°, (Bohn's standard lib.) cl., \$1.25 net.
- VERTEBRATES. ORIGIN. Gaskell, W. H. The origin of vertebrates. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. 9+537 p. figs. O. cl., \$6 net.  
List of his publications on the origin of vertebrates (1 p.). Bibliography and index of authors (15 p.).
- WATER POWER ENGINEERING. Mead, Daniel Webster. Water power engineering; the theory, investigation and development of water powers. N. Y., McGraw Publishing Co., 1908. c. 16+787 p. il. maps, tabs., diags., O. cl., \$6 net.  
The chapter is followed by a bibliography of the subject. Index.
- WER IST'S? zeitgenossenlexikon enthaltend biographien nebst bibliographien; angaben über herkunft, familie, lebenslauf, werke, Lieblings-beschäftigungen, parteiangehörigkeit, mitgliedschaft bei gesellschaften, adresse; andere mitteilungen von allgemeinem interesse; zusammengestellt und herausgegeben von Herrmann A. L. Degener; 4 ausgabe, vollkommen neu bearbeitet und wesentlich erweitert. N. Y., G. E. Stechert & Co., 1909, [1908.] v. p. O. cl., \$3.50 net.
- WITCHCRAFT. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to witchcraft in the United States. (*In New York Public Library Bulletin*, p. 658-675.)
- WOOL FIBRE. Bowman, F. H. The structure of the wool fibre, and its relation to the use of wool for technical purposes; with numerous colored and other illustrations. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 20+475 p. il. 12° cl., \$2.60 net.  
Bibliography.
- WORCESTER, ENG. Catalogue of special material in the library on Worcester, Eng. (*In Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library Bulletin*, November, p. 14-19.)
- WUNDT, WILHELM. Titchener, E. B., and Geissler, L. R. A bibliography of the scientific writings of Wilhelm Wundt. (*In the American Journal of Psychology*, October, 1908. 19:541-556.)  
This list is only a beginning of the bibliog-

raphy of Prof. Wundt's scientific and philosophical writings. It is hoped to continue it in annual instalments. The list is interesting as showing the tremendous productive activity of Prof. Wundt, extending in this list from 1856 to 1908.

#### IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

HOEPLI, Ulrico. Italian books. Milan, 1908. 491 p. D.

This catalog contains the titles of nearly 16,000 volumes by Italian authors or in the Italian language kept in stock at Hoepli's bookstore. The contents of this excellent bibliographic handbook are grouped under 26 subject headings and are rendered easily accessible by an index to authors which takes up 95 pages of matter set in small type in double columns. The number of the catalog, 300, is significant of the industry of its compiler. It may be obtained at G. E. Stechert & Co.

Tocci, Francesco. Italian books of every description. N. Y., 1908. 183 p. O.

some. But if there is any other on the market I should like to know about it.

WILLIS K. STETSON,  
Librarian New Haven, Conn., Free Public Library.  
Nov. 16, 1908.

THE "LIBRARY OF USEFUL STORIES" METAMORPHOSED. — I desire to call attention to the fact that the "Library of valuable information," being sold by subscription, published by D. Appleton & Co., is a reprint on thicker and larger paper from the same plates as the "Library of useful stories." The "Library of valuable information" sells for prices running down from \$1.25 per volume, depending upon the intelligence of the purchaser. The "Library of useful stories" sells for 35 c. net per volume. To my mind the moral is obvious.

W. P. CUTTER,  
Forbes Librarian, Northampton, Mass.

PATTERSON'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL DIRECTORY.  
To the Editor of the Library Journal.

Having just discovered an amazing number of errors regarding the statistics of educational institutions in our city, in Patterson's College and School Directory of the United States and Canada, vol. 5, 1908, I send you this note in the belief that other librarians who may not have bought the book may be interested in inspecting this list before purchasing.

To the city of Worcester is assigned 16 entries on page 107. Among these are the following statements: The Bancroft school is repeated under Springfield, Mass. Clark College is referred to, but no mention is made of Clark University, from which it sprang. The College of the Holy Cross is repeated three entries later under Holy Cross College. To the former is assigned an earlier president, Father Hanselman; to the latter, the present president, Father Murphy. Mr. Becker, given as principal of the business college, has been dead over a year. The Kimball school is repeated below under "School for girls," but without the date of foundation. Redfield College is situated in South Dakota.

Yours very truly,  
ROBERT K. SHAW, Assistant Librarian,  
Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass.

### Library Calendar

#### DECEMBER

8-10. Alabama L. A. Montgomery. 5th annual meeting.

Program: 8th. Annual address by T. M. Owen; 9th. Jacksonville library ideas, by Prof. C. W. Daugette; Prospects for trained library workers in Alabama, by Miss F. N. Greene; Club work and the library, by Miss L. M. Elmore; Alabama's relative place in library development, by Dr. T. W. Palmer; A symposium of library beginnings. 10th. The library and the publisher, by Dr. James K. Powers; Problems of a small library, by Miss Ora I. Smith; Reference work by Miss Anne O. Shivers.

29-31. Southern Educational Department, Library Dept.

### Notes and Queries

LIBRARY WORK. — Mr. Ranck writes with regard to an article, "If I were our national Santa Claus," in the December number of the *Delineator* (p. 951-957): "that this is one of the best statements . . . of the reason for some of the things the library is endeavoring to do. I wish that every librarian could see it."

INCOMPLETE FILES. — We have from the accumulations of the late Rev. J. C. Thomas files more or less complete of: *The Methodist Review*, *Gospel in all Lands*, *Ladies Repository*, *National Magazine*, *Christian Educator*, *Christianity in Earnest*, *Christian Student*, *Woman's Missionary Friend*, *The Christian City*, *American Bible Society Reports*, *Bible Society Record*, *Minutes of Spring and Fall Conference*, *Disciples of M. E. Church*, *Sunday School Journal*, *Manual of M. E. Church*, *The Classmate*. You may have from these what you desire by paying freight on same. Write to

S. G. AYRES, Librarian.

#### NOISELESS TURNSTILE.

To the Editor of the Library Journal.

I would like to learn whether any librarian knows of a noiseless turnstile. We have thought turnstiles necessary in our Children's room, but the noise of the ratchet has been very annoying. Recently it occurred to me that there ought to be a device which would work silently, and, laying the matter before a machinist, we have had one made. If no one knows of any such turnstile on the market this one of ours will be of interest to

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The colon after the initial of a given name means that it is the most common name beginning with that initial, as: A., Augustus; B., Benjamin; C., Charles; D., David; E., Edward; F., Frederick; G., George; H., Henry; I., Isaac; J., John; K., Karl; L., Louis; R., Richard; S., Samuel; T., Thomas; W., William.

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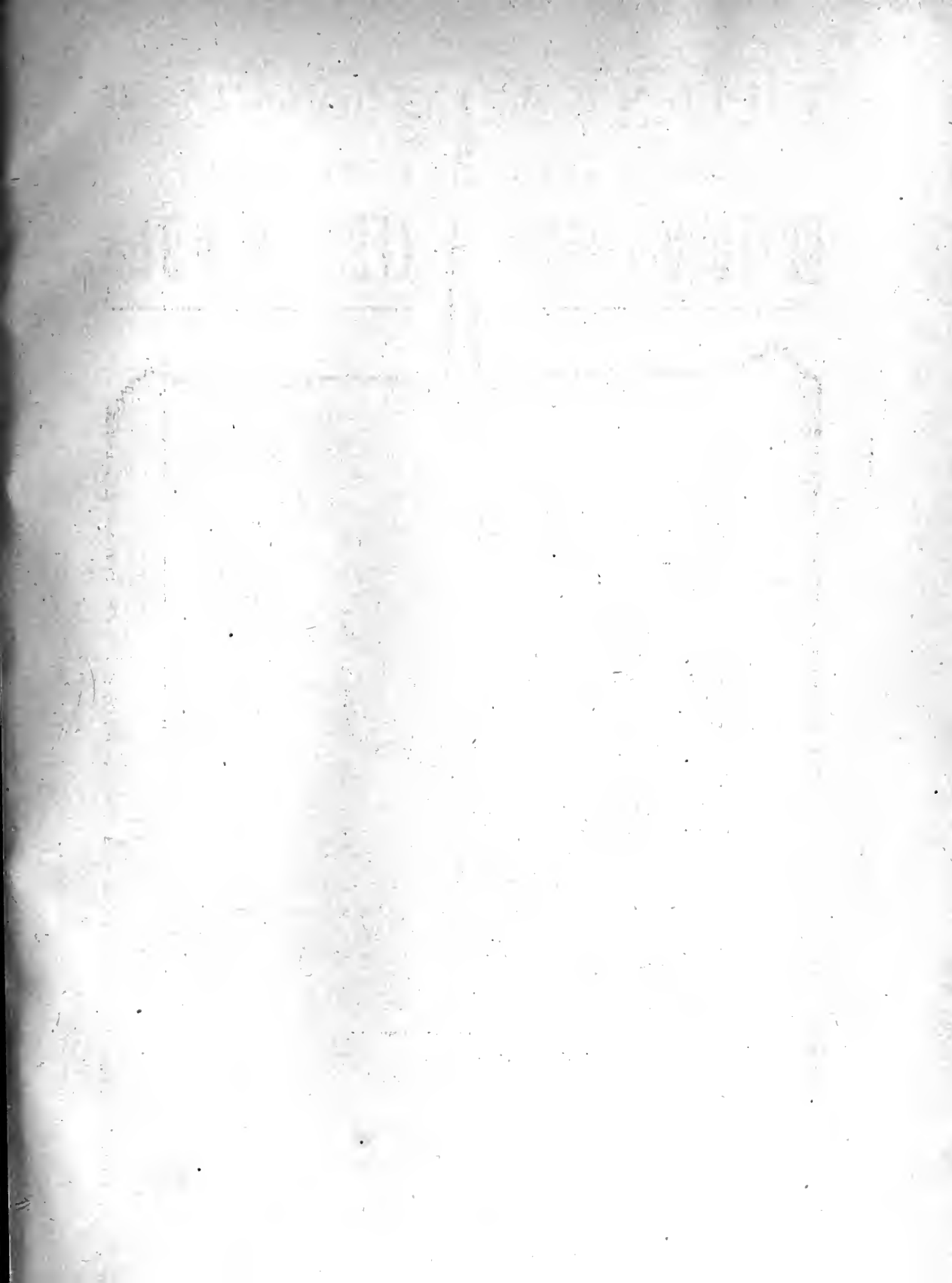
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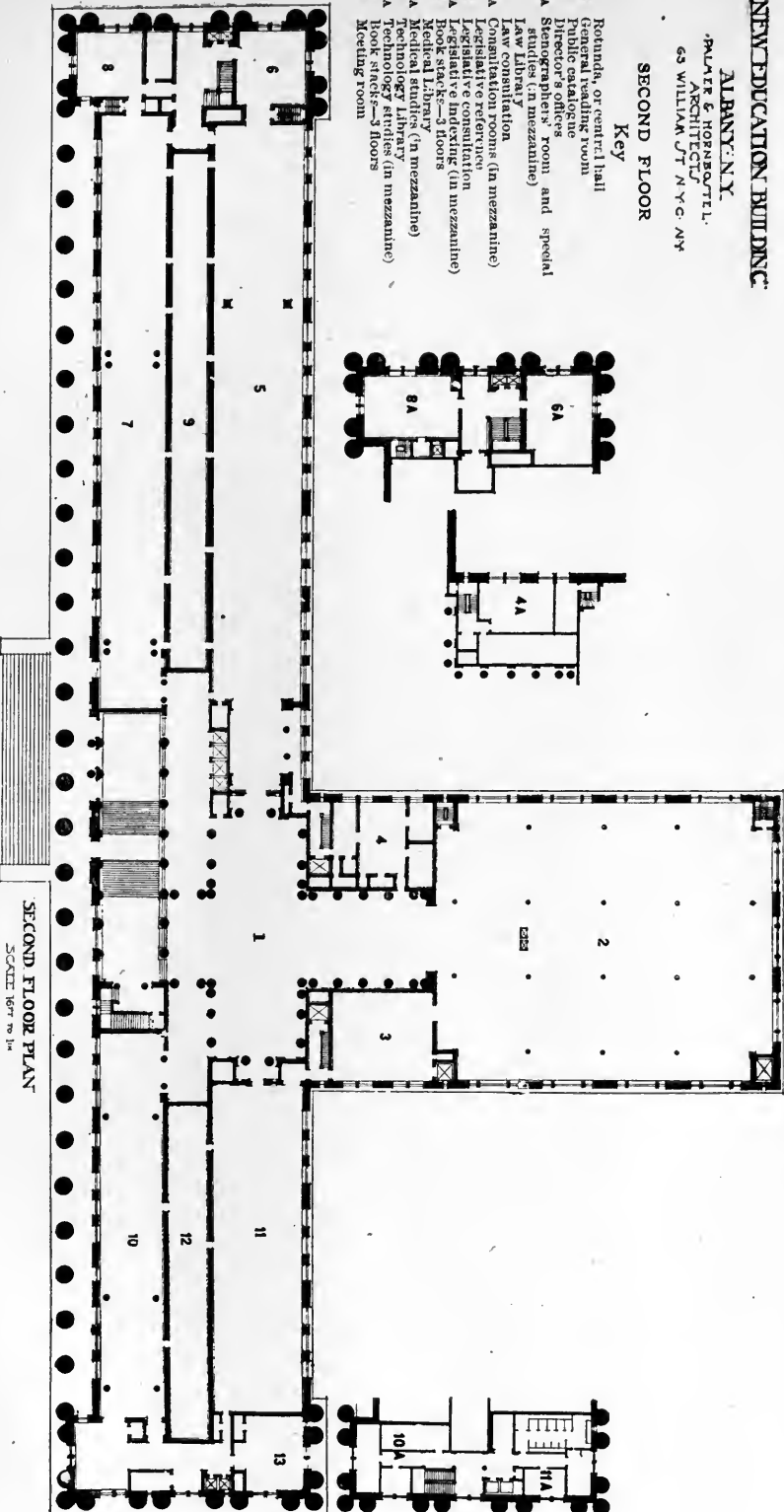
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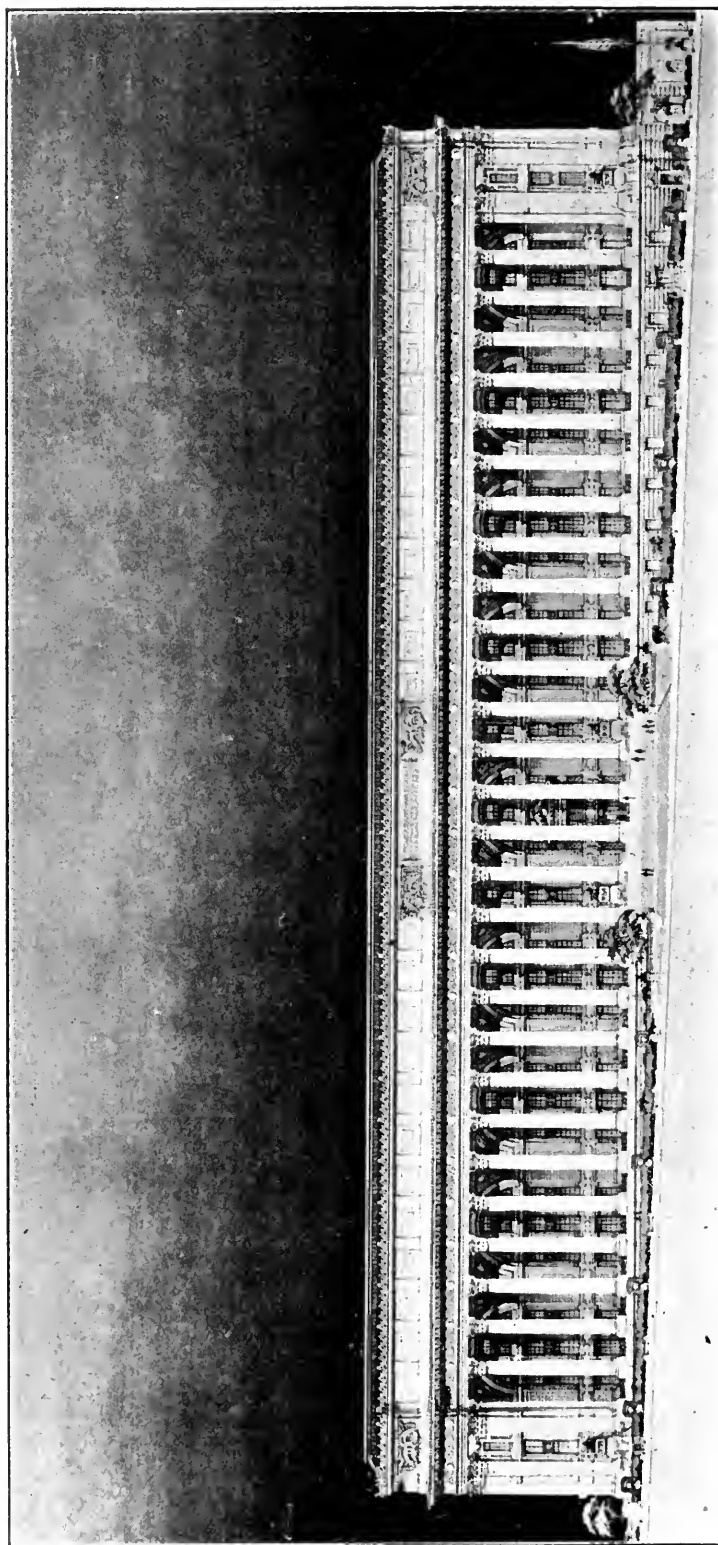
## SECOND FLOOR

### Key

- 1 Rotunda, or central hall
- 2 General reading room
- 3 Public catalogue
- 4 Director's office
- 4a Stenographers' room and special
- 5 Law library (mezzanine)
- 6 Law consultation
- 6a Consultation rooms (in mezzanine)
- 7 Legislative reference
- 7a Legislative consultation
- 8a Legislative studies (in mezzanine)
- 9 Medical library
- 10 Medical studies (in mezzanine)
- 10a Technology library
- 11 Technology studies (in mezzanine)
- 12 Book stacks—3 floors
- 13 Meeting room

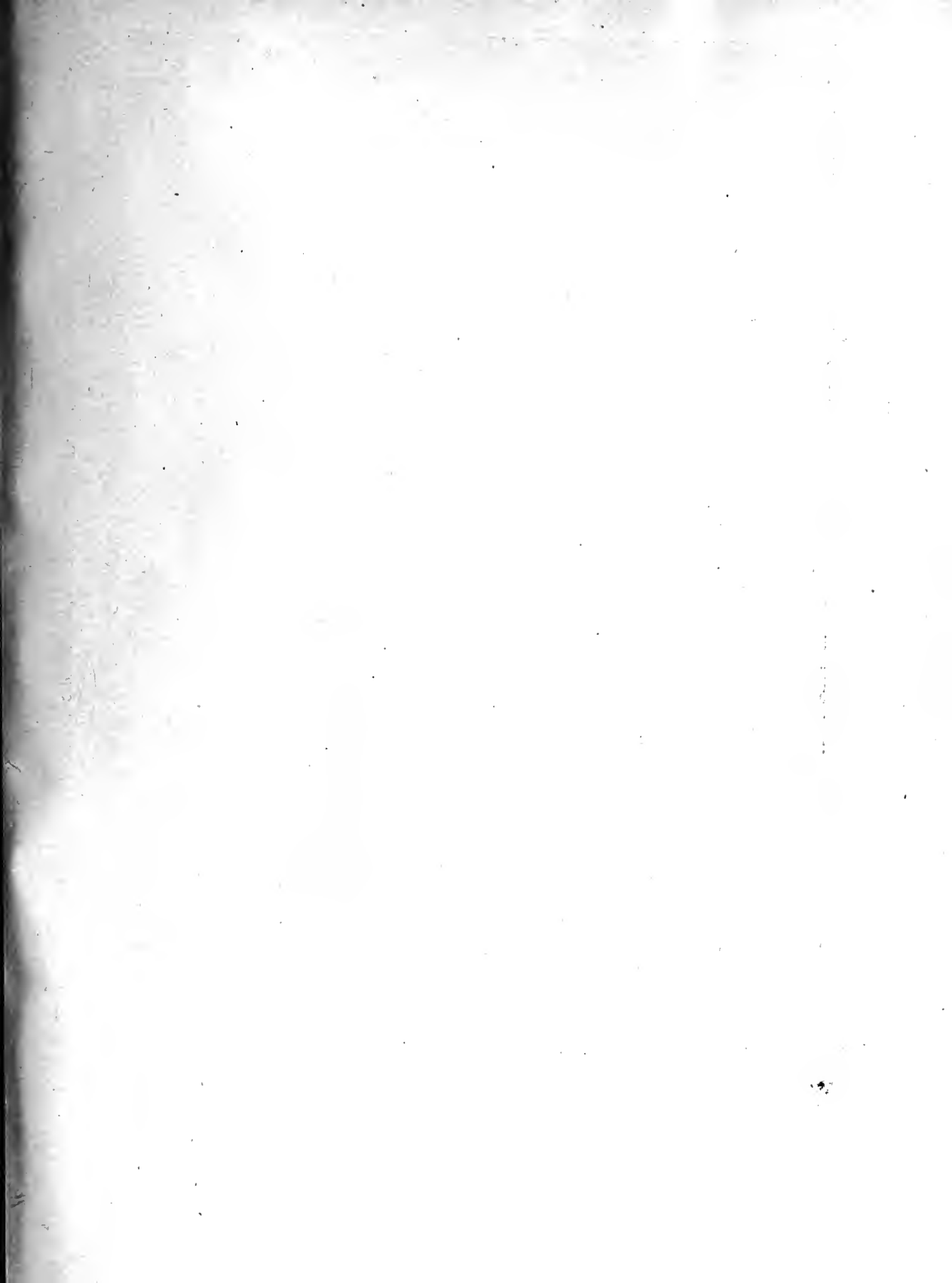


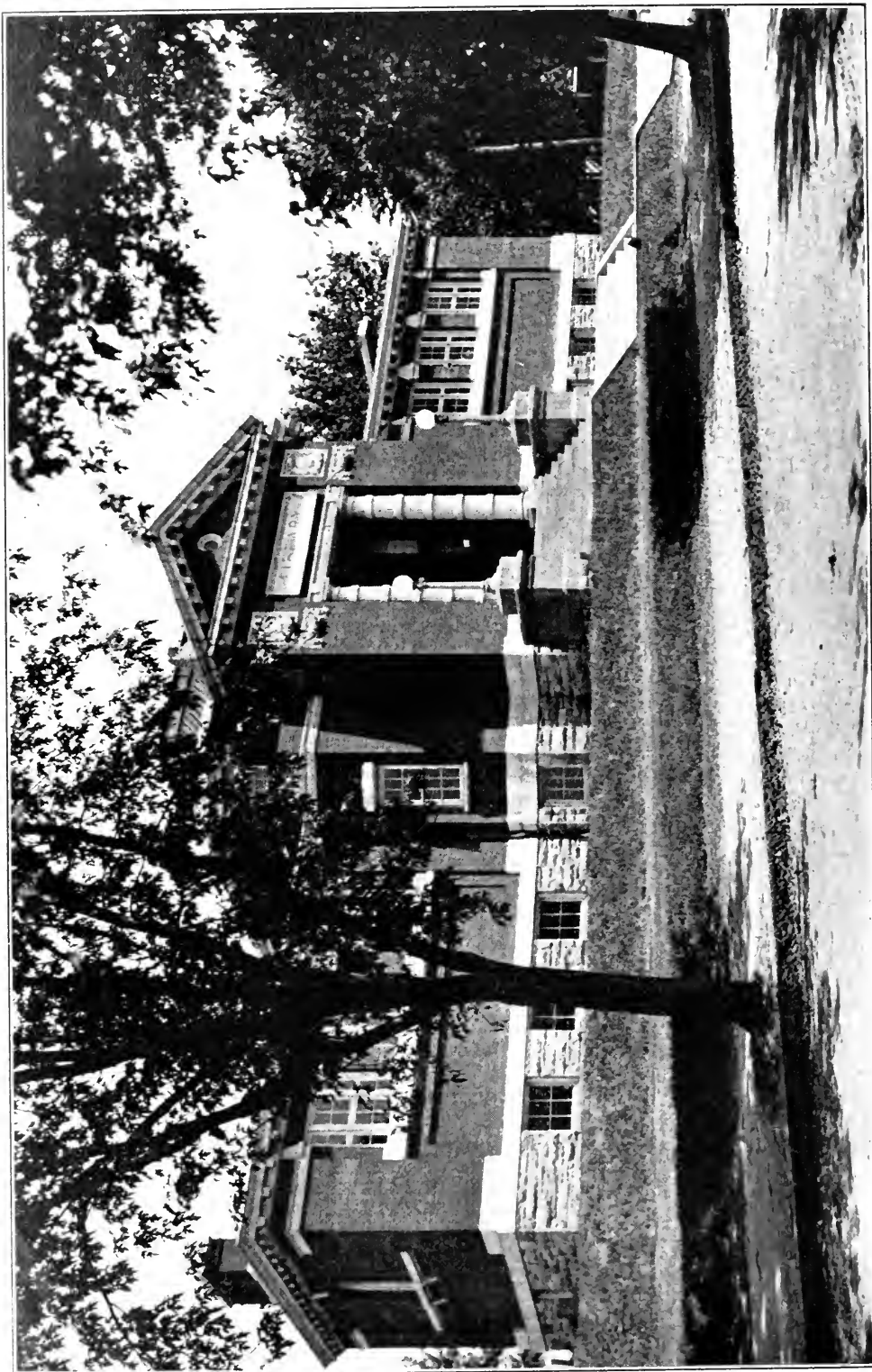
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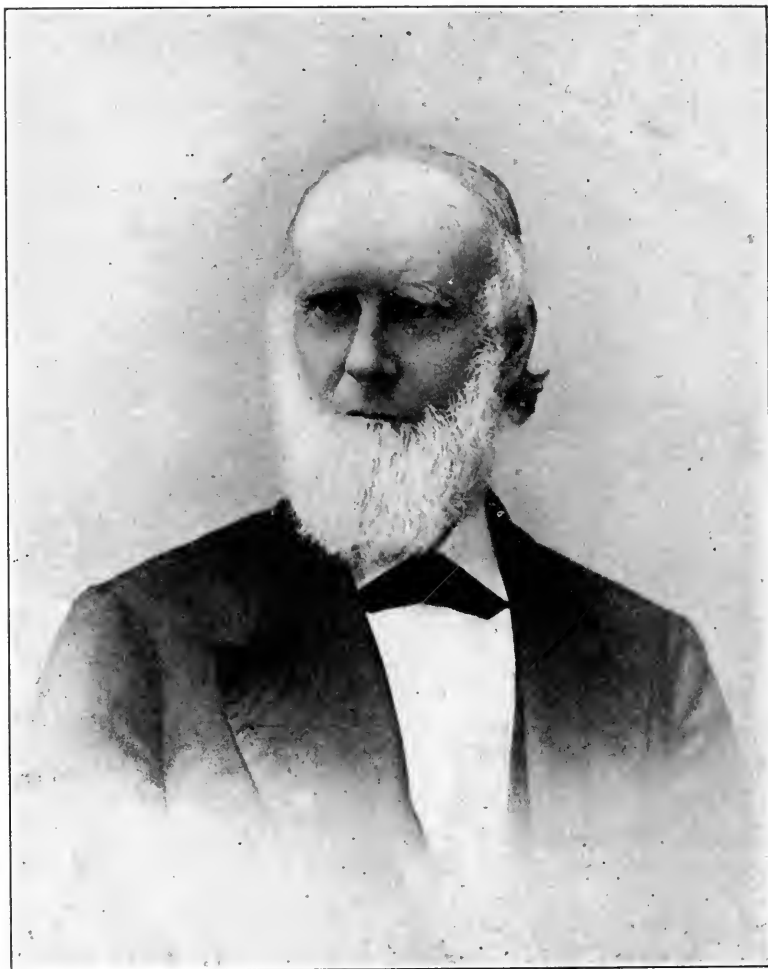






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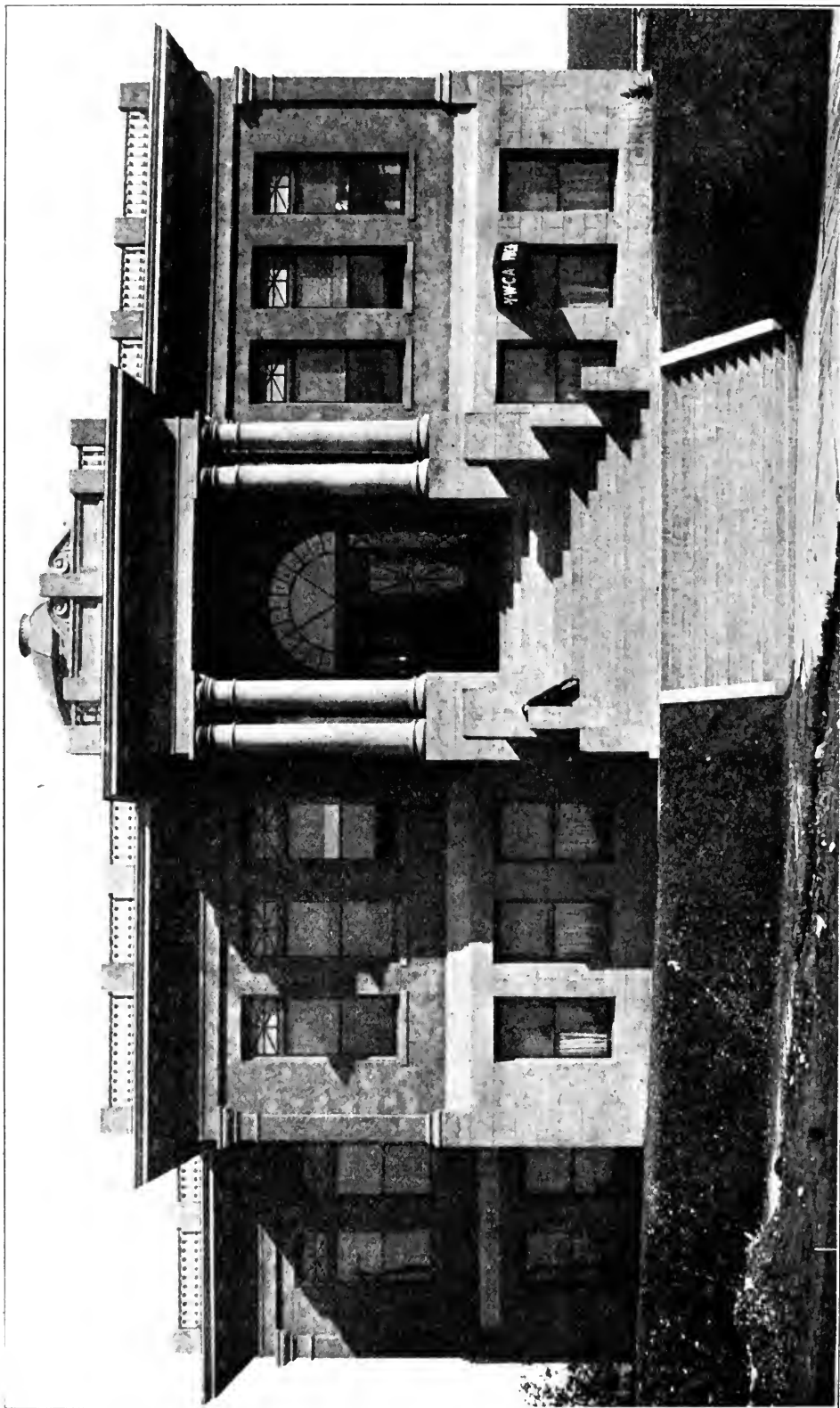
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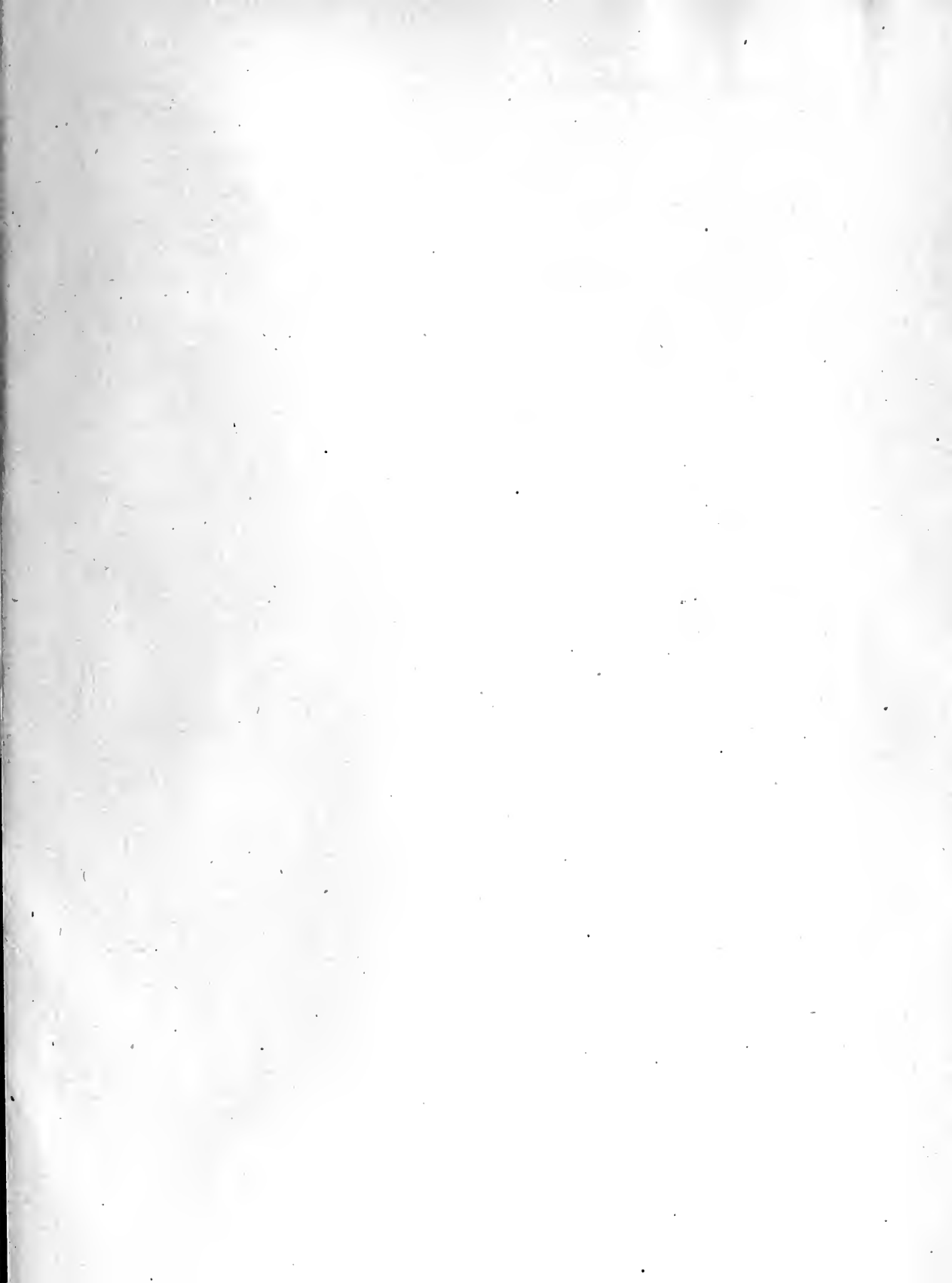


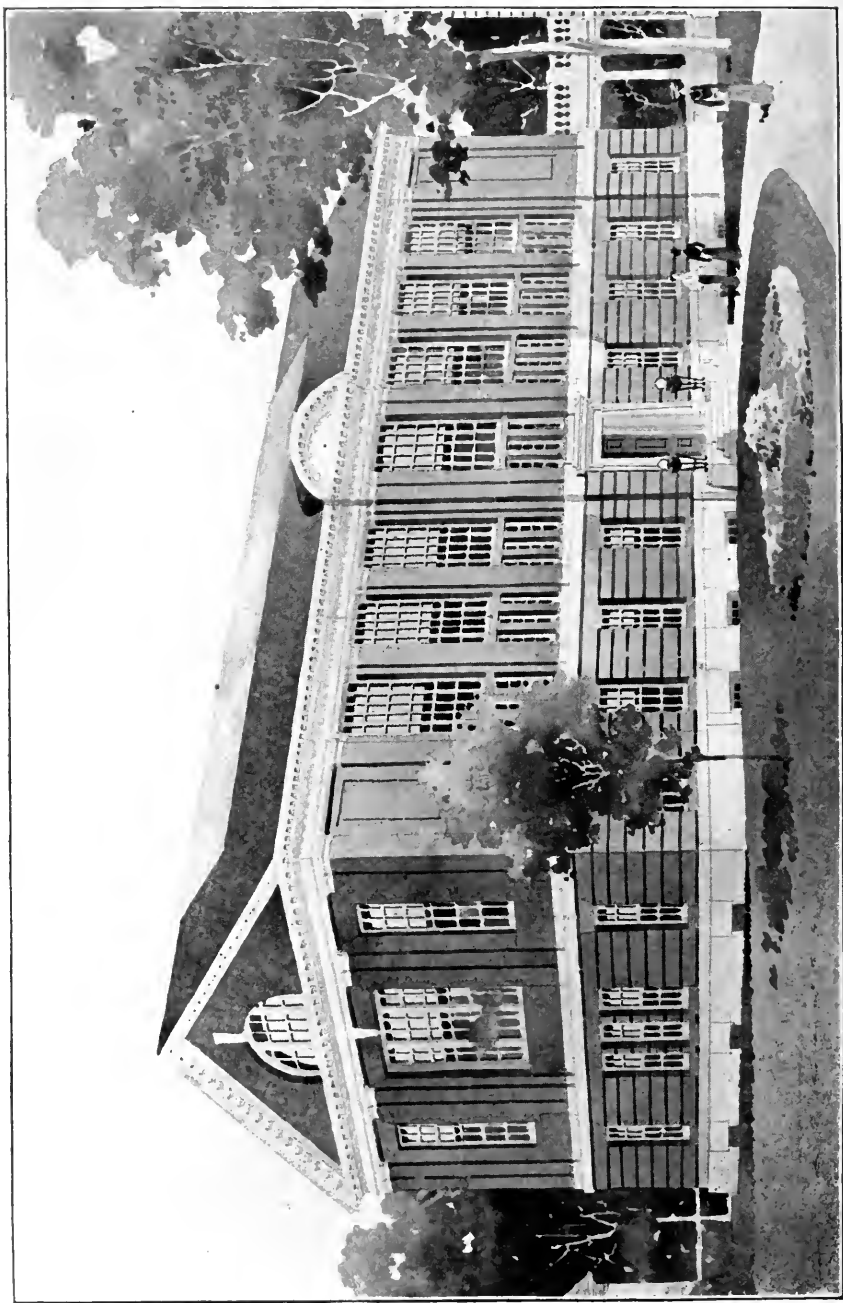
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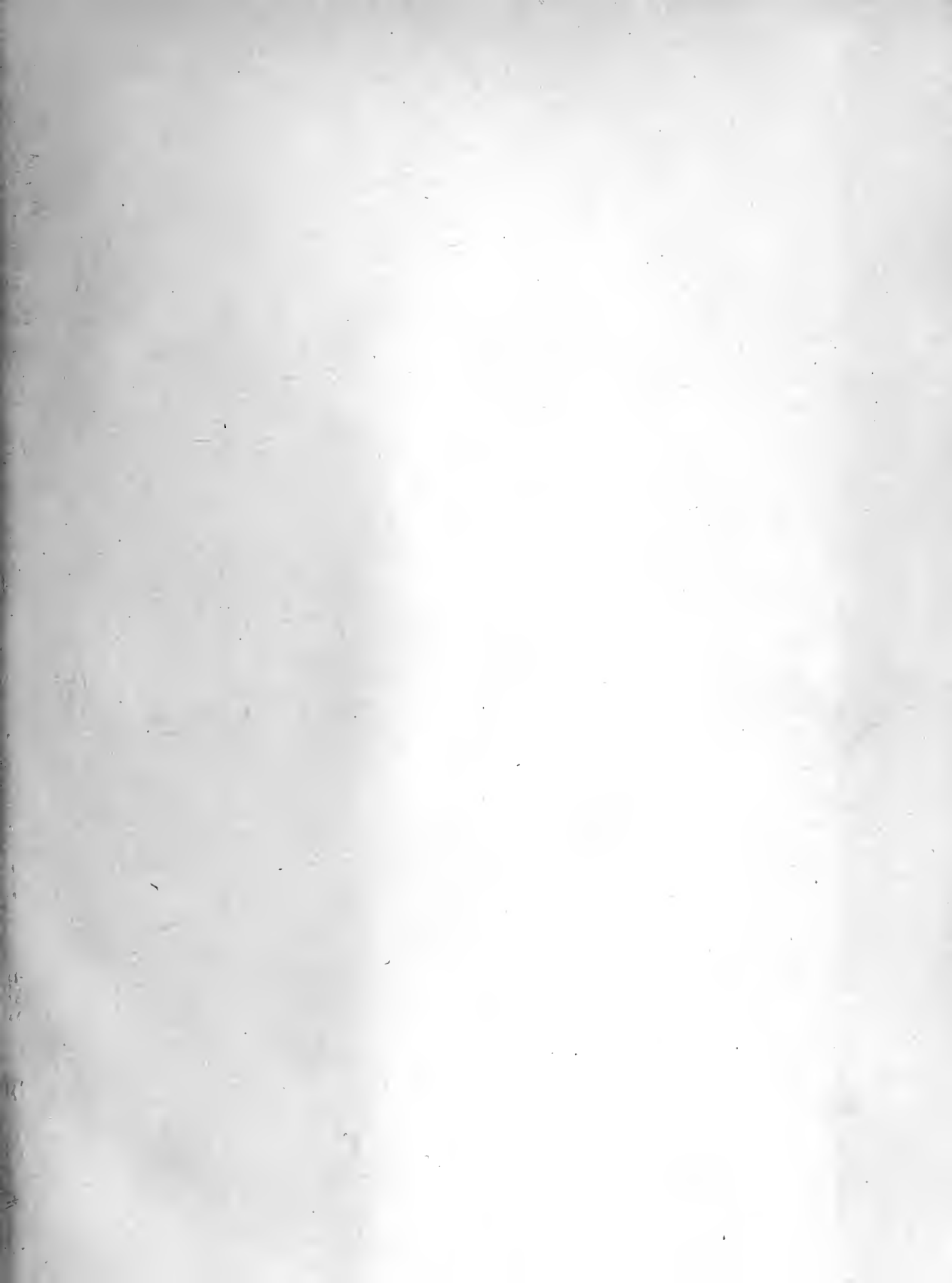
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